







# FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

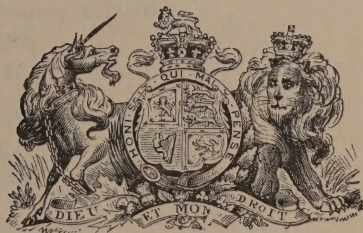
OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN SINCLAIR, M.P.,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY  
FOR SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

**February 1906.**

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Forty-eighth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE AT 1ST JANUARY 1906.

On 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, there were in Scotland 17,450 insane persons of whom we had official cognisance, including the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. Of these, 2549 were maintained from private sources, 14,850 by parochial rates, and 51 at the expense of the State. As the total number at 1st January 1905, was 17,241, an increase has taken place during the past year of 209.

Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane at  
1st January  
1906.

The following Table shows the number and distribution of the insane of each sex in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings at 1st January 1906, distinguishing between private and pauper patients :—

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1905.

Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane at  
1st January  
1906.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1906.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums, . . . . .	1,754	2,035	3,789	863	992	1,855	891	1,043	1,934
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	4,351	4,317	8,668	108	156	264	4,243	4,161	8,404
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	45	76	121	45	76	121	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses, . . . . .	264	267	531	...	...	...	264	267	531
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses, . . . . .	508	451	959	...	...	...	508	451	959
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1,200	1,678	2,878	46	80	126	1,154	1,598	2,752
	8,122	8,824	16,946	1,062	1,304	2,366	7,060	7,520	14,580
„ Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison, . . . . .	45	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	291	162	453	114	69	183	177	93	270
TOTALS, . . . . .	8,458	8,992	17,450	1,176	1,373	2,549	7,237	7,613	14,850



The following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered*\* lunatics at 1st January 1906, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1905:—

In Royal Asylums there is an increase of 8 private patients and a decrease of 3 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is a decrease of 20 private patients and an increase of 108 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 2 in the number of private patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 11 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 12 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 1 private patient and an increase of 48 pauper patients.

The general results during 1905, as compared with 1904, are, in regard to *registered* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 163, due to a decrease of private patients by 13 and an increase of pauper patients by 176. (2) The total increase of 163 arose from an increase of the number in establishments by 114, and an increase of the number in private dwellings by 49. (3) The increased number of 114 in establishments arose from a decrease of 14 private patients and an increase of 128 pauper patients. Of pauper patients in establishments, the average increase during the preceding five years was 274, so that the increase of 128 during the year 1905 has been considerably below the average increase of that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1905:—

In the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison the number is 1 more than last year.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children the number is 45 more than last year.

In fifteen counties, being as a rule those in which the population is stationary or declining, a decrease in the number of pauper lunatics has occurred during the year. The total decrease in these counties amounts to 59. The eighteen remaining counties show an increase of 187, mainly contributed by counties having an increasing population and large urban centres. Of this increase, 102, or 55 per cent., is contributed by the counties of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Lanark.

## II. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1906.

### CHANGES IN NUMBER AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1905.

Changes in Number and Distribution during 1905.

\*The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

January 1858, the average number in each quinquenniad from 1861 to 1890, and the number at 1st January of each subsequent year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes.

Table II. of Appendix A shows that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1906, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 17,450, showing an increase of 11,626, which was distributed as follows:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	1,228
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	106
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	8,875
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	968
Total, . . .	11,177
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth, . . .</i>	449
<i>Total Increase, . . . . .</i>	11,626

Changes in  
Mode of  
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for since that time. The following statement shows the numbers provided for in the various ways at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1906.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal Asylums, . . . . .	2,380	3,789	1,409	...	...
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	...	8,668	8,668	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	121	...	624	...
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	576	531	...	45	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	264	959	695	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1,804	2,878	1,074	...	...
„ H.M. Prison, Perth, . . . . .	26	51	25	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	29	453	424	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5,824	17,450	12,295	669	11,626

These figures show an increase under every head except private asylums, which have long ceased to receive pauper patients and are now few in number, and parochial asylums, which have also decreased in number, owing to the erection of District Asylums.



## INCREASE OF LUNACY IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

The following tabular statement derived from Table III. of the Appendix shows the proportions of the insane in Scotland to the estimated population as at 1st January in the past twenty-one years :—

Increase of  
Lunacy in  
proportion to  
Population.

YEARS.	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	Total.
<i>Average of 5 Years.</i> { 1886-90, . . .	43	247	290
{ 1891-95, . . .	46	267	313
{ 1896-1900, . . .	49	288	337
1st January 1901, . . .	50	299	349
"    1902, . . .	50	303	353
"    1903, . . .	50	308	358
"    1904, . . .	52	307	359
"    1905, . . .	52	311	363
"    1906, . . .	51	312	363

These figures show a retardation of the increase of insanity in proportion to population during the last three years. During the past year no increase of the insane occurred in proportion to population. This is the first year since our statistics were begun in 1858 in which no such increase has had to be recorded. Since 1858 the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board has increased by 200 per cent., while the increase of population during the same period has been 56 per cent. The number of private patients in establishments rose slowly but steadily in proportion to population for many years, but during the last three years the increase has been arrested. The proportion of those under private care shows no increase throughout the period. The rise in the proportion to population of pauper patients has been much more rapid, but in their case also an arrestment of the rate of increase shows itself from 1903 to the present year. The figures relating to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, as shown in Table III. of the Appendix, are largely dependent upon the activity or otherwise of Inspectors of Poor in boarding out their insane poor. The proportion increased up to 1895, but has since inclined to fall. The present year shows, however, a rise over the three preceding years.

It is shown by the last Census Returns that there is a large number of persons of unsound mind in Scotland who are not officially known to the Board, and there are beyond doubt numerous others of unsound mind who would not appear as such in the Census Returns. While, therefore, it is satisfactory to record a marked falling-off in recent years of the increases with which past records have made us familiar, it should not be forgotten that changed methods of administration might bring a far greater number under official cognisance and thus show a large increase of registered lunacy without any alteration having occurred in the actual proportion of mental unsoundness in the community.

Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

# ADMISSIONS TO REGISTER AND REMOVALS THEREFROM.

Number placed  
on and  
removed from  
Register.

Table IV. of Appendix A shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1906, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1905, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

The average annual excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register increased during each quinquenniad, with one exception, till it reached its maximum of 348 in 1895-99. It has since fallen, the excess during the past year of 163 being the smallest recorded since 1886.

## NUMBER REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Number  
Registered for  
first time.

Table V. of the Appendix shows for each year from 1874 to 1905 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population. In the case of private patients, the proportion to population has fluctuated within somewhat narrow limits throughout the 32 years included in the Table. It is this year exactly what it was in 1874. In the case of pauper patients, there has been a fairly steady rise in the proportion to population up to 1902, when it attained its maximum of 52·6. It has since fallen somewhat, and for the year 1905 was 47·9.

## CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS, AND *vice versa*.

Changes from  
Pauper to  
Private Class,  
and *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 to 1900-04, and the numbers for the year 1905:—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89,	Average Numbers }	23	42
1890-94,		22	41
1895-99,		32	45
1900-04,		28	48
1905, . . . . .		22	52

A tendency to increase is observable in late years in the number of private patients transferred from the private to the pauper class.

Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1906.

### III. STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Statistics of Establishments for Lunatics.

Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the Perth Prison, except where the contrary is specially stated.

#### ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to Establishments.

#### (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 545, being 18 less than in the preceding year, and 24 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1900-04; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2920, being 171 less than the number during the preceding year, and 88 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1900-04. The lowered admission rate during the past year, coupled with a considerably higher death-rate, should have reduced the number in establishments at 1st January 1906, but the influence of these factors was counterbalanced by the falling off in the numbers discharged recovered and unrecovered.

(1) Direct Admissions.

#### (2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1905 was 427, which is 516 less than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 255 below the average for the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 26 instances by Sheriffs, and in 401 by the Board.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.



Statistics  
of Lunacy  
from 1858  
to 1906.

Statistics  
of Estab-  
lishments  
for  
Lunatics.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	16	17	141	133	...	...	...	...	7	1	40	23	33	345
Private Asylums, . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	20
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . .	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25
TOTALS, . .	17	20	163	148	...	...	...	...	8	6	42	23	37	390

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1905 was 96. The average number admitted for the ten years 1896-1905 was 82. The number resident at 1st January 1906 was 90.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

#### DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

#### (1) Discharges of the Recovered.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Recovered  
Patients.

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 244 private patients discharged recovered during 1905, which is the same number as in the preceding year, and 8 below

the average for the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1215, which is 58 below the number for the preceding year, and 76 less than the average for the five years 1900-04. The following tabular statement shows the rate of discharge recovered from all establishments during the past twenty-five years, among private and pauper patients respectively, the figures being derived from those given in Tables VII. and VIII. of the Appendix:—

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.  
—  
Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

Average of 5 Years.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions, excluding Transfers.	
	Private.	Pauper.
1880-84, . . . . .	41·0	47·6
1885-89, . . . . .	39·0	45·1
1890-94, . . . . .	39·3	44·1
1895-99, . . . . .	43·0	44·1
1900-04, . . . . .	44·3	42·9
Year 1905, . . . . .	44·8	41·6

It will be observed that, while there has been a fairly steady increase in the proportion of recoveries among private patients, a yet more marked and steady decrease has to be recorded in the number of recoveries among pauper patients. This seems a disappointing result in view of advances which have been made in the treatment of special diseases, and generally of the development of arrangements and methods which are believed to offer increased chances of recovery of mental soundness. No doubt the insane may recover their sanity amidst surroundings which seem in the highest degree unfavourable, and it may be that the patient who starts on the path to recovery moves on to that end little affected by anything that may be done to aid him, or may be left undone; but at all events the fall recorded cannot be attributed to the present methods of treatment being less efficient than those in use formerly. It must rather be regarded as confirming the view, which may be said to be universally held by medical superintendents of asylums, that patients of the poorer class whose mental and physical condition is such as to preclude all hope of recovery are being admitted to asylums in increasing numbers. All who have had long experience of the plans of asylums must, on looking back twenty-five years, be impressed with the great change which has occurred in the interval in respect to the largeness of the proportion of accommodation for the sick and infirm which is now found necessary, especially in the case of asylums serving populous industrial centres, as compared with what was formerly considered sufficient. This change is doubtless, to a considerable extent, due to better methods of nursing and to the extension of hospital care to classes of patients who would not formerly have been regarded as requiring such care; but this consideration is not sufficient to

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

account for the fact that some asylums which formerly would have had their wants served by a comparatively small sickroom do not now find it too much to devote almost one-half of their accommodation to arrangements of a hospital character. This result has often been attributed to a supposed increase in the number of persons admitted suffering from the mental decay of advanced age, but recent statistical enquiry does not support this view. It seems rather to be due to the larger number of persons admitted at all ages in conditions which preclude the hope of recovery. There is no ground for assuming that this result is to be attributed to a general deterioration of the mental and physical health of the community. Vital statistics in general show that no such deterioration has taken or is taking place. The facts may be sufficiently accounted for by the supposition that persons in moribund states, or suffering from incurable physical diseases, complicated with mental unsoundness or decay, are now sent to asylum hospitals instead of being sent to ordinary infirmaries, or of being kept at home until death takes place.

Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment, but it would be necessary to distinguish between private and pauper patients, and also to take into account the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual establishment, before the figures relating to each class of establishment can be accurately appreciated, as erroneous inferences might be otherwise drawn from them.

## (2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Patients  
Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1905, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 134, which is 6 above the average of the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 438, which is 32 below the number so discharged in the preceding year, and 25 above the average for the five years 1900-04.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1905 :—



MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1905.				Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1906.
	Private.	Pauper. Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	Total.	
By Friends, . . . . .	112	...	...	112	Statistics of Establishments for Lunatics.
„ Minute of Parish Council, . . . . .	...	196	162	358	
„ Escape or Absence over 28 days, . . . . .	...	...	11	11	
„ Expiry of Liberation on Probation, . . . . .	14	20	5	39	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . . . . .	..	1	...	1	
„ Order of Sheriff under Sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	
„ Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries, . . . . .	...	...	40	40	
„ Order of Court to undergo Trial, . . . . .	1	..	1	2	
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a King's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . . .	...	...	...	..	
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	
„ Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	
„ Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	5	1	...	6	
„ Defective admission papers, . . . . .	1	1	...	2	
„ Order of Secretary of State for War, . . . . .	1	...	...	1	
Totals, . . . . .	134	219	219	572	

## DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1905 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 183, which is 19 more than in 1904, and 15 more than the average of the five years 1900-04. The number of pauper patients who died was 1137, which is 90 more than in 1904, and 123 above the average of the five years 1900-04.

The following statement, founded upon the figures in Table VIII. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, and 1900-04, and for the year 1905:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident in all Establishments.			
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-1904.	1905.
Private Patients, . . . . .	7·6	7·2	7·9	8·2
Pauper Patients, . . . . .	8·7	8·5	9·2	9·6
Both Classes, . . . . .	8·5	8·2	9·0	9·4

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

The tendency to an increased death-rate shown by this statement, in spite of improved sanitary arrangements, of lessened overcrowding, and of more efficient means of treating special diseases, such as pulmonary consumption, lends support to the view already referred to on page xvii, in connection with the lowered recovery rate, that patients physically broken down are being admitted in increasing numbers; and this view receives, to some extent, further confirmation from the figures in Column 4 of Table X., which shows that the proportion per cent. of deaths which took place within a year after admission to the total number of deaths tends to increase, especially in the case of female patients.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, and 1900-04, and for the year 1905, is shown in the following statement taken from Table IX. of Appendix A:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident.			
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905.
Royal and District Asylums,	8.8	8.4	9.3	9.8
Private Asylums, . . .	6.3	9.0	7.6	4.9
Parochial Asylums, . . .	9.6	10.5	10.6	9.7
Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses, . . . . .	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.4

The great bulk of the worst class of cases, whether private or pauper, are sent either to Royal or District Asylums or to Parochial Asylums, which no doubt accounts for the higher death-rates in these institutions. This explains the generally lower death-rate of patients in Private Asylums, but the figures referring to these establishments are, in any case, too small to show steady results. The low death-rate in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is due to the fact that their inmates are of a selected class, and that grave physical infirmity has hitherto been regarded as a bar to their admission.

Table X. (Appendix A) gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1905, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

#### REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1905, 85 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 39 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 were sent back, and 32 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1905, 124 patients were discharged on

Removals  
on Probation.

probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 8 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 23 have been returned to asylums, and 1 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 71.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1902, and the number so liberated for the three subsequent years:—

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

Year.		Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72,	Average Numbers, . . . }	130
1873-82,		118
1883-92,		122
1893-1902,		139
1903, . . . . .		163
1904, . . . . .		149
1905, . . . . .		124

Of the 5525 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1225, or 22 per cent., were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1905 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	9	Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	9
Aberdeen District Asylum, . . . . .	2	Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . . . .	1
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	3	Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . . . .	3
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	2	Westermains Private Asylum, . . . . .	0
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Road, . . . . .	0
Dundee District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	11	bar, . . . . .	0
Edinburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	4	Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	2	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch), . . . . .	1	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
" " " (Woodilee), . . . . .	0	Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	25	Kincaidine Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	1	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	8	Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	2	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0		
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	5		
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	23	Total,	124

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included.



Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

The number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum cannot, however, in all cases be taken as showing the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

#### LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1906, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse. With few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Boards of the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which such Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1905. The number of orders granted during the year was 3431.

## LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1905. The number of licences amounted to 20, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 15 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.  
Licences  
granted by the  
Board.

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Results of  
Treatment in  
each Establish-  
ment.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1905, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.

The statistics during the past five years of deaths from General Paralysis of the Insane, and from Pulmonary Consumption and other tubercular disease, are the subject of special remarks on pages liii. and lxxv.

## CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1905, was 1066, which is 28 more than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 801, which is 9 more than last year.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants  
in Establish-  
ments.

In addition to the 801 who resigned voluntarily, 59 left on account of ill-health, 9 died during their term of service, 24 left without notice, 52 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, and 121 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes 75 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, a large number find the service on trial not to be congenial. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. In the case of male attendants, the somewhat similar prison service proves more attractive than asylum employment, on account of the pensions to which prison warders become entitled after long service. We are of opinion that officers and servants of District Asylums in Scotland should be placed in the same position as regards pension as officers and servants in County and Borough Asylums in England, and we have suggested the introduction of a statutory provision to that effect.

It should be borne in mind that the figures given above include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in Scotland in which they re-engage.

#### ESCAPES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Escapes from  
Establish-  
ments.

The whole number of escapes during 1905 was 154. Of these, 71 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 45 within a week, and 17 after a week. There were 21 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 21 patients not brought back, 5 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 8 as relieved, 5 as not improved, 1 was transferred to another establishment, and 2 died.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1896 to 1905:—

[TABLE.]



Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.	Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1906. Statistics of Establishments for Lunatics.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.		
1896, . . . .	180	17	2	16	
1897, . . . .	177	17	3	15	
1898, . . . .	217	33	2	18	
1899, . . . .	186	19	...	12	
1900, . . . .	190	27	3	15	
1901, . . . .	190	26	2	15	
1902, . . . .	181	20	2	14	
1903, . . . .	168	13	5	12	
1904, . . . .	171	20	3	12	
1905, . . . .	154	14	5	11	
Totals, . . .	1,814	206	27	...	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1905 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1905 was 140. Of these, 14 ended fatally, death in 8 of these cases being due to suicide. Accidents in Establishments.

Of the deaths by suicide, 3 were caused by hanging, the means employed being in one case the cord of a window blind, and in two by suspension with a neck-scarf; 2 were caused by drowning, one case being that of a voluntary boarder staying at the time with his relatives on pass, the other that of a patient who eluded the observation of the attendants and immersed herself in a shallow curling pond, 1 by strangulation with a stay-lace, and 1 by cut-throat, the patient being at the time in her own house, having been allowed to leave on pass preparatory to discharge, and 1 by burning through setting fire to a nightdress. There were 5 cases of attempted suicide. Of the 6 fatal accidents not due to suicide, 3 were caused by fractures sustained through falling, 1 by asphyxia through food lodging in the gullet, 1 by escape into a wood and exposure, and 1 by a kick from a horse.

In 46 further cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 52 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 55 cases by falls, and in 32 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients, while in 2 cases the fractures were self-inflicted, 1 was caused by the fall of a tree, and in 8 cases the cause was unascertained.

Statistics of  
Lunacy from  
1858 to 1906.

Statistics of  
Establish-  
ments for  
Lunacy.

There were reported in addition 16 accidental wounds, contusions, doubtful fractures, &c., of which 6 were more or less serious, and the remainder of a slight character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

#### PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that enquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the eighth of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875
1901	...	79	1	...	81	51	30	56	819
1902	...	50	3	...	56	52	24	53	746
1903	...	55	...	...	55	43	22	41	695
1904	...	43	1	...	45	29	17	35	659
1905	...	33	...	...	33	26	16	30	620

It will be observed from this Table that at the close of the second year 209 re-admissions had occurred, and at the close of the eighth year the re-admissions numbered 590. Of these, 552 had been re-admitted once during the eight years, and 19 twice (the latter number counting as 38 re-admissions). The total number of re-admissions during the eight years is equal to 23·2 per cent. of the original number admitted. Calculated on the original number admitted, the recoveries during the first two years amounted to 42·1 per cent., discharges unrecovered 10·2, and deaths 16 per cent., the removals from all causes thus representing 68·3 per cent.

during the first two years of the original number admitted. During the last two years the removals from all causes amounted only to 6.0 per cent. of the original admissions. Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1906.

Calculated on the mean number resident (the mean for the first year being taken at half the number resident at 31st December), the recoveries during the first year amounted to 87.1 per cent., and the deaths to 31.7 per cent. In the eighth year these percentages had fallen respectively to 4.1 and 4.7. Statistics of Establishments for Lunatics.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups :—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in Perth Prison. Different Classes of Establishments.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution solely to the care and treatment of private patients, and the Glasgow and Dundee Royal Asylums now also receive private patients only.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 19 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 3 establishments of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accom-



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

modation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 12 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The criminal lunatic department of the Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

#### (a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum,  
Aberdeen.

The reconstruction of the south-eastern female section of the main building of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum which has been in progress for some time is approaching completion. It will provide modern and well-lighted day-rooms, dormitories, single rooms, and corridors, also new and well-equipped lavatories, bath-rooms, and boot-rooms. Of the many advantages and benefits which this practically new accommodation will confer on the patients there can be no question. When the financial position of the asylum will allow it, it is earnestly hoped that a reconstruction on similar lines will be undertaken in regard to the male division of the old asylum. A suicide by hanging is recorded. The patient, when the nurse in charge was momentarily absent, hung himself by means of a window cord, but his death must have been accelerated by serious heart disease, as the marks of the cord on his neck were slight. The female nursing of male patients in the hospital wards has proved so successful that it has been extended to senile cases. The condition of all classes of patients is reported to be eminently satisfactory, and those residing at Elmhill and Elmhill Cottage are admirably provided for. The Daviot branch, at which 110 patients reside, is reported to be successfully managed, and as a result of abundant and varied employment in farm and garden work, and of the comfortable accommodation, the patients were very contented.

Aberdeen  
City District  
Asylum,  
Kingseat,  
New Machar,  
Aberdeen.

Attention is drawn to the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads and paths around the various buildings at Aberdeen City District Asylum, and it is recommended that they should be constructed in a thorough manner without undue delay. The heating arrangements have, it is reported, been found defective. There appears to be no satisfactory means of regulating the amount

of heat coming from the heating apparatus, and the wards were consequently over-heated. A committee has, it is understood, been appointed to have them put into proper working order. The general condition of the patients is reported to be highly satisfactory, and it is pointed out that the variety of separate buildings permits of a classification of the patients to any extent that may be desired. The manner in which the task of organising the asylum has been undertaken, and so far successfully carried out is reported to be deserving of commendation. Certain interesting and novel features in the nursing arrangements have contributed to the harmonious and efficient management of the asylum. The day-rooms presented a comfortable appearance, and the bedding is of good quality and in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

—  
Aberdeen City District Asylum, Kingsseat, New Machar, Aberdeen.

The enlarged reservoir at the Argyll and Bute District Asylum is reported to be in use, and, notwithstanding a long spell of exceptionally dry weather, the water in the reservoir had only fallen 20 inches. The reservoir is calculated to contain about 100 days' supply. The conversion of the old workshops into a mortuary department, consisting of chapel, a *post mortem* room, and a research museum, is approaching completion. A new scullery has been added to the kitchen, and its floors and walls have been laid with tiles. A system of electrical signals in case of fire has been established between the administrative department, the fire station, and the engine-house. The reports state it to be evident in all directions that the asylum is carefully managed—the wards being scrupulously clean, and the condition of the dormitories being thoroughly satisfactory. Due attention is given to the clothing and personal neatness of the patients, and also to their industrial employment. Attention is drawn to the fall in the admission rate which has characterised the statistics of the asylum in recent years, and to the low rate of mortality. A hope is expressed that an increase in the amount of land will be secured at the first available opportunity.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead

The building of the new hospital at the Ayr District Asylum is reported to be making rapid progress, and is stated to have been greatly facilitated and cheapened by means of a new branch railway line which was opened in February 1905. The fence protecting this line was recommended to be covered with wire-netting so as to prevent patients from climbing over it, and this has been done. Electric-lighting of the asylum has been installed and constitutes a great improvement. Dormitories in the administrative centre have been converted into large and airy cubicles for the junior staff. The boiler-house has been extended, and a new high-pressure boiler has been added. Fire-escape staircases have been erected where necessary. The fire-extinguishing appliances have been renewed, and a fire station has been built, which is connected by a signalling system with every section of the asylum. The patients were found well cared for, and their mode of treatment eminently satisfactory. Their clothing was comfortable and in good repair. The wards are reported to be clean, bright, and in good order, and the bedding ample and in a highly satisfactory condition.

Ayr District Asylum, Ayr.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

It is recorded with satisfaction that there has been no recurrence of typhoid fever or erysipelas at the Banff District Asylum. As these zymotic diseases have been occurring from time to time during recent years, it is hoped that the present immunity will continue. Every means suggested to the District Board for securing a pure water supply, an efficient drainage system, and improved sanitary arrangements have been ungrudgingly carried out. A suicide by hanging is recorded. The patient eluded the vigilance of the attendant, got back into the ward, and hanged himself by his cravat from the outside bolt of a single room. The various divisions of the asylum have now been connected by telephone with the administrative centre. The reflooring of the male day-room and the conversion of two small rooms in the wing into sick-room accommodation are to be proceeded with at an early date. The condition of the patients is reported as highly satisfactory, and the labour of the male inmates on the farm is productive of profitable results.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

The comfort of the patients in the First House of the Crichton Royal Institution is reported to have been greatly increased by the opening of a handsome new dining-hall, erected over the kitchen, and capable of accommodating 120 patients. This hall is elegantly and sumptuously furnished and provided with small tables each seated for four, the equipage of which is all that could be desired. The service of the dinner was similar in every way to that of a first-class restaurant. The dining arrangements in the Second House are also reported to be greatly improved; small tables have been introduced and the hall has been tastefully repainted and otherwise refurnished. It is understood that the Directors have resolved to proceed with the erection of a reception house, an infirmary block, and two closed villas in the vicinity of the two hospitals so as to complete the medical section of the new pauper asylum. They have also resolved to build a block for 60 patients in connection with a new laundry to be erected near the pumping station. This block will complete the industrial section of the pauper asylum. When this segregate asylum is built it will, it is believed, compare favourably with any similar asylum in the country. The feeding of the patients in all sections of the institution is described as excellent, the quality and quantity of the food and its cooking being such as to conduce to physical well-being and contentment. The patients were found tranquil, and produced the impression that they were well cared for and generously treated. A recreation room for the nurses in the Second House has been comfortably furnished and provided with a piano. Above the new dining-hall in the First House ten bedrooms and a sitting-room for the nurses have been built. The contributions from the Charity Fund towards reducing the rates of board of patients of limited means now amount to £1700 per annum, which bears testimony to the extensive benefits which the institution confers on a large section of the community.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum,  
Dundee.

A suicide by drowning is reported to have occurred at the Dundee Royal Asylum. The patient succeeded in making his escape and threw himself into water accumulated in a disused quarry at Inver-



gowrie. For several months he had steadily improved mentally and had never shown any suicidal tendencies. The surroundings and comforts of the asylum are stated to be those of a modern and well-appointed house, and the patients gave every evidence by their appearance of receiving good care, and appropriate treatment. Satisfaction is expressed at the extent to which the Directors are enabled to provide for patients of limited means at low and unremunerative rates of board.

Present  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum,  
Dundee.

The kitchen at the Dundee District Asylum has, it is reported, been completely reorganised and equipped with modern cooking apparatus and hot plates. New lavatories have been provided for the kitchen workers. The laundry has been renovated and supplied with new appliances. The drying chambers, which have for years been very defective, have been made efficient by introducing an extracting fan. Attention is again drawn to the fact that there is no reserve boiler of an adequate size to carry on the heating and lighting requirements of the asylum should any mishap occur to the present boiler. A new drain has been laid to carry the asylum sewage to the adjoining drainage system of the County Council. A complete equipment of fire hose for use both within and outside the asylum buildings has been provided. The service of meals has, it is reported, been much improved, and the clothing of both sexes was found neat and of good quality. A rearrangement of the wards with the object of providing better sick-room accommodation is in progress. An increase in the number of men employed in outdoor work is recommended.

Dundee Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Dundee.

A considerable increase in the number of private patients at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum is noted, and is reported to be due to the fact that the Managers are now in a position to open the institution freely to patients paying the lower rates of board and to refuse practically no application. It is remarked that the advantage to the community of having good accommodation available for private patients in indigent circumstances is very great, as it prevents the maintenance of many of the insane from falling on the rates and from having the stigma of pauperism attached to them. The patients at Craig House and its adjacent villas are described as entirely free from complaint as to their care and treatment. It is reported that in the general management of the patients there is an absence of irksome discipline and an amount of liberty which conduces to tranquillity and contentment. It is noted with satisfaction that no case of consumption has ever arisen at Craig House since its opening. A recurrence of colitis is recorded at the West House, which proved fatal in two cases. Isolation and measures of disinfection were adopted, which limited the outbreak. The drains were found broken at two points and were in process of being put into order. In No. 3 Female Gallery a rearrangement of the day-room and dormitory accommodation has been effected, which has added greatly to the comfort of the patients. The condition of the inmates of the West House is reported to be highly satisfactory. The dinners were good in quality and liberal in quantity. Both the men and women were tidy and neat in

Royal  
Edinburgh  
Asylum,  
Edinburgh.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Edinburgh  
District  
Asylum,  
Bangour.

person and clothing. A mess-room has been provided for the male attendants in the West House, and it has been suitably furnished and equipped for the orderly service of the meals. The dining-hall has been artistically repainted. The ability and energy with which the institution is managed is again referred to.

The present and immediate scheme of construction of the Edinburgh District Asylum at Bangour will provide accommodation for 744 patients. The medical section will consist of an admission block with an administrative centre, a hospital, two observation villas, and two closed villas; and the industrial section will consist of the farm-house, five homes for men and four for women. The admission block is reported to be ready for occupation, and good progress is stated to have been made with the observation and closed villas, the nurses' home, the store, kitchen, power-house, laundry, bakery, and steward's house. The Medical Superintendent's house is completed, and is a commodious dwelling, so situated as to command a view of all the buildings. The patients resident were 198 in number, and they occupy the wood and iron houses. The condition of the patients was found to be very creditable in respect both to their personal tidiness and the neatness of their clothing. The number who are the subjects of general paralysis and other serious organic brain diseases is large. Industrial employment, especially on the farm and garden, is so well attended to as to deserve commendation. The water reservoir is completed and the filters are in operation. The formation of roads and drains is being pushed forward.

Elgin District  
Asylum,  
Elgin.

The inadequacy of the exercise courts at the Elgin District Asylum is pointed out, and the method by which sufficient exercise grounds for both the men and women can be obtained is detailed. By the arrangements existing when the asylum was visited, the women were deprived of fresh air and exercise during the forenoons, but by the rearrangement of the grounds suggested the women will be able to have a sufficient amount of open-air life during both the forenoons and afternoons. The appointment of an Assistant Matron in view of the illness of the Matron is recommended. The completion of the reconstruction and re-equipment of the bath-room and lavatory on the male side is recorded. Fire-escape staircases have been erected and provide all reasonable facilities for alternative exits from the various parts of the buildings. Fire buckets of a good pattern have been placed throughout the asylum. The reports on the condition of the patients are favourable, and the state of the wards was found satisfactory, with the exception of one on the male side.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Cupar.

The two new hospital wings are now occupied. They are separate blocks of buildings connected with the main hospital by corridors of communication. These wings have been designed to facilitate the special supervision of newly admitted patients who are the subjects of suicidal and dangerous tendencies and who do not require bed treatment in the sick wards. These extensions have

been comfortably and suitably furnished, and the sanitary arrangements are of the most approved pattern. A new dining-hall has been provided on the female side, and the older hall is now used only by male patients. The enlargement and internal reconstruction of the laundry are reported to be in progress, and the drying closets and machinery will be of the most recent and efficient kind. The new sewage tanks and filtration system are now in use and are reported to be working satisfactorily. The asylum was found in excellent order, the day-rooms being cheerful, comfortable, and abundantly supplied with plants, flowers, and other objects of decoration, the dormitories being scrupulously clean, and the beds and bedding well attended to. The patients were reported to be free from excitement, and their health, speaking generally, was good. The dress of the women was so satisfactory and tasteful as to call for special recognition.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Coupar.

It is stated that everything seen during the visits to the Glasgow Royal Asylum indicated ability and liberality in the management. Among the many improvements effected are the re-equipment of the kitchen with gas cooking ovens of large capacity, which will admit of greater variety in cooking the dinners for the patients; hot closets for keeping the food warm before being sent to the dining tables have been introduced, and the servery has been enlarged. The present laundry is defective in many respects, and the erection of one of adequate size is understood to be under the consideration of the Directors. The work of providing iron escape staircases in those parts of the asylum which are unprovided with alternative exits in case of fire is reported to be in progress. The patients were, as usual, found admirably cared for, and were, with few exceptions, orderly in conduct and contented. The extent to which the patients in this asylum consist of persons received and maintained at low rates of board continues, it is stated, to afford pleasing evidence of the excellent manner in which the affairs of the institution are administered by the Directors.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Two exceptional deaths are recorded as having occurred at the Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch. One was due to acute mania, cardiac failure, and broken ribs, and the other to general paralysis, pneumonia, and broken ribs. These formed the subject of an inquiry at the asylum by the Board, and the results of these investigations were communicated to the District Board. Attention is directed to the large percentage of patients confined to bed, and it is pointed out that many patients in this asylum are kept in bed for very long periods and for reasons which differ from those which are usually regarded as making bed-treatment proper and beneficial. The frequent changes in the staff and other matters affecting the nurses and attendants have been investigated by the District Board. The day staff is numerically high, but the night staff is exceptionally so, being 1 to 26 patients. It is recommended that as the number of phthisical patients is not sufficient to occupy the 68 beds in the sanatorium, this building should be used for the accommodation of some other class of patients. The wards and dormitories were found in good order,

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, near Glasgow.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

and the clothing and personal condition of the patients were generally satisfactory.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum  
Woodilee,  
Lenzie.

The Nurses' Home at Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, is now in occupation—86 being in residence. It is substantially and comfortably furnished, and a hope is expressed that the advantages of this home will prevent competent nurses from leaving the service of the asylum without good and sufficient cause. The Reception House is reported to be devoid of unpleasing asylum features in all its arrangements, being purely hospital in character, and the environment of the patients resident there is consequently such as to conduce to the early recovery of the curable. Of the 176 patients received into this house, 46 were discharged recovered without having to be sent to the main asylum. A suicide by hanging is recorded in the case of a man who got into a brush-room through one of the openings of its window. The glass of this window has been replaced by strong wire-netting. Attention is drawn to the unprotected nature of the outside escape staircases, which constitute a source of danger in the case of patients with a suicidal impulse. The patients were, as regards demeanour and conduct, remarkably quiet and orderly, and in the matter of dress and personal tidiness their condition was highly satisfactory. The meals are described as substantial and well cooked, and their service as expeditious and well organised. The wards are reported to present a bright and comfortable aspect, and the bedding to be clean and in a satisfactory condition.

Govan District  
Asylum,  
Hawkhead,  
Paisley.

The infirmary wards in the hospital of Govan District Asylum having become inadequate for the large number of senile and prematurely broken-down patients, the District Board have resolved on providing new single-storeyed blocks for their accommodation, and the plans for their erection have been sanctioned by the Board. Two homes, one for 20 nurses and one for 20 male attendants, are being built on sites convenient to the female and male sides of the main asylum. It is hoped that these may be instrumental in lessening the number of changes among the staff. The heating arrangements of the wards have not proved efficient, and a system of hot-water pipes and radiators is about to be tried. The exit from the dormitories in the workshop block is inadequate in the event of an outbreak of fire, and some form of alternative exit for the fuller safety of the patients is recommended to the attention of the District Board. The quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients, their clothing and personal tidiness, the good quality of their food, and the absence of complaints are all said to deserve the highest commendation. The whole asylum has been repainted, and every section was found in excellent order.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum,  
Haddington.

Overcrowding at the Haddington District Asylum is reported to have increased. There were 12 men and 18 women resident in excess of the accommodation, and consequently the District Board have resolved to extend the asylum by the erection of two villas, one for men and one for women. The plans of these villas have

been approved of by the Board. The water supply has been rendered more satisfactory by substituting a 3-inch pipe for the 2-inch between the Haddington main and the asylum. The drying chambers in the laundry are reported to be inadequate for the present amount of work, and it is recommended that they be added to and made as efficient as possible. The reports on the condition of the patients are satisfactory—there was a total absence of excitement, and of complaint. Except that certain sections of the asylum are in need of repainting, the wards were in good order and comfortably furnished.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

Good progress is said to have been made with the building of the extensions of the Kinmylies section at the Inverness District Asylum. When completed this home will have excellent accommodation for 54 men and 6 women. The interesting environments of Kinmylies and the work on its farm and garden make it a healthy and suitable home for the industrial section of the chronic insane. All resident there were found usefully employed, and their condition was highly satisfactory. The guarding with an unclimbable fence of the storage pond for the water supply to Kinmylies is recommended. The steam pipes in the main kitchen, which were of iron and defective, have been replaced by copper ones. The new workshops, which are well lighted and provided with every necessary convenience for carrying on the various trades, are now in occupation. The renovation of the dayrooms and corridors, and the reconstruction and re-equipment of the lavatories, which have been in progress for years, have, except in one ward, been completed, and the accommodation has in consequence been made most satisfactory and efficient. The patients were, it is reported, free from excitement, and their general health was good. The clothing was suitable; that of the women was exceptionally neat in appearance. The industrial employment of the patients is so well attended to as to merit commendation.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

Many structural alterations and improvements are recorded as having been effected at Kirklands Asylum. The north male day-room has been enlarged by throwing out a large bow-window at its north end, and a new lavatory with water-closets has been added to this room. The old mortuary has been converted into a boot-room, and a wide corridor of communication has been made into a well-lighted and cheerful-looking day-room capable of accommodating 20 patients. The lavatories have been re-equipped, and the old swimming bath has been fitted up as a bathroom for male patients. It contains four earthenware baths, with ample dressing-room space and eight dressing-boxes. The attic dormitory on the male side has been successfully reconstructed; its roof has been raised, three new windows have been put in, and an alternative exit in case of fire has been provided. The condition of the patients is said to have been such as to create a favourable impression as to the way in which they are cared for. New spring mattresses are being gradually introduced to replace the old and worn straw palliasses. The asylum was in good order, and many sections have been brightened by repainting.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood,  
Shotts.

The new sanatorium at the Lanark District Asylum for the isolation and treatment of phthisical patients is expected to be ready for occupation by May 1906. It will have accommodation for 26 patients, and its probable cost will be about £212 a bed. The system for indicating an outbreak of fire and its site to all departments of the asylum was tried experimentally and found to work successfully. The fire brigade was on the spot and water playing on the supposed site of the fire in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, and a member of the staff from every section was at hand with a fire bucket. The levelling of the recreation field is nearing completion; it is estimated that twelve thousand tons of soil and clay have been removed, the work having been wholly done by the patients and staff. The proportion of men employed at this and at agricultural and garden work is 54 per cent. of the resident male population, a proportion which, it is said, is not exceeded in any other asylum. The small number of changes among the nursing staff is a fact indicative of capable and successful management, and of acceptable conditions of service. Sixty-eight per cent. of the male staff are married and provided with suitable house accommodation on the asylum estate. The condition of the patients is reported to be in all respects highly satisfactory. The dinners seen during the visit are said to have been very well cooked and the food liberal in quantity and admirably served. The clothing of both sexes is reported to be excellent in quality and neat in appearance. The asylum is maintained in good order, every section being scrupulously clean and bright and the various living rooms and dormitories being suitably heated and well ventilated.

Midlothian and  
Peebles Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Rosewell,  
Roslin.

Commendable efforts are, it is reported, made at the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum to discharge harmless and easily managed patients to private dwellings to be under the care of relatives or of duly selected guardians. The indifference of parochial authorities towards this movement is the explanation why more is not done in this direction. The District Board have, after full inquiry, found that the present pressure of water for fire-extinguishing purposes is inadequate, and consequently they have resolved to provide an independent 10-inch pipe from the reservoir to the pipe in connection with the hydrants. The asylum was found in a state of commendable good order and cleanliness, and the patients were free from excitement. The clothing of both sexes was, it is stated, of good quality and neat in appearance. Attention is drawn to the high percentage of patients confined to bed, being 13.3 per cent. of the resident population. The average for all Scottish asylums is only 8.1. It is recorded that a Brabazon scheme for the employment of the patients in various technical industries has been introduced with gratifying results.

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum,  
Montrose.

The new female villa at Montrose Royal Asylum is now fully occupied, and it accommodates 60 patients. Its living rooms and dormitories are commodious and well-lighted apartments, fitted and furnished with all the conveniences for the care and comfort of the insane which, according to modern ideas, are considered either



essential or desirable. It is remarked that it would have been preferable if the patients who occupy it had been of the more trustworthy class for whom locked doors would be unnecessary, but it is explained that the ordinary work of the asylum does not permit of the industrial and quieter patients being wholly withdrawn from the main building. The hot-water system in the hospital has been completely renewed—copper piping being substituted for the iron pipes, which had become defective and allowed steam to escape and damage the walls and woodwork. Four cottages for married attendants have been built and four others are in course of erection. The general condition of the patients is reported to be in every respect satisfactory, and the asylum in all its sections to be scrupulously clean and presenting a well-furnished appearance.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

Improvements in the main corridor at the Perth Royal Asylum are reported to be in progress. The lighting of this passage is to be increased by fanlights over every door, and two rooms are being converted into a surgery and research department respectively. The reconstruction of the billiard-room at the end of the corridor into waiting and visiting apartments is almost completed. No. 4 Male Gallery and its three adjoining dormitories have, it is stated, been renovated and repainted in light and pleasing colours. Observation windows have been put in between these dormitories. The care and treatment of the patients continue in the same state of excellence as has frequently been noted in former reports. The new shelters provided for the treatment of phthisis will, it is hoped, further modify the incidence of tubercular disease in the institution. These shelters admit of patients living practically in the open air. Every section of the asylum was found in admirable order, clean, and well ventilated.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

The new villa for females at the Perth District Asylum is reported as ready for occupation. It has been painted and papered in an effective manner by the asylum staff, and the furniture is of a substantial and comfortable kind. In the attic flat accommodation has been provided at a very moderate cost for the kitchen, laundry, and household servants. The boiler-house is now fully equipped; it contains three boilers, and in order to avoid the expensive storage of electricity the electric-lighting plant has been duplicated. It is stated with approval that the District Board have taken on lease the farm of Broompark, 95 acres in extent. It immediately adjoins the asylum grounds, and will afford increased opportunities of employing the male patients in active outdoor work. An additional water supply at a level which will give increased pressure has been secured. The patients are reported to be cared for in a highly satisfactory manner, and their medical treatment to be characterised by professional ability. The various rooms were found in good order, scrupulously clean, and properly ventilated.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

The new hospital for male patients at the Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to be in occupation, and its arrangements for the classification and treatment of sick and recent cases are reported

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

to be complete in all directions. The contrast between this hospital and the former sick-room accommodation is most marked. The day-room dormitory for the male sick and infirm has been placed under the exclusive charge of nurses. The general bathroom in this building attracted favourable notice on account of the excellence of its accommodation and equipment. The erection of the extension of the female division is said to be making satisfactory progress, and the reconstruction of the interior of the male wards is being rapidly advanced. The new piggeries are almost completed, and it was noted with satisfaction that their site was as far distant from the asylum as possible. The patients are reported to have been, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. The clothing of the women is favourably commented on, but that of many of the men is adversely criticised. The supply of vegetables for dinner is a liberal one, two kinds of vegetable being given on four days a week during four months of the year.

Stirling District Asylum.

Two wards at the Stirling District Asylum, one in each division of the main building, are reported to be in process of alteration to suit them for the accommodation and isolation of consumptive patients. These wards face the south, and the verandahs and terraces will afford every facility for open-air treatment, which, it is hoped, will reduce the high mortality from phthisis which has characterised the death statistics of this asylum. It is reported that the District Board have secured by purchase fifty acres of arable land bordering on the present asylum estate. Approval of this acquisition is expressed, as hitherto the amount of land for the healthy outdoor employment of male patients has been inadequate. The efficiency of the laundry has been increased by the introduction of additional machinery, and a wing is to be added for the separate washing of the clothing of officials and to extend the present ironing-room. The roads between the various buildings are reported to be insufficiently lighted, and an increase in the number of lamps is recommended. A distinguishing feature in the staff of the asylum is the large number of female nurses on duty in the male wards, an arrangement which experience has shown to be productive of the best results. The Matron has charge of both male and female divisions, and each block, except the one containing male working patients, is in charge of an Assistant Matron. The erection of a Nurses' Home is under the consideration of the District Board. The wards are said to be bright and attractive, the dormitories and bedding were found in excellent condition, and the care and treatment of the patients are favourably commented on.

Private Asylums.

#### (b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton.

The gentlemen's sick-room at Mavisbank Asylum has been greatly improved by painting and decorating the interior, and a door of exit to the courtyard has been provided. It is pointed out that this department is incomplete through the absence of sanitary arrangements, such as a lavatory and bathroom, and it is urged that these defects should be remedied. The patients were found

quiet and contented, and the records of their mental condition and progress are kept with commendable fullness.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The reports on Saughton Hall Asylum show that the comforts and wants of the patients are liberally provided for and that the medical functions of the asylum are discharged with efficiency. The houses of Balgreen and Saughton are said to have been found in a state of excellent order and scrupulous cleanliness.

Private Asylums.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The Corporation of Edinburgh having intimated to the proprietor of Saughton Hall Asylum that they desire possession before long of the ground on which that asylum is situated, which was acquired for the city some time ago, an arrangement has been come to between the proprietors of Saughton Hall and Mavisbank Asylums under which the latter asylum is to be enlarged and to receive eventually the patients now in Saughton Hall, the establishment as reconstituted being named New Saughton Hall. The house of Balgreen, hitherto forming part of Saughton Hall Asylum, will remain as a separate asylum, under the sole management of the present licensee.

The patients in the Westermains Asylum are said to be treated with kindness and liberality and, on the whole, to be happy and contented. The house was, as usual, found in admirable order.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

### (c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

At the Greenock Parochial Asylum it is reported that a large dormitory in the female division is now used as a hospital ward for the accommodation and treatment of patients who are the subjects of acute mental affections and of bodily disease. The provision for this class of patients has hitherto been inadequate. Regret is expressed that at present accommodation of a similar character cannot be provided in the male division, where it is greatly required. The reconstructed laundry is now in full working order—the wash-house is well lighted and ventilated, and the extensions of the other departments have been successfully carried out. The laundry gives regular employment to 14 female patients. The wards were, it is said, found scrupulously clean and in a commendable state of order, and the patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. Their condition is reported as satisfactory. The proportion of the staff is said, in view of the active movement in the population of the asylum, to be on the small side.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

In the reports on the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road objection is taken to the prolonged use of the wet pack in the treatment of patients on account of the want of a resident medical officer. This method of treatment requires to be used with caution, and the patients while in the pack ought to be frequently, if not constantly, observed by a medical man. The retention of excited cases in this asylum is adversely criticised, as the staff is limited and as there is no resident doctor. The removal of such patients to Riccarton Asylum is recommended because of its adequate

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, Paisley.



Present Condition of Establishments.

medical equipment. The wards and dormitories are reported to be clean and comfortable in aspect, and the patients to be in a satisfactory state as regards care.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartonbar, Paisley.

The erection of a new laundry, the extension and reconstruction of the kitchen and scullery, and the provision of a reserve boiler are recommended in the reports on the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Riccartonbar, and it is understood that the Asylum Committee have favourably considered these proposals. The wards were found in a condition of good order and cleanliness, the day-rooms being comfortably furnished and plentifully supplied with objects of interest, and the dormitories and bedding being well attended to. The patients were found bearing every evidence of good care, and properly and tidily dressed, and their physical condition indicated adequate dietary and sufficient time spent out of doors. The movement of the asylum population is an active one, the admissions being 37 per cent. of the number resident. The recovery rate was 50 per cent. of the admissions, and the mortality was remarkably low.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

(d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The condition of the wards of Buchan Poorhouse is stated to be one of scrupulous cleanliness and good order, and the patients were found to bear evidence of being well cared for and well fed. The clothing of both sexes is said to be particularly neat and devoid of features of an institutional character. The employment of the inmates in useful work is reported to be systematically attended to, and the management is said to deserve commendation.

Cunninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

As regards food, clothing, and personal cleanliness the patients in the Cunninghame Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition. The dormitories have, it is recorded, been made cleaner and brighter by repainting, the floors of the lavatories and water-closets have been laid with linoleum, and a new earthenware bath has been provided for the female division. The large percentage of workers is stated to be a highly satisfactory feature in the management.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse are reported to have been found clean, and bright and comfortable in aspect. The condition of the dormitories and of the bedding receives favourable notice. The evidence that the requirements of the patients are liberally provided for is stated to have been abundant. The quality, quantity, and cooking of the food are favourably commented on, and the employment of the patients is exceptionally well attended to.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The patients in the Dundee East Poorhouse were found comfortably clothed, and their appearance indicated an adequate dietary and that a sufficient portion of their time is spent in the open air. A male patient is reported to have sustained a severe burn of the leg from lighting a fire with the aid of inflammable fluid

surreptitiously obtained. He made a good recovery. A favourable report is given of the condition of the day-rooms, dormitories, and bedding. The bedsteads are, with few exceptions, provided with wire mattresses.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The wards at Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart are reported to present an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, and the branch establishment at Middleton Hall is said to have homelike surroundings which always attract favourable notice. The patients in both sections are described as having the appearance of being well nourished and as comfortable and as well cared for as could be desired. The outdoor employment of the men is well attended to, the proportion so engaged being a high one.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

The Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The general bathroom has been admirably re-equipped, and the bathing arrangements appear to be such as to ensure the safety and comfort of the patients. The laundry is old and inadequate, and it is understood that one of sufficient size and of efficient equipment is to be provided. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, the clothing of both sexes being of good quality, well fitting, and in good repair, and the physical health of the inmates was indicative of a liberal and nutritious dietary.

Govan Poorhouse, Govan, Glasgow.

The wards at Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be well managed, and the inmates generally were in good physical condition and bore evidence of abundant open-air life. A supply of hot water is required for the sculleries, and attention is drawn to the want of heating arrangements at the firewood shed.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Inveresk.

The condition of the patients in the wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse is reported to be in every respect satisfactory, and their care and management to be kindly and considerate. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. The majority of the beds have been supplied with spring mattresses, and fire buckets have been provided on the ground floor and fire-extinguishers for the dormitory stairs.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The appearance of the wards at Linlithgow Poorhouse was one of comfort and brightness. Repainting in the female section has been done in a tasteful manner, and a similar renovation is about to be effected in the male division. The patients were found in good physical health, contented, and satisfactorily provided for. The personal interest which the Governor and Matron take in the well-being of the inmates, and the long and efficient service of the male and female attendants respectively, are said to contribute largely to the happiness and contentment of the patients.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

The excellent condition of the wards at Old Monkland Poorhouse is reported to reflect credit on the Governor and his staff. The floors of the day-rooms and dining-rooms have been covered with linoleum, and those of the dormitories have been

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

varnished. Fire buckets have been provided and conveniently placed. The beds were clean and amply supplied with blankets. The clothing of both sexes was suitable and neat in appearance, and the food was seen to be abundant, of good quality, and well cooked. The special dietetic requirements of certain patients are attended to.

Perth Poor-  
house, Perth.

A great many improvements have in recent years been effected in the wards of the Perth Poorhouse, and the work has been well done and at a moderate cost. The aspect of both day-rooms and dormitories is reported to be one of cleanliness, brightness, and comfort. Water-closets are to be provided on each of the dormitory floors, and the old disused wash-hand basins have been removed and cupboards substituted. The health of the inmates is reported to be good, and their general care was found to be in every respect satisfactory.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse,  
Stranraer.

The wards in the Wigtown Poorhouse were found clean and in good order. The lighting of the male day-room during the evening was found very defective, and its improvement is recommended. The bedding was found ample, and the dormitories clean and well ventilated. The personal condition of both sexes is reported to be satisfactory, and their physical appearance was indicative of an adequate dietary. The fullness of the records on the state and progress of each inmate by the Medical Officer is mentioned with commendation.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

#### (e) INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

Baldovan  
Institution,  
Dundee.

In the reports on the Baldovan Institution it is recorded with satisfaction that all the children had been removed from the old building and were now comfortably and efficiently accommodated in the pavilions which constitute the new institution. The central pavilion has on the one side excellently equipped hospital wards and on the other side day-room and dormitory accommodation for, feeble and helpless children. Two other pavilions are in occupation, one by boys and one by girls. A fourth pavilion for 35 children is approaching completion. The new institution is stated to be admirably suited for its purpose, as it admits of a proper classification of the children, and its arrangements facilitate efficient supervision and administration. A spacious and well-lighted recreation hall has been erected with sanitary and heating arrangements of the best description. The usefulness of this hall was very apparent, as the children were seen at musical drill and exercises there during the inspection of the institution. The general bath-room is provided with seven baths, and its walls and floor tastefully tiled. Two dressing-rooms adjoin, which are heated by radiators. Scrupulous cleanliness characterised every section, and the condition of the beds and bedrooms is highly spoken of. The health of the children was regarded as satisfactory, and their clothing, judging from its condition and neatness, evidently receives close attention.



Overcrowding is commented on in both the reports on the Larbert Institution. On the occasion of the second visit it is recorded that there were nearly 40 children occupying the dormitories in excess of what could properly be accommodated. The sanatorium for the sick is now in occupation, and the purpose aimed at in its construction is said to be fully realised. Great care has been taken in the furnishing of these hospital wards, and the arrangements for the treatment and comfort of the sick are, it is stated, admirable in every direction. The nursing staff in this section is adequate. Two outside iron staircases, intended as alternative exits in case of fire, have been erected. Further means of facilitating egress from other parts of the building are pointed out. The institution is reported to be maintained in excellent order, and the cleanliness and brightness of all its sections are said to leave little to be desired. The happy appearance of the children and the friendly relations existing between them and those in charge of them are reported to indicate patient and kindly treatment. In the matter of personal cleanliness and neatness of clothing their condition is said to reflect creditably on the whole staff. The success of the efforts to correct defective habits is noted. The work at school is carried on in a painstaking manner, and no effort is spared to develop the limited intelligence of the children. The employment of the pupils in industrial occupation, such as gardening, sewing, knitting, and household duties, receives due attention.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Larbert Institution.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth.

During 1905, 9 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. Prison, Perth—Admissions to Criminal Lunatic Department during 1905.

R/N.		Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Name	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused is Convicted.
M.	F.					
1	-	Aberdeen Prison, . . .	22 Nov. 1904	A. R.	22 Feb. 1905.	Theft and p.c.
2	-	Peterhead Prison, . . .	27 Dec. 1904	J. T.	7 Mar. "	Theft and p.c.
3	-	Stonehaven, . . .	21 Nov. 1902	P. M.	*7 Mar. "	Assault by discharging a revolver.
4	-	Glasgow Prison, . . .	4 July 1905	R. M'C.	10 July "	Murder.
5	-	Peterhead Prison, . . .	14 Oct. 1901	J. K.	26 July "	Theft by housebreaking.
-	6	Edinburgh Prison, . . .	29 Aug. 1905	E. W.	29 Aug. "	Murder and attempt to murder.
7	-	Greenock Prison, . . .	21 Nov. 1905	L. G.	22 Nov. "	Assault by stabbing.
8	-	Glasgow Prison, . . .	Untried	A. W. K.	14 Dec. "	Accused of murder.
-	9	Glasgow Prison, . . .	28 Dec. 1905	M. A. M'I.	30 Dec. "	Attempted murder.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1905:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Escapes.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
45·5	5·0	7	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0

The inmates at 31st December 1905 were classified as follows:—

Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	35
Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	9
Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	5
Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	1
Detained until further orders of Court, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 51

The provision of an addition containing four seclusion rooms in the Department is noted. It was required on account of the single rooms on the ground floor in the south section being constantly in use for the seclusion of three violent inmates. The Department was found in a highly satisfactory condition, and the inmates were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. Speaking generally, the inmates were appreciative of the care and attention they receive, and it is said to be evident that they are managed by Dr. McNaughtan, Medical Superintendent, with tact and ability.

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

All Pauper  
Lunatics but  
not all Private  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwel-  
lings are under  
jurisdiction of  
Board.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Number of  
Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

#### NUMBERS FOR 1905.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1906, was 126. Of these, 57 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 41 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 85 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relation of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of pauper patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1906 was 2752, showing an increase of 48 compared with the preceding year. Of these, 976 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1776 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 325, which is 3 more than last year. Of these, 108, or 11 less than last year, were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 217, or 14 more than last year, were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 26 were certified sane during the year, 25 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 124 were removed to asylums, and 102 died—the death-rate being equal to 37 per 1000.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients so provided for at 1st January 1881, and at 1st January of each subsequent fifth year to 1896, and for each of the following ten years to 1906, distinguishing between those resident with related guardians and those resident with unrelated guardians.



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Years.	Resident with Relatives.	Boarded with Strangers.	Total.
1881	906	610	1,516
1886	967	1,091	2,058
1891	1,043	1,446	2,489
1896	1,009	1,691	2,700
1897	1,009	1,658	2,667
1898	1,009	1,645	2,654
1899	1,039	1,663	2,702
1900	1,020	1,683	2,703
1901	987	1,682	2,669
1902	954	1,677	2,631
1903	987	1,655	2,642
1904	977	1,681	2,658
1905	969	1,735	2,704
1906	976	1,776	2,752

It will be observed that the total number rose throughout the period embraced in the Table, and sometimes with great rapidity, from 1516 in 1881 to 2700 in 1896, an increase during these fifteen years of 1184, or 78 per cent. Since 1896 the total number has fluctuated somewhat, but this year attained the highest point it has ever reached, namely, 2752.

On examining the column of the Table giving the number resident with relatives, it will be seen that a rise occurred in the ten years from 1881 to 1891, from 906 to 1043, which was mostly contributed by the Highland counties, and that during the succeeding thirteen years the tendency has been towards a fall, the number for the past year being 976.

The pauper insane boarded with unrelated guardians are those to whom alone the term "boarded out" is properly applicable. With few exceptions, they are patients who have been formerly inmates of asylums, from which they have been removed and placed as boarders under the private care of strangers while still in a condition of insanity.

An examination of the column dealing with those boarded with strangers shows that in the five years from 1881 a rise occurred of 481; in the five years to 1891 a rise of 355; and in the five years to 1896 a rise of 245—an increase during the fifteen years of 1081, or 177 per cent. The present year shows a rise of 48 over last year. After 1896, the number boarded with strangers fell somewhat, but the numbers in the last two years are the largest yet recorded.

## PRIVATE DWELLINGS SPECIALLY LICENSED.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

The tabular statement below shows the number of private dwellings specially licensed for pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1905:—

Private  
Dwellings  
specially  
Licensed.

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1905.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.
		M.	F.	
Two Patients, . . .	347	271	363	634
Three Patients, . . .	116	100	224	324
Four Patients, . . .	50	43	151	194
Totals, . . .	513	414	738	1152

It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, considerably more than half are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than two-thirds are females.

## GENERAL REPORTS ON THE VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

We present as usual in Appendix C the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. John Macpherson, who visited most of the patients under private care in the mainland portion of the County of Inverness, reports as follows:—"In a large county like Inverness-shire, which stretches across Scotland from the west to the east coast, considerable variety in the standard of comfort and mode of life of the inhabitants is observable, and to a certain extent the care of the insane in private dwellings varies accordingly. It is, however, satisfactory to record that almost without exception, even in the poorer class of homes, there was an evident endeavour made to provide carefully for the comfort and cleanliness of the insane inmate of the dwelling. Consequently there was more uniformity in the provision made for the insane than might have been expected."

He speaks highly of the interest attaching to the groups of patients boarded at Abriachan, Caiplich, and Leachkin, near Inverness.

Dr. Sutherland calls attention to the marked differences shown by various parishes in their efforts to lighten local burdens by providing for suitable patients under private care. After speaking of the highly favourable impression produced by a review of this system of caring for the insane, he goes on:—"The lesson of Scotland in this respect, with the helpful experience and excellent

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

"results of half a century behind it, is a valuable one, and is being  
"investigated every year by competent observers from other  
"countries. That being so, one cannot but give expression once  
"again to a feeling of surprise that, while the object lesson afforded  
"by this rational and enlightened policy is appreciated and imitated  
"with variations suited to local differences, there are areas in Scot-  
"land embracing large and small parishes in which the lesson seems  
"to be thrown away." He illustrates the want of interest in this  
matter shown by some parishes as compared with others by a  
tabular statement of figures relating to certain selected counties.

Dr. Charles Macpherson summarises as follows the impressions  
produced upon him after a prolonged acquaintance with the home  
care of the insane:—"Ten years' experience only increases the  
"strength of the opinion I have already frequently expressed that  
"the system of family care—properly carried out and supervised—  
"forms the most suitable, natural, and humane provision that can  
"possibly be made for the imbecile, and a large number of the  
"chronic insane class. It restores them—and at comparatively  
"small cost—to the position in life to which they were accustomed  
"in their earlier days; removes from their minds the feeling of  
"imprisonment which must necessarily result from the routine  
"regulations of the best managed institutions; has proved itself,  
"by long experience, to be quite a safe provision as far as the weal  
"of the public is concerned; and, so far from exercising any detri-  
"mental influence on the mental or moral interests of the com-  
"munity at large, it has in many instances had an elevating  
"influence, as shown by greatly improved attention to cleanliness  
"and tidiness in the homes of many of the guardians. The atten-  
"tion to these details, and to the personal cleanliness and care of  
"the clothing of the patients which the guardians soon learn will  
"be required of them, reflects itself on the household generally. It  
"cannot be claimed for the boarding out that the house accom-  
"modation will generally compare, as regards space, furnishing, or  
"decoration, with the accommodation provided in asylums, but for  
"all that, in the great majority of the houses, there is the feeling  
"of home about them which can never exist in the best managed  
"institutions. The healthy, homely surroundings, the various  
"natural outlets for their energies, coupled with the feeling of  
"freedom, produces in the vast majority of the patients a feeling of  
"contentment and happiness, and the good effects of these are seen  
"in marked improvement of physical condition and frequently in  
"distinct amelioration of their mental symptoms."

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the  
following Districts:—

Counties from which the different  
Districts are formed.

Lunacy Districts arranged geo-  
graphically.

Shetland, . . . . .  
Orkney, . . . . .  
Caithness, . . . . .  
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,  
Elgin, . . . . .  
Banff, . . . . .

1. Shetland District.  
2. Orkney do.  
3. Caithness do.  
4. Inverness do.  
5. Elgin do.  
Banff do.

Position of  
Districts.

List of Dis-  
tricts and  
Counties  
which form  
them.



Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geographically.	Position of Districts.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Kincardine,	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.	
Forfar,	9. Kincardine District.	
Perth,	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan,	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.	
Fife and Kinross,	12. Perth District.	
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Stirling do.	
Haddington, Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,	14. Fife and Kinross District.	
Lanark,	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.	
	16. Leith District, consisting of the parish of Leith.	
	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.	
	18. Haddington District.	
	19. Roxburgh do.	
	20. Glasgow do.	
	21. Govan do.	
	22. Lanark do.	
Renfrew,	23. Renfrew do.	
Argyll,	24. Argyll do.	
Bute,	25. Bute do.	
Ayr,	26. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	27. Dumfries do.	

The pauper lunatics of the Shetland District are accommodated, under agreement, in the Royal Asylum at Montrose. Shetland District.

Pauper lunatics of the Orkney District are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. Orkney District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The Board have approved of plans for the accommodation of about 57 patients in the buildings on the newly acquired land at Kinmylies. Inverness District.

- Position of Districts.** The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.
- Elgin District.**
- Banff District.** The Banff District is adequately provided with accommodation in the asylum at Ladysbridge.
- Aberdeen County Lunacy District.** The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.
- Aberdeen City District.** The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the new District Asylum at Kingseat, and in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under a temporary agreement.
- Kincardine District.** The pauper lunatics of the Kincardine Lunacy District are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum under an agreement, and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.
- Forfar District.** The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylum of Montrose, under an agreement.
- Dundee District.** The pauper lunatics of the Dundee District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Westgreen and in the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse, with the exception of 25 to be accommodated for a few years in the Montrose Royal Asylum.
- Perth District.** The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.
- Stirling District.** The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. Plans for Phthisis Wards at the District Asylum have been approved of.
- Fife and Kinross District.** The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross are provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.
- Edinburgh District.** The Edinburgh District is at present supplied with asylum accommodation in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, the District Asylum in course of erection at Bangour, which is partially completed and occupied, the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Craiglockhart, situated there and at Middleton Hall, near Uphall, and temporarily in several other asylums. The expected completion at an early date of the power-house and other necessary adjuncts will enable buildings at Bangour already completed to be occupied, and the population of the asylum will thus be largely increased. We declined to sanction plans of a recreation hall at

an estimated cost of over £8000, on the ground that the cost was excessive, and made suggestions by which the cost could be greatly reduced without diminishing the size of the hall, but the District Board have not yet submitted an amended plan for approval.

Position of  
Districts.

Leith District, which consists of the Parish of Leith, is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Leith District.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The Board have approved of plans for the enlargement of the asylum by the erection of two separate villas for 35 patients each.

Haddington  
District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The completion of the new hospital for males has relieved the overcrowding on the male side. The extension on the female side sanctioned by us in 1904 is being proceeded with.

Roxburgh  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of the parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylums of Woodilee and Gartloch.

Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse. We have approved of plans for the enlargement of the asylum at Hawkhead by the erection of one storey blocks for patients, and of homes for the accommodation of male attendants and nurses.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland. A plan has been approved of for a Phthisis Hospital for 26 patients at the Hartwood Asylum at an estimated cost of £4900.

Lanark  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated chiefly in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. Plans for a new laundry and kitchen at the Riccartbar Asylum have been approved of.

Renfrew  
District.

The Renfrew District Board are proceeding with the erection of a District Asylum at Dykebar, near Paisley. When this asylum has been completed it will accommodate all the pauper lunatics of



Position of  
Districts.

the District, except those belonging to the Parishes of Paisley and Greenock, which will continue to provide for their patients in the asylums belonging to themselves. The asylum is to be of the detached or village type, and will thus resemble the Aberdeen City Asylum at Kingseat and the Edinburgh District Asylum at Bangour. We have urged in this case as in other cases that the buildings should be of as simple and inexpensive a character as possible.

Argyll District  
and  
Bute District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and of Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is inadequate for an asylum of its size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse. The new hospital to accommodate 120 patients is now occupied.

Dumfries  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. The Directors of the Royal Institution have resolved upon the erection of additional buildings near those for pauper patients already existing. These will complete the scheme for the provision of a fully-equipped separate asylum for pauper patients only, upon the segregate or village plan.

Want of Accommodation  
for the Poorer  
Class of Private  
Patients.

## VII.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

Wards for the  
Observation  
and Treatment  
of Temporary  
Mental  
Disorder.

## VIII.—WARDS FOR THE OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT OF TEMPORARY MENTAL DISORDER.

We were in sympathy with a movement set on foot in 1901 having for its object the realisation of a scheme, which had engaged the attention of leading physicians in Scotland for more than forty years, to establish wards in public infirmaries for the study and treatment for short periods of cases of incipient or unconfirmed mental disorder. Though the authorities of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary have expressed themselves as favour-

able to the proposal, and, it is understood, hope before long to carry it out, the institution of such wards has not up to the present time taken place in any ordinary infirmary. Small wards of the kind, containing 6 beds for each sex, were, however, with our knowledge and approval, established by the Parish Council of Glasgow at Barnhill Poorhouse so far back as 1890. The success attending this experiment was so great as to induce the Glasgow Parish Council to provide special wards for the purpose, containing 25 beds for each sex, in connection with their new parochial hospital at Duke Street, Glasgow. These wards, which are spacious and handsome and admirably designed and equipped for their purpose, were opened in 1904. The comparatively large phase which the experiment had now assumed, combined with the fact that the Parish Councils of Govan, Paisley, and Dundee were taking measures to follow the example of Glasgow, led the Local Government Board, the Department officially responsible, to take measures for the prevention of possible abuses and irregularities, which might arise in connection with such wards, by placing them upon a clearly defined footing. The Local Government Board accordingly invited us to confer with them on the subject, and they subsequently in collaboration with us drew up a Memorandum of Conditions on which they would be prepared to approve of the establishment or continuance of such wards, which conditions are now in force. This Memorandum lays down regulations to secure sufficiency of space, the adequacy of the medical and nursing staff, and the institution of certain registers; and it provides that the period of residence shall not exceed six weeks, unless under special circumstances that period should with permission be prolonged. The patients in these wards are in the position of sane sick persons who cannot be detained against their will. They are not in any sense under our jurisdiction, but it has been arranged that the Medical Commissioners in Lunacy shall visit the wards from time to time and report to us, and that these reports shall, when necessity arises, be communicated by us to the Local Government Board.

Wards for the  
Observation  
and Treatment  
of Temporary  
Mental  
Disorder.

#### IX.—DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

In our Reports for 1875, 1895, and 1901, we presented statistics with reference to the occurrence of General Paralysis of the Insane in asylums in Scotland. We repeat here certain of the figures given in these Reports, together with similar figures for the past five years. Before proceeding further, however, it is proper to explain that in December, 1899, the Board issued a new form of Notice of Death to come into use at 1st January, 1900. This new notice substituted for the words "Apparent Cause of Death," which was all the direction on the subject contained in the old notice, a separate "Statement of Cause" under the headings "Primary Cause" and "Contributing Causes (if any) in order of importance (a), (b), (c), (d)." In May, 1904, the new notice was further altered by the substitution of "Principal Cause," for "Primary Cause," and by the addition of a footnote to "Contri-

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

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buting Causes" in the following terms:—"In addition to a "statement of diseases which are undoubtedly contributory, the "presence and site of lesions, such as those caused by tubercle, "syphilis, &c., should, when found on *post mortem* examination, be "noted among contributing causes in every case, though their "share in the conditions which resulted in death may be obscure "or uncertain."

The new form of notice has put the Board in possession of information as to the causes of death of patients in establishments, and as to diseased conditions present at death, whether regarded as undoubtedly contributing to the result or not, which they had no means of obtaining through the old form of notice. The information obtained through the new notice is, however, sometimes such as to render it doubtful whether the causes of death as given in the old notices may not have been in some instances so stated as to cause tabulation under wrong headings. The new notice shows, for instance, that "Principal Cause" has sometimes not been understood to mean the main or dominating cause, but the immediate or proximate cause. Thus we find the *Principal Cause* returned in one case as "Cerebral Apoplexy, duration 2 days; *Contributing Cause*, General Paralysis, 1 year"; in another case—"Principal Acute Pneumonia, 3 days; *Contributing*, General Paralysis, 2 years"; in another—"Principal, Congestive Apoplexy, 1 day; *Contributing*, General Paralysis, over 4 months." In the case of these three examples it is possible, if not probable, that the "apparent cause of death," as stated in the old form of notice, would have been returned to and have been tabulated by us in two of these cases as "Apoplexy," and in one as "Pneumonia," which, though in a limited sense true, would have ignored the fact that the three patients in whom these immediately fatal conditions developed were at the time dying of General Paralysis. For the purposes of this inquiry we have included for the past five years during which the information has been at our disposal all causes of death in establishments in which General Paralysis was present, either as a principal or contributing cause. If, for example, a patient suffering from General Paralysis dies from attempting to swallow food in abnormal quantity, or of a consistency which his enfeebled deglutinative powers could not cope with, such death in the figures for the past five years would, as regards this inquiry, be treated as a death from General Paralysis, though, looking at the occurrence from another point of view, it might be returned and tabulated as an "Accident." That this method of dealing with the returns of death of patients labouring under General Paralysis has had some effect upon the figures for the past five years now submitted, as compared with those returned to us prior to that period, is certain; but, on the other hand, we have reason to think that the effect of the fuller information is not so great as to render comparison useless of the figures for the five years 1901-1905 with those of earlier periods.

The following Tables I. and II. show the actual numbers, and percentage at each age-period of ten years, of male and female patients who died from General Paralysis in Scottish asylums during the ten years 1865-74, and the quinquennials 1896-1900 1901-1905:—



TABLE I.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

SEX.		Number, Age, and Sex of those who Died of General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-1874, during the Five Years, 1896-1900, and during the Five Years, 1901-1905.					
		AGES.					TOTAL.
		Under 30.	31-40.	41-45.	51-60.	61-70.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, -	26	164	132	63	29	424
	Females, -	8	26	31	15	5	100
	Total, -	34	190	163	78	44	524
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, -	36	220	213	61	19	550
	Females, -	10	46	39	20	2	117
	Total, -	46	266	252	81	21	667
Five Years, 1901-1905.	Males, -	36	233	324	108	19	720
	Females, -	19	63	57	40	8	188
	Total, -	55	296	381	148	27	908

TABLE II.

SEX.		Percentage at each Age-Period of Ten Years of Male and of Female Patients who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-74, during the Five Years, 1896-1900, and during the Five Years, 1901-1905.					
		AGE PERIODS.					TOTAL.
		Under 30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, -	6	39	31	15	7	100
	Females, -	8	26	31	15	15	100
	Total, -	6	36	31	15	8	100
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, -	7	40	39	11	3	100
	Females, -	9	39	33	17	2	100
	Total, -	7	40	38	12	3	100
Five Years, 1901-1905.	Males, -	5	32	45	15	3	100
	Females, -	10	34	30	21	4	100
	Total, -	6	33	42	16	3	100

It will be seen from Table II. that during the two last quinquennials the largest number of female patients died of General Paralysis in the age-period 31-40. In the case of males

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

the deaths from General Paralysis, which prior to 1901-5 were most numerous in the age-period 31-40, were in the latest quinquenniad decidedly most numerous between the ages 41-50.

The following tabular statement, however, shows that in the case of both sexes, and throughout each period included in Table II., a considerably larger proportion of patients die of General Paralysis at ages over 40 than at ages under 40, the preponderance at the later period of life being specially marked in the case of males:—

YEAR PERIODS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under 40.	Over 40.	Under 40.	Over 40.
1865-1874	45	55	34	66
1896-1900	47	53	48	52
1901-1905	37	63	44	56

The following Tables III. and IV. show in actual numbers and in percentages the length of residence of male and female, and of private and pauper patients who died from General Paralysis in asylums in Scotland during the ten years 1865-74, and the two quinquennials 1896-1900, and 1901-1905:—

TABLE III.

		Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-1874, during the Five Years, 1896-1900, and during the Five Years, 1901-1905.													
		Under 1 Year.		From 1 to 2 Years.		From 2 to 3 Years.		From 3 to 5 Years.		From 5 to 10 Years.		Over 10 Years.		TOTAL.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Private, -	M. 36	F. 10	M. 22	F. 3	M. 9	F. 1	M. 6	F. 1	M. ...	F. 1	M. ...	F. 1	M. 73	F. 17
	Pauper, -	160	37	104	22	47	13	29	6	8	...	3	5	351	83
	Total, -	196	47	126	25	56	14	35	7	8	1	3	6	424	100
		243		151		70		42		9		9		524	
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Private, -	41	...	32	4	14	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	91	5
	Pauper, -	224	53	132	28	58	19	39	10	5	2	1	...	459	112
	Total, -	265	53	164	32	72	19	43	11	5	2	1	...	550	117
		318		196		91		54		7		1		667	
Five Years, 1901-1905.	Private, -	41	8	35	1	15	2	7	1	4	1	...	...	102	13
	Pauper, -	308	95	173	35	77	22	51	18	10	5	...	...	619	175
	Total, -	349	103	208	36	92	24	58	19	14	6	...	...	721	188
		452		244		116		77		20		...		909	

TABLE IV.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

		Table showing in Percentages the Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-74, during the Five Years, 1896-1900, and during the Five Years, 1901-1905.						
		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 3 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	TOTAL.
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, -	46	30	13	8	2	1	100
	Females, -	47	25	14	7	1	6	100
	Total, -	46	29	13	8	2	2	100
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, -	48	30	13	8	1	...	100
	Females, -	45	27	16	10	2	..	100
	Total, -	48	29	14	8	1	...	100
Five Years, 1901-1905.	Males, -	48	29	13	8	2	...	100
	Females, -	55	19	13	10	3	...	100
	Total, -	50	27	13	8	2	...	100

Taking the number of deaths in establishments from General Paralysis for both sexes together, it will be seen from Table IV. that in the five years 1901-1905, 50 per cent. occurred among patients who had been less than a year resident. This percentage was 46 in 1865-74. The figures of this Table would seem to indicate that, contrary to received opinion, the disease pursues a more rapid course in the case of females than of males. The explanation probably is that as General Paralysis is a slower, less troublesome, and less pronounced disease in the female, persons of that sex are not sent so early in the course of the disease to asylums. Of the deaths from General Paralysis among females during the last quinquenniad, 55 per cent. took place in the case of patients who had been resident for less than a year. In 1865-74 this percentage was 47. The corresponding figures for male patients are 48 and 46 respectively. For the past ten years only one death from General Paralysis has been recorded in the case of patients who had been resident over ten years.

The following Table V. shows the proportion of deaths from General Paralysis and other forms of cerebral and spinal disease to the average number of patients resident in establishments from 1870, reproducing a Table in our Thirty-Eighth Report with the addition of the figures for the quinquenniads 1895-99, and 1900-1904 :—



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TABLE V.

YEARS.	PROPORTION PER THOUSAND OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS RESIDENT OF DEATHS DURING EACH QUINQUENNIAL FROM 1870-1904.																	
	From General Paralysis.			From Apoplexy and Paralysis.			From Epilepsy and Convulsions.			From Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.			From Organic Disease of the Brain, Tumours, &c.			From all foregoing Forms of Cerebral and Spinal Disease.		
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1870-74	14.6	3.7	8.9	6.9	6.4	6.6	5.6	4.1	4.8	2.1	4.9	3.6	11.1	8.1	9.6	40.3	27.2	33.5
1875-79	15.8	2.5	8.8	8.1	6.0	7.0	5.9	4.2	5.0	3.0	4.6	3.9	7.9	4.9	6.3	40.7	22.2	31.0
1880-84	13.5	2.8	7.9	8.9	5.8	7.3	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.9	3.1	8.2	7.1	7.6	38.1	22.6	30.0
1885-89	14.9	3.6	9.1	7.2	5.4	6.3	4.8	2.9	3.8	2.0	4.0	3.0	9.5	8.0	8.7	38.4	23.9	30.9
1890-94	20.0	3.8	11.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.7	11.5	10.6	11.0	45.3	27.4	35.9
1895-99	20.1	3.8	11.6	5.7	6.1	5.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.3	8.3	8.7	8.5	41.3	25.3	32.9
1900-04	20.4	4.8	12.4	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.0	4.3	7.7	8.2	8.0	41.3	27.8	34.4

The last column in this Table shows in the last quinquenniad a rise in the death-rate in establishments for the insane in all forms of cerebral and spinal disease over the rate in the quinquenniad immediately preceding, but the rate does not attain the proportion reached in the quinquenniad 1890-94. The death-rate for males remains the same as in the preceding quinquenniad, and the rise over that quinquenniad is therefore confined to the females. Other causes than General Paralysis have contributed to the rise shown in the female rate; but the rise in the female death-rate from General Paralysis in the last quinquenniad included in the Table over any previous group of years is so marked as to arrest attention, especially as the increase in the male rate during the fifteen years 1890-1904 has been insignificant.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths from General Paralysis for each of the years included in the latest quinquenniad given in the preceding Table, and also for the year 1905:—

TABLE VI.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS PER 1,000 PATIENTS RESIDENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1900 . . . . .	15·8	2·9	9·2
1901 . . . . .	21·7	4·9	13·1
1902 . . . . .	21·8	5·2	13·3
1903 . . . . .	25·1	5·1	14·9
1904 . . . . .	19·2	6·0	12·5
Average of 5 years . . . . .	20·8	4·9	12·7
1905 . . . . .	21·0	6·7	13·8

It will be seen from this Table that the marked rise shown in the female rate occurred during the period from 1901 to 1905, and especially in the past two years.

The gradual rise in the proportion of deaths in establishments from General Paralysis is shown from the following Table to be more marked and steadily progressive when calculated on admissions (excluding transfers from one establishment to another) than when calculated on the numbers resident:—

TABLE VII.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS PER 1,000 ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS, DURING EACH PERIOD.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1870-74 . . . . .	47·8	11·9	28·6
1875-79 . . . . .	48·6	8·0	27·5
1880-84 . . . . .	45·7	9·2	26·3
1885-89 . . . . .	53·9	12·5	32·0
1890-94 . . . . .	67·0	12·8	39·0
1895-99 . . . . .	68·6	13·8	40·9
1900-04 . . . . .	75·6	18·4	47·0
Year 1905 . . . . .	84·7	27·4	55·7

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This Table shows the rise in the female rate to have been remarkable during the quinquenniad 1900-1904, but still more so in the year 1905, where a rate is recorded equal to three times the rate recorded for the quinquenniads 1875-79 or 1880-84. The origin of this rise in the female rate, which affects the later statistics of the disease throughout the Tables submitted, will be traced in a subsequent part of this enquiry.

The large extent to which General Paralysis is a disease arising from the conditions of town life is shown by the following Table giving, for the five years 1900-1904, the number of deaths from General Paralysis of pauper patients in asylums serving mainly (1) large towns, (2) smaller towns and industrial centres, and (3) counties chiefly rural, and the proportion of such deaths to the number resident. The results shown in groups, which are similar but not identical, for the quinquenniad 1895-99, are given in italics:—

TABLE VIII.

	AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.								
	Average Number of Pauper Patients Resident.			Average Yearly Number of Deaths of Pauper Patients from General Paralysis.			Proportion of Deaths of Pauper Patients from General Paralysis per 1,000 of Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.		F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
GROUP 1.—Asylums serving Large Towns:— Aberdeen (Royal and District), Dundee (Royal and District), Edinburgh (Royal and District), Woodilee, Gartloch, Hawkhead, and Kirklands—Years 1900-04 . . . .	2,214	2,279	4,493	74	21	95	33·4	9·2	21·1
<i>Similar Group for 1895-99</i>	<i>1,411</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>3,008</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>39·0</i>	<i>8·1</i>	<i>22·6</i>
GROUP 2.—Asylums serving districts having populations largely Urban and Industrial:—Montrose, Ayr, Fife, Lanark, Midlothian, and Stirling—Years 1900-04 . . . .	1,710	1,768	3,478	36	8	44	21·1	4·5	12·7
<i>Similar Group for 1895-99</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>2,684</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>19·0</i>	<i>3·6</i>	<i>11·2</i>
GROUP 3.—Asylums serving districts chiefly Agricultural and Pastoral:—Argyll, Banff, Dumfries, Elgin, Haddington, Inverness, Perth, and Roxburgh—Years 1900-04 . . . .	1,442	1,542	2,984	11	2	13	7·6	1·3	4·4
<i>Similar Group for 1895-99</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,189</i>	<i>2,346</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7·8</i>	<i>2·5</i>	<i>5·1</i>



The disparity shown between the figures for 1900-1904 referring to asylums serving large towns as compared with those referring to asylums serving smaller towns, though still strongly marked is somewhat less than the disparity shown by the corresponding figures for the previous quinquenniad; and although the Table next submitted shows that an increase has occurred during the past five years in the death-rate from General Paralysis among male pauper patients in proportion to numbers resident in establishments as a whole, it will be observed with some surprise that the figures referring to male pauper patients included in Group I. show a decided fall in the past quinquenniad. The explanation of these unexpected results is that the numbers resident in several of the asylums included in the first group have been largely added to during the past five years by the admission to them of patients drawn from Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses which have been closed. These patients did not appear as a factor in any of the groups for the quinquenniad 1895-99, and they are of a class which yield no patients suffering from General Paralysis. The opening of new asylums in that group has also tended to draw to it otherwise a larger proportion of the same class. That the same causes, which should have equally affected the figures for female patients in the same asylums have not produced the same result in the case of females, is due to the large absolute increase of the tabulated figures for General Paralysis among females.

The following Table shows the deaths from General Paralysis in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, distinguishing between private and pauper patients, and between males and females, for the quinquennials 1895-99 and 1900-1904.

TABLE IX.

	Average Yearly Number Resident in Asylums.				Absolute Number of Deaths from General Paralysis during the Five Years.				Yearly Proportion of Deaths from General Paralysis per 1000 Patients Resident.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895-99	923	1,062	4,187	4,505	96	6	461	108	20·8	1·1	22·0	4·8
1900-04	989	1,160	4,943	5,086	102	13	613	175	20·6	2·2	24·8	6·9

It will be seen from this Table that no rise has occurred during the last quinquenniad included in the Table in the proportion to number resident of male private patients; that the proportion of female private patients was doubled; and that considerable rises occurred in the proportions of male and of female pauper patients. The proportion of the rise which occurred in the cases of female private patients was thus 100 per cent., of the male pauper patients 13 per cent., and of the female pauper patients 44 per cent., but as regards female private patients it will be observed that the actual numbers are too small to affect the general results materially.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

On examining the figures for individual asylums upon which the statistics in the foregoing Tables are based, it is found that the asylums which contributed much the largest number of deaths from General Paralysis in proportion to the number of patients admitted to them are the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, the Glasgow District Asylums at Woodilee and Gartloch, and the Stirling District Asylum. This is true in the case of both sexes for the past ten years. Taking the pauper patients alone, which constitute nearly all the population of the asylums named with the exception of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, it is found that in the case of male pauper patients the rise in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum in the latest quinquenniad, as compared with that immediately preceding, is from 80·5 per 1000 patients admitted to 134·3. In the other four asylums of the group the rise has been from 63·8 to 86·0. The figures for the remaining Royal and District Asylums show a comparatively small rise during the past five years, the proportion being for the earlier quinquenniad 47·7 and for the later 51·6. These proportions show to what a comparatively large extent the four asylums previously referred to have been contributors to the increase which appears in the last quinquenniad in the number of deaths from General Paralysis among male patients, and they also show how far that group is surpassed as contributors to the total increase by the Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

In the case of deaths from General Paralysis among female pauper patients these differences are even more marked. The following Table gives the record of the occurrence of General Paralysis in the case of female pauper patients who died in the five asylums specially named and in the other asylums of the country during the past ten years:—

TABLE X.

FEMALE PAUPER PATIENTS WHO DIED SUFFERING FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS PER 1000 FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED.			
ASYLUMS.	Quin- quenniad, 1896-1900.	Quinquenniad, 1901-1905.	
		Three Years, 1901-1903.	Two Years, 1904-1905.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	31·1	44·7	93·8
Glasgow (Woodilee and Gartloch), Govan, and Stirling District Asylums, . . . . . }	11·6	18·0	30·3
All other Royal and District Asylums, including, among others, the Royal and District Asylums of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the District Asylums of Ayr and Fife—all connected with large towns or large industrial communities, . }	13·5	12·8	10·6

The proportion of female pauper patients who died suffering from General Paralysis in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum has, it will be seen, more than doubled during the past two years, and was during these years three times as great as in the quinquenniad 1896-1900. The other four asylums in which General Paralysis is of frequent occurrence, showed a proportion of more than a third of the proportion recorded in the Edinburgh Asylum during 1896-1900. During the succeeding five years this relative proportion has not been fully maintained, and is now in the case of the four asylums less than one-third of the proportion shown by the figures of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. That the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, which received during the period dealt with the great bulk of the pauper patients of Edinburgh and Leith, should show a proportion of female pauper patients who died suffering from General Paralysis which is three times as great as the similar proportion shown by any of the asylums serving the parishes in or near Glasgow, or the large industrial communities of the Stirling District, is a fact of which no explanation can be suggested which seems adequate. During the past year the number of female patients who died in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum suffering from General Paralysis was both absolutely and in proportion to the number admitted larger than the number of male patients so dying, a record which has no parallel in the previous statistics on the subject so far as regards Scotland.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

It will be observed from Table X. that it is only during the past five years that the asylums of Woodilee, Gartloch, Govan, and Stirling have shown higher results in the case of female patients than all the other Royal and District Asylums of Scotland, excluding Edinburgh Royal Asylum. Indeed, both in the first three and in the last two years of the quinquenniad 1901-1905 the figures relating to General Paralysis among females in the asylums other than those named, showed a tendency to fall. In the past two years the proportion shown in all the asylums of Scotland other than the five specially dealt with is about a third of the four western asylums above named, and is not a ninth part of the proportion shown in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and yet these other asylums number among them the Royal and District Asylums of Aberdeen and Dundee, serving large cities, and the District Asylums of Fife, Lanark, and Ayr, serving large industrial communities.

In many of these asylums the occurrence of General Paralysis among women might have been expected to be hardly, if any, less than in the case of the asylums specially named. Many of the asylums serving large urban centres have always shown a comparatively high rate of General Paralysis among male patients, and some of them have in certain years of the last quinquenniad attained a rate as high as that of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum; but this fact only makes the contrast between the statistics of General Paralysis among females in that asylum as compared with any other asylum the more remarkable.

With regard to the great increase in the numbers of deaths from General Paralysis tabulated in the last quinquenniad as compared with the numbers tabulated in any previous quinquenniad,



Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

which is shown in all the five asylums specially mentioned in this inquiry, but especially in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, the fact, already referred to in the opening part of the statement, must be kept in mind, namely, that whereas in all years prior to the introduction of the new form of death notice in 1890 the tabulation has proceeded upon notices in which General Paralysis was often assigned as a sole cause, in the figures for 1901-5 every case has been tabulated in which General Paralysis was present, whatever other disease or casualty may have been the immediate cause of death. This, in itself, if every asylum had followed the same method in returning causes of death, would not have materially affected the results shown in such a fatal disease as General Paralysis; but an examination of causes as stated in the new form of notice shows that different views may be taken in different asylums as to the order of priority in which such causes are stated. Instances of these in connection with General Paralysis have already been given, and they occur more frequently in connection with certain other leading causes of death in asylums. For example, in one case where the cause of death is ascribed to "Brain Disease" lasting ten years, and "Psoriasis" lasting one month, the principal cause is assigned to "Psoriasis"; whereas in the case of another patient in the same asylum where "Brain Disease" was present for four years, and "Phthisis Pulmonalis" one year, the principal cause is assigned to "Brain Disease." The method adopted in compiling the figures for General Paralysis for 1901-5 avoids risk of error from such causes, which may, at least to some extent, be responsible for the result shown by the figures for that quinquenniad. This view is supported by the figures in the following statement showing the tabulated results of returns from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the quinquenniads 1896-1900 and 1901-1906, respectively, of (1) deaths from General Paralysis, (2) deaths from all other forms of Nervous Disease, and (3) deaths from all Nervous Disease:—

TABLE XI.

YEARS.	PROPORTION, PER 1,000 PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS ADMITTED, OF DEATHS IN THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.								
	From General Paralysis.			From all Forms of Cerebral and Spinal Disease, other than General Paralysis.			From all Forms of Cerebral and Spinal Disease, including General Paralysis.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 . . .	89·0	24·7	56·6	83·4	128·0	105·8	172·4	152·7	162·4
1901-1905 . . .	125·0	56·2	87·8	64·0	86·0	75·9	189·0	142·2	163·7

It will be observed from the figures of this Table, which include both private and pauper patients, that the marked rise shown in

the Royal Edinburgh Asylum in the case of both sexes under General Paralysis has been accompanied by an equally marked fall, especially great in the case of female patients, under all other forms of cerebral and spinal disease. The figures under the last heading show that the proportion of total deaths ascribed to all diseases of the nervous centres practically remains in the last quinquenniad as it was in the quinquenniad preceding, the slight rise recorded being solely due to the figures relating to male patients. In the case of females, the proportion of deaths from all forms of nervous disease fell from 152·7 in the years 1896–1900 to 142·2 in the years 1901–1905. It is not possible to resist the conclusion from these figures that, for some reason or other, the cause of death of many patients in the later quinquenniad has been tabulated under General Paralysis which in the earlier quinquenniad would have been tabulated under some other form of cerebral or spinal disease.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

It should, however, be kept in mind that while this may afford an explanation of the rise in the statistics of General Paralysis recorded during the past five years as compared with earlier periods, it throws no light whatever upon the remarkable differences shown in the latest quinquenniad between the results recorded in one asylum as compared with another, as during that quinquenniad the causes of death have been in the case of all asylums equally fully returned, and have been tabulated in precisely the same manner.

Something of the kind which appears to have occurred with reference to the figures tabulated in the case of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum has in all likelihood taken place in other asylums, and the result of the inquiry, therefore, notwithstanding the startling nature of some of the figures submitted, leaves it an open question as to whether any real increase of General Paralysis of the Insane has occurred in Scottish Asylums during the past five years.

**X.—DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH CONSUMPTION OR OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASE WAS PRESENT EITHER AS A PRINCIPAL OR AS A CONTRIBUTING CAUSE.**

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

The introduction in 1900 of the new form of Notice of Death, which is described in the opening portion of the preceding section of this Report, was due to an attempt to ascertain the extent of the occurrence of Consumption in asylums from the figures compiled under that heading in our Annual Reports, as shown in Tables X. and XXII. of Appendix A. These Tables record in the case of each death one cause only, which is regarded as the principal cause; but in the case of many asylums more than one cause of death was frequently assigned, and a brief examination of the notices from such asylums was sufficient to show that the results tabulated under Consumption were of no value as an index of the prevalence in different asylums of phthisis and other forms of tubercular disease. The old form of notice did not invite the

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

mention of more than one cause, and no doubt in many cases only one cause, regarded as the principal cause, was returned, though other contributing causes may have been present. But the death notices from asylums in which various contributing causes were recorded as carefully and fully under the old form of notice as they are under the new form, showed clearly that in numerous cases, in which Consumption and other forms of tubercular disease was present as a contributing cause, the principal cause was returned and tabulated under headings referring frequently to a wholly different class of disease. The following examples of returns of causes of death will show what has happened under the method of tabulation hitherto followed:—(1) Brain Atrophy (duration indefinite), (2) Phthisis Pulmonalis (six months); (1) Septic Meningitis, (2) Middle Ear Disease, (3) Phthisis Pulmonalis; (1) Status Epilepticus (2 days), (2) Cerebral Abscess, (3) Phthisis Pulmonalis (12 years); (1) Brain Disease (4 years), (2) Phthisis Pulmonalis (1 year). The tabulator in such cases, not being in a position to form an independent judgment, and being limited by the design of the Table to making one entry only in the case of each death, had no choice but to record the cause first mentioned. Such a method of tabulation, however, yields results of so little value that we propose, with the fuller information as to causes of death now put in the case of all asylums at our disposal by the new form of notice, to discontinue the Tables of Causes of Death in their present form and to substitute others, with such new headings as may seem desirable, in which the various causes of death assigned in each case will be recorded under their appropriate headings instead of the cause of death being as heretofore recorded under one heading regarded as the principal cause.

In the following Table, which shows the results in the case of pauper patients for the five years 1901–1905, every case has been included in which Consumption or other tubercular disease was present at the time of death, irrespective of its being regarded as a principal or as a contributory cause. Traces of lesion found on *post mortem* examination show that patients who enter asylums when affected with phthisis in its earlier stages sometimes recover from the malady under the generous diet and comparatively favourable surroundings which asylums afford. The note attached to the new form of notice, which is quoted on page liv., might have been expected, in view of the large extent to which *post mortem* examinations are carried out in all asylums, to have led to the record of the presence of such traces in cases where the disease which produced them had ceased to be operative long before the patient's death. The note, however, has never, so far as can be traced, educed a record of the marks of former disease from which the patient has recovered. It may therefore be taken as substantially true that in every case recorded in the following Table tubercular disease has been present at the time of death in a form more or less active, though perhaps subsidiary as a cause of death. The Table shows in each Establishment for the Insane in Scotland which has been in existence during the five years 1901–1905, the proportion for each sex of deaths, per 1000 pauper patients resident during that period, in which Consumption or other tubercular



disease was present either as a principal or as a contributing cause, the asylums being named in the order of frequency of the occurrence in them of these conditions:—

Deaths in Establishments in which Consumption was present.

TABLE I.

Name of Establishment.*	Average Annual Proportion of Deaths of Pauper Patients in Establishments, per 1000 Pauper Patients resident, in which Consumption or other Tubercular Disease was present either as a Principal or Contributing Cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	33·0	36·9	35·0
2. Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	13·5	43·8	33·2
3. Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	19·9	26·7	24·5
4. Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	17·8	21·3	22·4
5. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	29·7	16·7	22·4
6. Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	9·0	34·5	22·0
7. Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	24·1	16·0	20·1
8. Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	18·2	19·2	18·9
9. Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	12·4	22·6	17·7
10. Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	13·0	20·2	16·7
11. Dundee District Asylum, . . . . .	9·0	22·1	16·5
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	13·0	18·8	16·1
13. Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	17·5	14·5	15·9
14. Gartloch District Asylum, . . . . .	14·7	17·3	15·9
15. Riccarton Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	8·1	22·4	15·2
16. Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	15·8	11·6	15·1
17. Woodilee District Asylum, . . . . .	16·4	13·2	14·8
18. Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	8·5	15·4	13·0
19. Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	18·3	5·1	12·9
20. Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	9·9	13·7	11·9
21. Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	4·4	19·2	11·9
22. Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	14·0	4·8	10·3
23. Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	14·5	4·4	9·5
24. Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	7·0	11·6	9·2
25. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	3·8	13·2	8·7
26. Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	13·3	3·9	8·3
27. Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	10·9	...	5·3
28. Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	10·0	...	4·9
29. Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	4·2	4·3	4·2
30. Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	8·4	4·1
31. Craw Road Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	...	...	...
32. Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
33. Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
34. Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
35. Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
36. Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
Totals, . . . . .	14·0	17·7	15·8

\* Establishments are omitted which have been recently opened or which had been closed before the end of 1905.

The physical condition, housing, and surroundings of the populations from which patients are drawn may be supposed to be

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

accountable for some of the remarkable differences which this Table discloses, but from figures to be afterwards submitted it will be shown that these differences are not in any way explained by the comparative prevalence of phthisis in the communities from which the various asylums draw their inmates; and in any case no such reason would be admissible as an explanation of a radical difference in the figures for any two asylums serving urban communities having similar conditions of life, or for any two asylums serving similar rural communities. We find in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum that the average annual number of deaths in which phthisis was present was 35 per 1000 patients resident; while in the asylums serving Dundee, Glasgow (Gartloch and Woodilee), and Aberdeen the corresponding figures are respectively 16·5, 15·9, 14·8, and 8·7; and in the rural District Asylums of Elgin, Haddington, and Roxburgh the rates recorded are 33·2, 22·4, and 22·4 respectively, while in the District Asylums of Lanark, Midlothian, Fife, Perth, and Banff the corresponding rates are 13·0, 12·9, 11·9, 11·9, and 9·2.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the enormously higher rate recorded in certain asylums as contrasted with others similarly circumstanced are due in great part to causes which are avoidable, that is, to causes which must be regarded as being under the control of the asylum authorities, and this conclusion is strengthened from an examination of the figures relating to the two sexes respectively. In the general community the liability of the female to pulmonary consumption is somewhat less than that of the male. But as regards asylums, the figures submitted in Table I. show that as a rule the conditions of asylum life are markedly more productive of phthisis among female patients than among male patients. In some cases these figures point to adverse conditions among the female patients so extreme as to call for immediate enquiry on the part of the authorities of the asylums concerned. Thus, in the Elgin District Asylum, while the average annual death-rate from Consumption among males shows the comparatively moderate proportion as compared with other asylums of 13·5, the similar rate among female patients reaches the appalling proportion of 43·8. The Greenock Parochial Asylum shows a death-rate from Consumption among male patients of 9·0, which is decidedly low, while the rate among females is nearly four times as great, being 34·5. The figures for the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which shows the second highest death-rate from Consumption among its female patients, are only less striking than those for the two asylums previously named, because the death-rate from the same cause among male patients is almost equally high, being 33·0. These high proportions in the asylum last named are in all likelihood due, in part at least, to overcrowding, from which the asylum has already been, and will be further, relieved by the opening and gradual completion of the Edinburgh District Asylum at Bangour. Possibly to the same cause is due the high rate of Consumption among male patients in the Roxburgh District Asylum, in which it greatly preponderates over the rate for female patients. A like unduly high male rate and unusual preponderance of the male rate over the female rate is observable in the figures for the Kirklands Asylum and for the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

An unusual proportion of phthisis among the inmates of an asylum might arise from the patients being drawn from a locality or district in which the disease is prevalent to an unusual extent; or it might arise from conditions within the asylum tending to production of the disease, such as overcrowding or insufficient exercise in the open air; or, having once been introduced, the disease might have been propagated, in surroundings not naturally favourable to its production, through the insufficiency of arrangements to prevent the spread of infection. The Notice of Death provides for a statement of the duration of each disease assigned as a cause of death, and an inference may therefore be drawn, from the duration given compared with the total length of a patient's residence, as to whether the disease originated within or without the asylum. This cannot be regarded as being likely to obtain absolutely accurate results, as there may be in some cases room for latitude of opinion as to the time at which the disease first established itself, and in others patients may have been admitted with latent germs of the disease which were not developed to an observable extent until a considerable time after admission. But on the whole we have no reason to doubt that the figures in the following Table, calculated on the number of pauper patients resident, give a fair indication of the proportions respectively of patients who were at the time of admission affected with phthisis or other tubercular disease, and of patients who developed such disease subsequently, or who at least were not known at the time of admission to be affected with it, the asylums being stated in the order of frequency of occurrence under the latter group:—

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.



TABLE II.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

Name of Establishment.*	Average annual proportion of deaths per 1000 pauper patients resident in establishments in which Consumption was present either as a Principal or Contributing Cause.	
	1. Believed to have been Acquired before Admission	2. Acquired after Admission, or not known to have been present at the time of Admission.
1. Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	3.5	18.5
2. Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	14.9	18.3
3. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	17.9	17.1
4. Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	5.3	17.1
5. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	6.8	15.6
6. Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	3.1	14.6
7. Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	10.2	14.3
8. Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	6.7	13.4
9. Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	6.2	12.7
10. Woodilee District Asylum, . . . . .	3.1	11.7
11. Gartloch District Asylum, . . . . .	4.8	11.1
12. Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	5.1	10.8
13. Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	4.6	10.5
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	6.1	10.0
15. Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	3.2	9.7
16. Dundee District Asylum, . . . . .	7.7	8.8
17. Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	3.2	8.7
18. Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	3.2	8.7
19. Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	4.3	8.7
20. Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	8.1	8.6
21. Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	1.9	8.4
22. Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	8.3
23. Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	2.1	7.4
24. Riccartbar Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	8.1	7.1
25. Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	2.3	6.9
26. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	3.0	5.7
27. Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	5.3
28. Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	4.9
29. Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	4.2
30. Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	4.1
31. Craw Road Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	...	...
32. Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...
33. Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...
34. Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...
35. Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...
36. Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...
	5.3	10.5

\* Arranged in order of frequency of occurrence under column 2.

The total figures of this Table show that as a rule the patients who acquire Consumption while resident in asylums are about twice as numerous as those who had been affected with it prior to reception. The asylums range themselves under the figures in column 2 in somewhat different order from that in Table I. dealing with the total figures, but it will be observed that the first nine asylums, shown in column 2 of Table II. as having developed

within themselves the largest amount of tubercular disease, also appear as the first nine asylums in Table I. In the case of the Greenock Parochial Asylum, which now stands at the top of the list, an examination of the details in which the proportions are founded shows that of those patients who acquired Consumption after admission more than four-fifths were females. The high place taken by Elgin Asylum under column 2 is also due to the fact that the female deaths from Consumption acquired after admission was four times as numerous as those of males. The Edinburgh Royal Asylum is almost alone in returning a somewhat higher number under column 1 as being affected with Consumption before admission than as having acquired it afterwards; but the figures in column 2 still remain sufficiently high to cause it to be bracketed with the Haddington District Asylum as taking third place, and deaths among female patients contribute principally to this result. In the case of the Roxburgh District Asylum the details show that the number of males considerably preponderates in respect both to Consumption acquired before and after admission.

The patients in the lunatic wards of poorhouses are, as a rule, of a chronic and fairly healthy class, and it therefore might be predicted that phthisis would be of much rarer occurrence in them than in ordinary asylums; but, nevertheless, it is satisfactory to be able to state that during the five years dealt with tubercular disease was not recorded in the case of any patient who died in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road, or in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Buchan, Dumbarton, Inveresk, Linlithgow, or Wigtown.

The remarkable differences brought out by the Tables submitted between the results shown in some asylums as compared with those shown in others, whether as regards total numbers or the numbers referring to each sex, make it of interest to ascertain whether a high rate of death from Consumption occurs in those localities from which are drawn the inmates of asylums showing a high rate of occurrence of tubercular disease, and whether, on the other hand, a low rate occurs in localities which furnish the patients of asylums showing low rates. With the view of throwing light on this question the following Table has been prepared, showing in the five years 1901-1905, for males and females respectively, the proportion of pauper patients who died in asylums suffering from phthisis or other tubercular disease per 1000 pauper patients resident, (1) in the six asylums in which the rates are highest, and (2) in the six asylums (excluding lunatic wards of poorhouses) in which the rates are lowest; and also showing in two groups the rates of death of males and of females from Consumption during the two years 1902 and 1903—the latest years available—calculated on the number of persons living between the ages of 20 and 60 (which corresponds to the great bulk of patients in asylums) in each town or county, or group of counties, served by each asylum:—

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

TABLE III.

Districts served by Asylums named in Last Column.	Average Annual Proportion of Deaths from Con- sumption in the Years 1902-3 per 1000 Persons living in 1901 between 20 and 60 Years of Age.			Average Annual Proportion for Years 1901-5 of Deaths in which Phthisis or other Tubercular Disease was present per 1000 Pauper Patients Resident in Establishments.			Asylums.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Edinburgh and Leith Towns, . . . .	3·6	2·7	3·1	32·9	36·9	35·0	Edinburgh Royal.
Elgin County, . . .	4·4	3·3	3·8	13·5	43·8	33·2	Elgin District.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, & Clack- mannan Counties, .	2·7	3·0	2·8	19·9	26·7	24·5	Stirling „
Haddington County, .	2·4	2·7	2·5	17·8	21·3	22·4	Haddington „
Roxburgh, Berwick, & Selkirk Counties, .	2·9	2·3	2·6	29·7	16·7	22·4	Roxburgh „
Greenock Town, . .	3·2	3·8	3·5	9·0	34·5	22·0	Greenock Paroch- ial.
Totals, . . . .	3·1	2·8	3·0	22·8	29·7	26·4	
Aberdeen Town, . .	3·4	3·2	3·2	3·8	13·2	8·7	Aberdeen Royal.
Banff County, . . .	2·6	3·0	2·8	7·0	11·6	9·2	Banff District.
Perth County, . . .	2·9	2·7	2·8	4·4	19·2	11·9	Perth „
Fife and Kinross Counties, . . . .	2·3	2·3	2·3	9·9	13·7	11·9	Fife and Kinross District.
Midlothian & Peebles Counties, excluding Edinburgh & Leith, .	3·5	2·9	3·2	18·3	5·1	12·9	Midlothian Dist.
Lanark County, ex- cluding Glasgow & Govan, . . . .	2·6	3·0	2·8	8·5	15·4	13·0	Lanark „
Totals, . . . .	2·8	2·8	2·8	8·2	13·7	11·0	

Showing Highest Rates of Phthisis.

Showing Lowest Rates of Phthisis.

In comparing the figures in this Table relating to the general community with those relating to asylums, it must be borne in mind that in the former case the figures are confined to deaths in which Consumption ("Tuberculous Phthisis," and "Phthisis not otherwise defined") has been assigned as a principal cause, while the figures for the asylums include all cases in which Consumption or other tubercular disease is mentioned either as a principal or as a contributing cause. This explains to some extent the wide difference shown between the figures for the general community of either group and even the lowest of the figures relating to asylums; and it must further be kept in mind, as also explaining this difference, that tuberculosis is known to be a disease of common occurrence among the insane and hence we must expect to find a record of its occurrence in asylums, even under the most favourable conditions, much in excess of the rate in the community generally which the asylum serves. It is probable, however, that, even among the asylums showing the lowest rates, the safeguards



against the occurrence of phthisis are not as complete as they might be, and it may therefore be hoped that in future yet lower rates may be attained. But meantime, taking the figures for these asylums in the second group as a standard of attainment, it will be seen that their total average annual rate per 1000 is 11·0 as compared with 2·8 in the general community of the group which they serve, that is about four times as great. In the group of asylums showing the highest rates these proportions are as 26·4 to 3·0 in the general community which they serve, that is, nearly nine times as high, and considerably more than twice as high as the rate shown in asylums of the second group. A consideration of the social conditions of the two groups would not make it possible to predicate which group would be likely to show the highest death-rate from Consumption, and in point of fact the rates are found to be practically the same in the two groups. The rate of death from Consumption among females is exactly the same for the two groups, the slightly higher rate shown in the first group being confined to males, in the proportion per 1000 of 3·1 to 2·8. An examination of the figures referring to each sex in the general community and in the asylums of each group respectively, does not throw additional light upon the differences brought out by the Table. It will be observed that while in the general community of the first group the males are seen to be rather more liable to Consumption than the females, and while in the second group the sexes are upon an equality in this respect, as regards the asylum figures the totals for both groups show a much larger proportion of deaths among the female patients, the disproportion being in the case of some asylums excessive. In the case of both the county of Elgin and the town of Greenock, it is true that the death-rates for females from Consumption are above the average, but these rates are not greatly above those for the town of Aberdeen, from which was largely drawn the inmates of an asylum showing the lowest rate of any from phthisis or other tubercular disease, and they in any case afford no adequate explanation of the excessive female rates in these asylums, especially as the male rates are in both comparatively low, notwithstanding that the male rates in the corresponding general communities are in both cases above the average. In the case of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, where the female rate is second highest, the death-rate from Consumption in the communities of Edinburgh and Leith, from which the patients are mainly drawn, is below the average for either group. The Roxburgh District Asylum, in which the male rate is so high, serves a group of counties in which the death of males from Consumption is below the average, which is also true of Stirling and Haddington Asylums, both showing male rates which are high, though not so high as the female rates.

Upon a review of all the figures given above relating to asylums, it does not seem that any sufficient reason can be assigned for the excessive differences between the first group and the second group, or between one sex and the other of either group, except that an unfavourable and probably remediable environment must exist where such differences are found to be extreme. We are fully aware that unfavourable environment is not always a matter solely under medical control, and we therefore trust that not only medical superintendents, but District Lunacy Boards, and all other bodies to whom

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments in which  
Consumption  
was present.

Cost of  
District  
Asylums.

are committed the care of patients will leave nothing undone to remedy or mitigate the evil pointed at.

## XI. COST OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Causes of  
Difficulty in  
arriving at the  
true Cost of  
Asylums.

The constant demand for additional accommodation for the insane, the large scale on which it has been found necessary in many cases to provide it, and the magnitude of the expenditure involved, have recently been the subject of much discussion. We have for long urged upon District Lunacy Boards that all asylum buildings should be of the utmost simplicity compatible with efficiency for their special purpose, and that no expenditure should be incurred on external ornament or in other similar directions which are contrary to a strict economy, and which in no way contribute to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. We have reason to think that these views will have the effect of diminishing the cost of asylums, especially where they are erected as detached and more or less independent buildings of comparatively small size, as such buildings do not offer inducements to the creation of special architectural effects which large and lofty structures to some extent call for in the desire to avoid unattractive elevations. There are, however, many things about asylums less obvious than architectural features but more costly, and which are absolutely indispensable; and notwithstanding our efforts towards economy, asylums still remain institutions of an exceptionally expensive character. It is, however, not an easy matter to arrive at a conclusion as to what is really the cost of an asylum, and in what the cost specially consists. Questions on the subject are frequently put to us, and especially questions with regard to the comparative cost of asylums, which are exceedingly difficult if not impossible to answer except with reservations and explanations which for practical purposes leave the answer of little value. Among the many causes which render such comparisons in most cases useless, the following may be mentioned:—(1) Some asylums possess a considerable extent of land, others very little. In some cases, owing to the time at which the site was acquired or to the necessity of obtaining a site within a limited area and in the neighbourhood of towns, the price of the site has been so great as to form a large part of the cost of the whole establishment; in others, with a wide choice of locality and with plenty of land in the market, the price has been low. (2) The cost of building appears to vary greatly in different parts of Scotland, the differences being probably due to the high wages necessary to obtain workmen who can easily obtain other work nearer their homes, or to the varying degree of difficulty in obtaining suitable stone, and the varying facilities for the transport of stone and other building materials. (3) Asylums are not all equally and at one time furnished with the various appliances and arrangements now regarded as necessary for a completely equipped establishment. One may be furnished with hospitals specially designed for the care of those requiring nursing and other special forms of treatment, another may arrange for these requirements by what may be described as a makeshift; one may have provided nurses' and attendants' homes, mortuary rooms, including arrangements for *post mortem* examinations and laboratory research, or a farm steading, or a separate chapel, or special arrangements

necessitated by situation for water supply, or electric light. In others these and similar things are not provided, and in some cases, in the special circumstances of the asylum, certain of these arrangements may not be called for; but it is easy to see how fallacious comparisons would be which omitted to take such facts into account. (4) Another circumstance which renders it impossible to determine the cost of an asylum with anything like finality arises from the fact that the number of beds—the only proper measure of cost—seldom or never remains the same for any considerable time, and with every increase in numbers the cost per bed falls. Asylums, especially the newer and larger asylums, have been so planned as to enable them eventually in many departments to provide for a much larger number of patients than the buildings as originally completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, water, drainage, farm buildings, roads, superintendent's house, administrative buildings, kitchen, stores, workshops, amusement hall, lighting, etc., will not require to be provided afresh for future extensions unless they happen to be on a much more extensive scale than was originally contemplated. In most cases, especially in the case of new asylums recently erected, large extensions of accommodation for patients may be made at a cost probably not exceeding one-fourth of the cost per bed calculated on the cost of the asylum as originally designed. Even in the case of two asylums erected at about the same time and the same cost, differences in the cost per bed may soon show themselves from the fact of the one asylum filling rapidly and the other not. Taking all these considerations into account, it will be obvious that comparisons as to cost are futile, because they rest upon conditions which are not the same in any two asylums, and which even in the case of any one asylum are shifting from year to year. Owing to these changes, large unnecessary outlays in the original cost of an asylum may in the course of time be lost sight of, and another asylum, originally erected with a greater regard to economy, may appear as equally costly, or even as more costly.

On the whole, there is no better method of showing the comparative cost of asylums than by measuring such cost by the amount which the ratepayer has to pay to meet the entire outlay. The cost of an asylum can thus be traced from year to year, and it forms a perfectly reliable measure of cost, because it is wholly real and omits nothing.

Tables on this subject were first given in our Forty-first Report, in which the comparative cost of the District Asylums was somewhat fully discussed,\* and similar Tables have been given in subsequent years with more abbreviated remarks.

The annual assessments for lunacy purposes, which form the basis for the figures in the following Table I., are levied on lands and heritages within Lunacy Districts which possess District Asylums. They include interest on all sums borrowed to purchase land, and to build or add to asylums, together with instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed (which must be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing), and also such smaller outlays in connection with the building as it is thought desirable to pay off year by year. In this Table the amount of these assessments in

\* Forty-first Annual Report, pp. l.-lvi.



Cost of  
District  
Asylums.

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all Scotland, for each year included in it, has been divided by the average number of patients resident during that year in District Asylums, and the result shows in column 2 the average amount assessed for per occupied bed. In making the calculations in this Table no assessment of the kind made at any time has been omitted. For instance, assessments for debt incurred by the original Glasgow District Board have been included, though the money raised by them did not result in the erection of a District Asylum, as also are the assessments for the Kirklands Asylum (an asylum provided jointly by two Lunacy Districts, but not in the strict sense a District Asylum), and for new asylums only in process of erection.

TABLE I.

Showing for all District Asylums in Scotland (1) the average number of patients resident in each year named, (2) the amount of assessment for providing accommodation per head of patients resident, (3) the expenditure for the maintenance of each patient, and (4) the total cost per patient:—

Years.	Average Number of Patients Resident in District Asylums. 1.	Annual Assessment per Patient to provide Land and Buildings. 2.	Net Annual Cost per Patient of Food, Clothing, Management, &c. 3.	Total Cost per Patient. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1868-1869	1132	27 8 2	...	...
1878-1879	2553	12 3 2	...	...
1888-1889	2996	10 16 2	23 10 0	34 6 2
1889-1890	3057	12 5 4	24 2 8	36 8 0
1890-1891	3148	13 4 3	23 8 8	36 12 11
1891-1892	3223	12 15 11	23 11 4	36 7 3
1892-1893	3290	13 1 9	23 14 10	36 16 7
1893-1894	3346	15 2 7	22 10 4	37 12 11
1894-1895	3462	14 5 1	23 1 10	37 6 11
1895-1896	3951	14 18 8	23 11 4	38 10 0
1896-1897	4319	14 15 8	23 7 10	38 3 6
1897-1898	4898	15 6 4	24 12 6	39 18 10
1898-1899	5804	14 15 8	25 1 10	39 17 6
1899-1900	6353	15 18 9	25 5 7	41 4 4
1900-1901	6561	16 6 8	26 18 1	43 4 9
1901-1902	6759	16 14 1	25 17 10	42 11 11
1902-1903	7064	17 9 3	25 16 5	43 5 8
1903-1904	7239	19 7 9	27 3 5	46 11 2
1904-1905	8240	18 7 3	26 15 1	45 2 4

Causes  
influencing  
Rates of  
Assessment.

The first of the District Asylums which may be regarded as having been erected as an immediate consequence of the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was opened in 1863, and the last of that original group in 1874. Expenses in connection with the erection of these asylums were necessarily incurred for many years before they were ready for the reception of patients, and even after they were opened, several years would elapse during which the accommodation provided would only be partially occupied. Thus in 1868-69, the earliest year embraced in the Table, when there were only 1132 patients resident in District Asylums, the outlay on asylum lands and buildings, when calculated on the number of



ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including)

Years.	DISTRICT																	
	Aberdeen (Kingseat). (Opened 1904.)		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1869.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)		Dundee.		Edinburgh (Bangour). (Opened 1904.)		Elgin.*		Fife. (Opened 1866.)		Gartloch. (Opened 1896.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
1868-69 . . . . .	..	£ s. d.	137	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	88	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	232	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.
1878-79 . . . . .	..	..	305	10 11 2	279	8 19 3	102	13 4 11	..	..	..	84	3 11 5	301	9 19 4	..	..	
1879-80 . . . . .	..	..	316	10 0 0	281	8 17 11	101	11 2 9	..	..	..	94	4 5 1	318	9 8 8	..	..	
1880-81 . . . . .	..	..	340	12 10 7	273	9 3 2	116	13 3 7	..	..	..	103	4 17 1	326	10 2 5	..	..	
1881-82 . . . . .	..	..	366	8 9 5	259	9 13 1	129	12 11 0	..	..	..	97	3 1 10	344	8 14 5	..	..	
1882-83 . . . . .	..	..	351	5 11 1	280	8 13 7	122	13 16 1	..	..	..	108	8 6 8	327	10 7 11	..	..	
1883-84 . . . . .	..	..	327	13 3 0	300	8 6 8	126	13 8 3	..	..	..	109	5 10 1	327	10 11 0	..	..	
1884-85 . . . . .	..	..	341	12 0 6	301	8 6 1	129	14 15 10	..	..	..	116	3 9 0	349	8 11 11	..	..	
1885-86 . . . . .	..	..	356	1 7 6	300	11 13 4	137	10 8 4	..	..	..	119	2 10 5	358	8 18 9	..	..	
1886-87 . . . . .	..	..	381	12 4 1	286	8 14 6	136	11 7 2	..	..	..	127	3 3 0	362	6 18 1	..	..	
1887-88 . . . . .	..	..	394	10 18 3	289	8 13 0	141	8 19 2	..	..	..	125	3 4 0	367	6 16 3	..	..	
1888-89 . . . . .	..	..	365	12 6 7	297	8 8 4	143	7 13 2	..	..	..	128	5 9 5	378	7 18 9	..	..	
1889-90 . . . . .	..	..	354	12 8 7	312	6 8 2	141	7 15 11	..	..	..	129	7 15 0	383	7 16 8	..	..	
1890-91 . . . . .	..	..	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7	..	..	..	132	5 6 1	400	7 10 0	..	..	
1891-92 . . . . .	..	..	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2	..	..	..	141	7 1 10	426	7 0 10	..	..	
1892-93 . . . . .	..	..	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6	..	..	..	148	5 1 4	442	6 15 9	..	..	
1893-94 . . . . .	..	..	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0	..	..	..	158	5 5 1	446	6 14 6	..	..	
1894-95 . . . . .	..	..	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	8 16 5	..	..	..	153	4 14 9	443	9 0 7	..	..	
1895-96 . . . . .	..	..	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5	..	..	..	156	4 17 5	448	6 13 11	..	..	
1896-97 . . . . .	..	..	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1	..	..	..	156	5 9 0	471	6 7 5	..	..	
1897-98 . . . . .	..	..	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4	..	..	..	156	5 9 0	488	6 14 0	..	..	
1898-99 . . . . .	..	..	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10	..	..	..	152	6 8 7	515	6 15 11	466	30 15 5	
1899-1900 . . . . .	..	..	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10	..	..	..	158	6 0 3	522	7 1 9	470	31 0 8	
1900-1901 . . . . .	..	..	434	8 7 6	488	7 3 5	163	3 5 8	..	..	..	182	5 9 10	533	6 11 4	522	29 6 10	
1901-1902 . . . . .	..	..	433	9 1 9	480	7 5 10	164	4 1 10	..	..	..	180	5 11 1	534	7 9 10	568	27 9 8	
1902-1903 . . . . .	..	..	428	8 11 4	514	6 16 2	171	5 8 4	..	..	..	174	4 14 10	547	7 6 3	613	29 7 3	
1903-1904 . . . . .	..	..	432	7 19 9	520	6 14 7	175	5 12 3	..	..	..	172	5 16 3	562	7 2 4	636	32 7 10	
1904-1905 . . . . .	293	27 7 9	447	8 2 5	513	6 16 5	180	8 2 0	369	16 10 9	164	60 19 6	172	6 7 11	567	7 18 9	681	31 2 8
Average Assessment per Patient . . . . .	..	..	..	11 5 7	..	7 6 0	..	8 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	5 2 10	..	7 18 1	..	30 4 4

\* Elgin Asylum formerly part of Gray's Hospital, was acquired as a District Asylum in 1858.  
 † Woodilee Asylum was opened in 1875 as a Parochial Asylum, and there was no Lunacy Assessment under  
 ‡ The original debt on the Stirling Asylum was paid off by a few large assessments soon after its erection, and



ing instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed) per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named.

## ASYLUMS.

Woodilee.† (Opened 1875.)		Govan. (Opened 1895.)		Haddington, (Opened 1866.)		Inverness, (Opened 1864.)		Lanark. (Opened 1895.)		Midlothian, (Opened 1874.)		Perth. (Opened 1864.)		Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)		Stirling.† (Opened 1869.)		Years.
No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
..	..	..	..	83	12 1 0	278	16 4 10	..	..	..	..	237	8 8 9	..	..	..	..	1868-69.
..	..	..	..	87	9 10 10	379	8 14 2	..	..	237	21 1 11	270	11 2 3	214	14 4 0	..	..	1878-79.
..	..	..	..	93	8 18 6	374	9 12 6	..	..	238	18 18 2	268	11 3 11	231	13 3 0	..	..	1879-80.
..	..	..	..	93	8 12 1	418	10 11 6	..	..	240	18 15 0	249	17 13 5	240	15 13 4	..	..	1880-81.
..	..	..	..	102	7 12 11	419	7 12 9	..	..	221	20 7 3	267	11 4 9	246	16 5 2	..	..	1881-82.
..	..	..	..	99	7 13 6	421	9 10 0	..	..	207	19 6 6	253	12 13 0	241	14 10 5	..	..	1882-83.
..	..	..	..	101	7 6 6	437	9 3 1	..	..	215	8 12 1	251	10 15 2	201	15 18 5	..	..	1883-84.
..	..	..	..	109	6 12 1	433	9 4 9	..	..	230	17 7 10	260	10 7 8	206	19 8 4	..	..	1884-85.
..	..	..	..	100	7 4 0	427	8 8 7	..	..	223	17 18 9	266	12 3 1	201	19 18 0	..	..	1885-86.
..	..	..	..	102	7 1 2	431	8 14 0	..	..	205	19 10 3	272	12 2 8	202	19 16 0	..	..	1886-87.
..	..	..	..	102	6 7 5	431	8 4 9	..	..	203	19 14 1	269	11 10 6	189	13 10 4	..	..	1887-88.
..	..	..	..	106	6 2 8	450	7 4 5	..	..	204	23 0 9	285	10 10 6	200	13 15 0	..	..	1888-89.
..	..	..	..	114	6 2 10	457	7 13 1	..	..	231	19 9 7	303	10 11 3	210	17 17 2	..	..	1889-90.
..	..	..	..	118	5 13 8	477	7 10 11	..	..	239	12 11 1	312	11 4 4	209	17 18 10	426	7 19 7	1890-91.
..	..	..	..	126	5 11 1	486	6 19 11	..	..	235	12 15 4	315	9 16 10	210	17 17 2	433	7 17 1	1891-92.
..	..	..	..	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8	..	..	233	23 12 1	310	7 1 11	227	16 10 5	459	8 14 4	1892-93.
..	..	..	..	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2	..	..	231	21 12 11	316	6 19 3	237	15 16 5	499	9 0 4	1893-94.
..	..	..	..	130	5 0 0	433	6 7 0	..	..	223	19 1 2	313	6 5 9	242	15 9 11	559	8 1 0	1894-95.
..	..	..	..	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7	..	..	233	16 1 11	313	6 5 9	242	15 9 11	561	8 0 5	1895-96.
..	..	..	..	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5	428	27 14 5	236	14 16 7	333	6 0 1	259	15 8 11	571	9 9 2	1896-97.
..	..	..	..	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10	468	29 13 10	229	15 5 8	342	6 8 8	264	17 19 10	610	8 3 11	1897-98.
..	..	404	28 10 5	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10	522	28 9 0	234	17 1 11	362	6 1 7	286	17 9 8	600	9 3 4	1898-99.
736	22 1 0	467	26 0 5	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0	634	25 13 3	243	20 11 6	364	6 0 11	303	16 10 0	644	9 6 4	1899-1900.
818	19 15 8	452	27 9 7	135	5 18 10	583	9 1 10	690	25 3 10	248	24 3 10	358	6 14 1	298	15 18 10	657	9 14 10	1900-1901.
856	19 0 2	458	39 1 11	142	5 12 8	590	9 3 1	741	23 12 1	262	25 15 3	366	7 13 6	304	13 9 9	681	9 10 11	1901-1902.
889	19 18 8	483	36 1 1	153	5 11 1	602	9 9 4	834	20 11 3	295	24 11 6	371	7 5 7	308	12 19 9	682	9 10 7	1902-1903.
879	26 7 10	480	36 9 7	161	5 11 10	637	10 4 1	877	19 11 1	334	22 9 1	376	7 19 7	317	14 3 11	681	9 10 11	1903-1904.
913	20 11 10	520	37 5 10	161	10 8 11	654	10 17 2	897	19 2 5	336	20 1 9	373	8 0 10	314	15 12 1	686	10 4 1	1904-1905.
..	21 5 10	..	32 19 10	..	6 9 2	..	8 4 2	..	24 7 11	..	19 8 8	..	9 6 11	..	16 7 11	..	8 19 1	{ Average Assessment per Patient.

the Lunacy Acts until after it became a District Asylum in 1893.

no assessment was subsequently levied until 1890-91, when such became necessary owing to large extensions.



patients resident, shows the high average of £27 8s. 2d. Ten years after this period the expenses connected with providing asylums had fallen to £12 3s. 2d. per head of the patients resident, and ten years subsequent to that, in 1888-89, to £10 16s. 2d., though during these periods many additions to the accommodation must have been made. Up to 1888, and for many years later, the patients of the populous county of Lanark, including the city of Glasgow, were provided for chiefly in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and in parochial asylums belonging to the large parishes connected with Glasgow. In 1888 the county, which until then had been one Lunacy District, was divided into several districts, and expenses immediately began to be incurred through steps being taken towards the erection of District Asylums. The last of the three large and costly asylums subsequently founded was only fully completed after May 1898. Since that year, the Dundee District Lunacy Board has acquired an asylum, a new asylum has been erected for the Aberdeen City District, and expenditure has been incurred by the Edinburgh and Renfrew Districts in the erection of new asylums. The expenses in connection with all these are included in Table I. The Table shows that at May 1905 the pauper lunatics of Scotland maintained in District Asylums were costing the country a yearly rent per bed of £18 7s. 3d., which, added to the average cost for the food, clothing, and management of the patients at that date, gives the total cost of pauper lunatics in all District Asylums as £45 2s. 4d. per patient.

The preceding Table II. is based, like Table I., on the assessments on counties and burghs to defray the cost of land and buildings. It shows for each District Asylum the year in which the asylum was opened or became a District Asylum, the number of patients accommodated, and the assessment per patient for the year 1868-69, which is a few years after most of the asylums were erected, and for the year 1878-79, that is ten years afterwards, and for each subsequent year up to 1904-05.

In all cases the figures relating to the first few years after the opening of the asylums have been omitted, as asylums have in most cases taken a considerable time to fill, and calculations based upon the number of patients in very early years after their opening would be misleading. The asylums first erected were all small and wanting in many of the requirements which would now be regarded as necessary to a properly equipped asylum. Some of these deficiencies have been more or less completely supplied in subsequent years. The cost per bed, however, even in these older asylums remained high for some years owing to the slowness with which they filled. Thus the Banff District Asylum was, three years after its opening, costing £37 13s. 8d. per bed, though it eventually became one of the cheapest asylums. In the case of the oldest asylums the original debt has been extinguished, but the assessments have been maintained, and even in some cases increased, while debt was being extinguished, through the necessity for enlargement and reconstruction. The cost of extensions, necessary improvements, and reconstructions has been in some cases, and notably in the case of the Midlothian District Asylum, so great as to equal, if not to surpass, the original outlay. Hence the cost per

Cost of  
District  
Asylums.

Assessments  
to defray Cost  
of each  
District  
Asylum.



Cost of  
District  
Asylums.

bed has in many cases risen of late years, notwithstanding the increase of numbers accommodated. The rise and fall of assessments, which sometimes appear from year to year, are probably due to more than usually extensive repairs or to outlays for new buildings and reconstructions of a minor character which District Boards have chosen to assess for at once rather than to meet by borrowing.

Method of  
estimating  
Cost.

It may be proper to explain here that the number of patients accommodated has been taken as the measure of cost, rather than the estimated bed accommodation of each asylum. This has been done on account of the great difficulty in arriving at the true capacity of asylums owing to constant changes resulting from rearrangement of existing accommodation, its adoption to purposes for which it was not intended, and the disproportions occurring between dayroom and dormitory space. It should, however, be kept in view that an overcrowded asylum appears as cheaper than it should appear, while in cases in which there is vacant accommodation, the assessment per patient may make the asylum appear at a disadvantage as regards cost when compared with an equally expensive asylum which is fully occupied.

It will be understood that the figures in this Table give no indication of the actual burden on the ratepayer. That depends upon the valuations upon which the assessments are imposed, and may be higher in some of the cheapest asylums than in others in which the cost of providing the asylum has been greatest.

Providing and  
Maintenance  
Rates.

The following Table III. shows for District Asylums the average number of patients resident during the year 1904-1905, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient.	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	447	£ s. d. 8 2 5	£ s. d. 23 7 1	£ s. d. 31 9 6
2. Ayr, . . . . .	513	6 16 5	26 0 7	32 17 0
3. Banff, . . . . .	180	8 2 0	19 13 1	27 15 1
4. Dundee, . . . . .	369	16 10 9	26 3 3	42 14 0
5. Elgin, . . . . .	172	6 7 11	22 11 1	28 19 0
6. Fife, . . . . .	567	7 18 9	26 5 4	34 4 1
7. Gartloch, . . . . .	681	31 2 8	29 18 10	61 1 6
8. Woodilee, . . . . .	913	20 11 10	27 9 9	48 1 7
9. Govan, . . . . .	520	37 5 10	28 6 6	65 12 4
10. Haddington, . . . . .	161	10 8 11	23 2 10	33 11 9
11. Inverness, . . . . .	654	10 17 2	25 5 5	36 2 7
12. Lanark, . . . . .	897	19 2 5	21 13 10	40 16 3
13. Midlothian, . . . . .	336	20 1 9	28 8 2	48 9 11
14. Perth, . . . . .	373	8 0 10	26 18 3	34 19 1
15. Roxburgh, . . . . .	314	15 12 1	28 6 9	43 18 10
16. Stirling, . . . . .	686	10 4 1	27 1 10	37 5 11
Averages, . . . . .	..	16 7 0	26 1 0	42 8 0

It will be seen from this Table that the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £16 7s., varying from £6 7s. 11d. in the Elgin Asylum to £37 5s. 10d. in the Govan Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £26 1s., varying from £19 13s. 1d. in the Banff Asylum to £29 18s. 10d. in the Gartloch Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £42 8s., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £27 15s. 1d. and Govan with a total cost of £65 12s. 4d. The cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made therefore include private patients.

## XII. EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1905. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 17,294 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £384,490 was paid; of which £306,194 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £19,495 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £48,040 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £10,761 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £20,202 was repaid by relatives and others, and £116,086 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892. The net expenditure by Parish Councils on the maintenance of patients was thus £248,202.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1864-1868 and ending with 1899-1904, and for the year 1904-1905, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number\* of patients relieved in each period:—

\* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

Expenditure  
for Mainte-  
nance of Pauper  
Lunatics.

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certifi- cates, Trans- port, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expendi- ture.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expendi- ture.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expendi- ture.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expendi- ture.
1864-1868	3,007	£73,416	979	£19,241	1,547	£15,157	£4,400	5,533	£112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895-1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899-1904	10,011	274,514	1,075	22,009	2,688	46,877	9,787	13,774	353,187
1904-1905	10,929	306,194	966	19,495	2,677	48,040	10,761	14,572	384,490

Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils—  
Increase.

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £306,194, or 87 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £19,495, or 41 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £48,040, or 113 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £384,490, or 86 per cent.

Expenditure  
per head.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 up to the quinquenniad 1890-94 was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient. The quinquenniad 1895-1899 showed a rise in the cost per head, and a tendency to rise has on the whole been shown throughout the subsequent years, the cost per patient during the latest financial year being the highest recorded:—

[TABLE.



	Expenditure per Patient.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total average Cost per Patient.	
1859-1863	£ s. d. 23 17 3	£ s. d. 17 11 7	£ s. d. 8 13 1	£ s. d. 18 11 6	
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1	
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6	
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5	
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5	
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5	
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3	
1895-1899	25 6 5	18 7 1	16 12 0	23 13 7	
1899-1904	27 8 3	20 9 3	17 9 1	25 12 8	
1904-1905	28 0 4	20 3 7	17 18 11	26 7 9	

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV. of the Appendix, refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure on the purchase of land, and the erection of asylums. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages lxxvi-lxxx. In the case of patients boarded in Royal Asylums, or in District or Parochial Asylums not connected with the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in Expenditure Table.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the third last column of Table XXIII. These contributions on the whole show a steady increase, but are less this year than in the year preceding. In 1859 they amounted to £1877, in 1880-1 to £9290, in 1890-1 to £11,687, and in 1904-1905 to £20,202.

Repayments by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Contributions from State Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in

Expenditure  
for Maintenance of Pauper  
Lunatics.

which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. The State contribution for the year 1904-1905 was equal to about 3s. 3½d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week, which is 1d. less than the previous year.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each year from their commencement, are shown in the following Statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

For the year ending		For the year ending		Approximate Weekly Contribution per Patient from 1892.	
14th May		14th May		s.	d.
1875,	£59,483	1891,	£90,450	4	7½
" 1876,	62,637	" 1892,	115,574	4	7
" 1877,	65,470	" 1893,	115,717	4	6
" 1878,	68,533	" 1894,	115,789	4	4
" 1879,	71,272	" 1895,	115,407	4	4
" 1880,	73,833	15th May 1896,	115,761	4	3
" 1881,	76,856	" 1897,	115,778	4	2
" 1882,	79,711	" 1898,	115,736	4	0
" 1883,	81,495	" 1899,	115,885	3	10
" 1884,	83,089	" 1900,	115,920	3	9
" 1885,	85,111	" 1901,	115,849	3	8
" 1886,	87,164	" 1902,	116,005	3	7
" 1887,	88,258	" 1903,	116,116	3	6
" 1888,	89,072	" 1904,	115,992	3	4½
" 1889,	91,335	" 1905,	116,086	3	3½
" 1890,	90,474				

Daily Cost of  
Maintenance in  
Establishments.

Daily Cost of  
each Mode of  
provision for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1895-96 to 1904-1905 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 5¼d. a day, which is the same as that for the three previous years.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1905, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 2d. and the highest is 1s. 9½d., which, calculated for the year, would be £21 5s. 10d. and £32 13s. 11½d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10¼d. and the highest is 1s. 4¼d., or £15 11s. 9¼d. and £24 14s. 3¼d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 7½d. and the highest is 1s. 3¼d., or £11 8s. 1½d. and £23 3s. 10¼d. per annum.

Expenditure  
for Maintenance of Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £34 10s. in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £21 4s. 8d. in the Argyll Asylum to £35 in the Aberdeen District Asylum, which is recently opened and is not yet fully occupied. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £23 19s. 11d., which is the estimated cost in the Greenock Parochial Asylum, to £27 19s., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road.

The rates of District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £14 6s. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25 9s. 5¾d. in the Linlithgow Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment and another in the case of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1904-1905, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.\* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Cost of Pro-  
viding District  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation.

Column 11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1903-1904 for land, buildings, and furnishings, &c., was £205,321.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assess-

\* See pages lxxiv-lxxxi of this Report.



Expenditure  
for Maintenance  
of Pauper  
Lunatics.

ments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1905, was £1,721,764; and Columns 13 and 14 show that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1905 to £151,313, of which £70,857 was applied to reduction of debt.

Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients  
in District  
Asylums.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1904-1905, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1904-1905 is £27 11s. 11d., and after a deduction of farm profits, &c., the average net cost is £26 14s. 5d.,† which shows a decrease in the net cost of 7s. 11d. per patient as compared with the previous year. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1904-1905, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

No.	YEAR 1904-1905.  DISTRICT ASYLUM.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainten- ance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.*
1	Argyll,	£ s. d. 11 0 6	£ s. d. 0 11 5	£ s. d. .. ..	£ s. d. 1 0 9	£ s. d. 7 4 2	£ s. d. 4 10 1	£ s. d. 24 1 0
2	Ayr,	10 15 3	0 11 6	0 0 8	1 12 0	7 10 5	6 9 4	26 13 5
3	Banff,	9 9 5	0 10 5	0 2 11	1 0 1	5 15 8	5 13 5	22 6 9
4	Dundee,	11 17 9	0 13 9	0 0 5	1 18 7	7 13 9	7 14 3	29 10 8
5	Elgin,	10 7 7	0 13 6	0 5 1	1 11 2	5 17 1	5 4 9	23 11 1
6	Fife,	10 5 2	0 9 10	0 2 1	2 7 6	6 15 11	7 4 9	27 0 2
7	Glasgow (Gartloch),	11 13 10	0 9 8	0 0 5	2 0 5	8 19 5	8 4 11	31 4 0
8	Glasgow (Woodilee),	11 0 5	0 9 4	0 0 9	1 17 11	8 16 1	6 3 4	28 3 6
9	Govan,	9 15 8	0 11 9	0 0 11	2 8 7	8 14 2	7 17 4	29 3 1
10	Haddington,	11 5 4	0 16 7	0 5 7	1 7 1	6 13 5	6 7 11	26 4 6
11	Inverness,	12 9 2	0 14 6	0 3 1	1 15 8	6 17 0	5 11 10	27 4 4
12	Kirklands,	10 3 11	0 10 5	0 7 8	1 12 2	7 12 0	6 1 10	26 0 4
13	Lanark,	9 4 8	0 8 10	0 1 11	1 12 2	6 19 2	4 5 3	22 7 8
14	Midlothian,	11 5 8	0 7 10	0 4 6	1 15 1	8 7 3	8 0 0	29 16 7
15	Perth,	11 2 10	0 8 10	0 2 7	1 6 6	7 19 10	6 1 4	26 17 3
16	Roxburgh,	11 13 3	0 10 10	0 3 6	2 1 1	8 5 3	6 12 4	29 0 2
17	Stirling,	10 12 5	0 11 1	0 1 11	1 9 7	7 12 11	7 3 8	27 6 8
	Average,	10 17 11	0 10 9	0 2 0	1 19 9	7 16 4	6 10 7	27 11 11

This statement shows that in the year 1904-1905 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12 9s. 2d. per patient, in the Inverness Asylum; and the lowest £9 4s. 8d., in Lanark Asylum, which is £1 13s. 3d. below the average of all District Asylums.

† These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the twenty-two years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduc- tion of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883-84	11 15 0	0 9 3	0 5 7	1 14 5	6 4 0	5 1 4	25 4 8
1884-85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885-86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886-87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887-88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888-89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889-90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890-91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891-92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892-93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893-94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9
1894-95	9 14 6	0 9 6	0 4 6	1 15 1	6 6 5	5 15 8	24 0 11
1895-96	9 16 1	0 10 3	0 4 8	1 16 2	6 12 3	5 8 9	24 2 10
1896-97	9 11 2	0 10 1	0 4 1	1 16 3	6 11 8	5 17 1	24 5 2
1897-98	10 4 4	0 10 2	0 4 2	2 5 8	6 19 6	5 16 1	25 14 11
1898-99	10 6 2	0 10 2	0 4 1	1 15 2	7 1 9	6 4 2	25 16 6
1899-1900	10 4 10	0 10 2	0 3 10	1 15 10	7 1 11	6 7 8	25 19 0
1900-1901	10 13 4	0 10 10	0 3 2	1 17 1	7 4 1	7 9 11	27 12 10
1901-1902	10 13 1	0 11 2	0 2 9	1 15 6	7 6 2	6 11 11	26 14 10
1902-1903	10 13 9	0 10 8	0 2 7	1 17 11	7 7 4	6 9 3	26 16 3
1903-1904	10 19 0	0 10 7	0 2 1	1 17 9	7 14 11	6 15 6	27 13 7
1904-1905	10 17 11	0 10 9	0 2 0	1 19 9	7 16 4	6 10 7	27 11 11

Expenditure  
on Mainte-  
nance of Patients  
in District  
Asylums dur-  
ing past  
twenty  
years.

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been an almost steady increase. Comparing the first year included in the Table with the last, it will be seen that a decrease has occurred under the head 'Food,' and that the main rise has occurred under 'Salaries and Wages' and unclassified expenses.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1904-1905; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed in  
District  
Asylums.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farms  
and Gardens  
of District  
Asylums.

Expenditure  
for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts of  
District  
Asylums.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1904-1905 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

### XIII. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1896-1905, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1896,	.	.	10	1901,	.	.	5
1897,	.	.	13	1902,	.	.	7
1898,	.	.	5	1903,	.	.	12
1899,	.	.	8	1904,	.	.	8
1900,	.	.	1	1905,	.	.	3

The figures in this statement do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics' do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as 'dangerous lunatics' does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or



not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

#### XIV. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1905, 39 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 12 were sent to England and 27 to Ireland.

#### XV. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

At the end of December 1905 there were 1029 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

651 were in asylums in Scotland ;

318 were in private dwellings in Scotland ; and

60 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 60 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 26 were in asylums in England, 21 were in private dwellings in England, and 1 in an asylum in Ireland. Of the remainder, 2 were resident in Australia, 3 in Canada, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 1 in Belgium, 3 in New Zealand, and 1 in India.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT, *Chairman.*  
JOHN COWAN.  
JOHN CHEYNE.  
JOHN FRASER.  
JOHN MACPHERSON..

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, 5th June, 1906



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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1906.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS							NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.				In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769	
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015	
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218	
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353	
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975	
Average of the 5 Years, 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787	
Average of the 5 Years, 1876-80.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878	
Average of the 5 Years, 1881-85.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237	
Average of the 5 Years, 1886-90.	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382	
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280	
1892	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469	
1893	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725	
1894	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950	
1895	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489	
Average of the 5 Years, 1896.	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783	
1897	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703	
1898	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086	
1899	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492	
1900	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1083	1613	2702	2180	12799	14979	
Average of the 5 Years, 1901.	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229	
1902	928	1077	2005	40	77	117	4681	5010	9691	1083	1602	2685	2122	12376	14498	
1903	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475	
1904	995	1139	2134	49	81	130	5442	5508	10,950	1051	1580	2631	2264	13581	15845	
1905	964	1151	2115	47	82	129	5613	5711	11,324	1068	1574	2642	2244	13966	16210	
Average of the 5 Years, 1906.	1026	1200	2226	45	82	127	5679	5725	11,404	1077	1581	2658	2353	14062	16415	
1906	1022	1232	2254	44	81	125	5841	5859	11,700	1114	1590	2704	2379	14404	16783	
	995	1169	2164	46	81	127	5554	5640	11194	1075	1586	2661	2291	13855	16146	
	1016	1224	2240	46	80	126	5906	5922	11,828	1154	1598	2752	2366	14580	16946	

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1906 will be found in the Table following.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1906.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840	1804	5769	26	29	5824	
1859.....	2496	821	797	1901	6015	29	28	6072	
1860.....	2632	852	866	1868	6218	33	22	6273	
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865.	2880	883	879	1712	6354	31	34	6419	
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870.	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875.	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880.	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
Average of } 5 Years, 1881-1885.	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
Average of } 5 Years, 1886-1890.	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of } 5 Years.	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898.....	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906
1899.....	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900.....	10696	121	679	905	2828	15229	52	382	15663
Average of } 5 Years.	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901.....	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899
1902.....	11289	130	550	1115	2761	15845	46	397	16288
1903.....	11659	125	502	1153	2771	16210	51	397	16658
1904.....	11845	125	508	1152	2785	16415	53	426	16894
1905.....	12364	123	520	947	2829	16783	50	408	17241
Average of } 5 Years.	11625	126	525	1082	2788	16146	49	401	16596
1906.....	12457	121	531	959	2878	16946	51	453	17450

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1906.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,064,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875. }		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880. }		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
Average of } 5 Years, 1881-1885. }		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
Average of } 5 Years, 1886-1890. }		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891 .....	4,036,245	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892 .....	4,078,910†	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1399	18,847
1893 .....	4,122,029	43	3	46	204	62	266	312	1443	18,413
1894 .....	4,165,606	44	2	46	206	62	268	314	1451	18,455
1895 .....	4,209,645	45	3	48	212	64	276	324	1465	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	205	62	267	313	1439	18559
1896 .....	4,254,153	46	3	49	213	64	277	326	1474	18,786
1897 .....	4,299,132	46	2	48	220	63	283	331	1497	18,884
1898 .....	4,344,589	47	3	50	225	62	287	337	1504	19,121
1899 .....	4,390,530	47	3	50	233	62	295	345	1496	19,691
1900 .....	4,436,958	47	3	50	235	62	297	347	1469	20,204
Av. of 5 Yrs.		46	3	49	225	63	288	337	1488	19,337
1901 .....	4,483,880	47	3	50	239	60	299	349	1457	20,520
1902 .....	4,531,299	47	3	50	244	59	303	353	1443	20,997
1903 .....	4,579,223	47	3	50	250	58	308	358	1443	21,359
1904 .....	4,627,656	49	3	52	249	58	307	359	1457	21,082
1905 .....	4,676,603	49	3	52	253	58	311	363	1521	23,849
Av. of 5 Yrs.		48	3	51	247	59	306	357	1464	21,561
1906 .....	4,726,070	48	3	51	253	59	312	363	1543	20,208

\* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1906 are made on the Population for 1905—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

† The proportions from 1892 onwards were recalculated in 1902 on the corrected populations founded upon the Census of 1901.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1906, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	180	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years.		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	333	6·9
1897	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 Years.		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901	15475	15660·0	3481	1892	1219	3111	370	7·8
1902	15845	16027·5	3660	1982	1313	3295	365	8·2
1903	16210	16312·5	3616	2001	1410	3411	205	8·6
1904	16415	16599·0	3653	1964	1326	3290	368	8·0
Average of 5 Years.		15990·2	3574	1952	1311	3263	311	8·2
1905	16783	16864·5	3449	1860	1426	3286	163	8·5
1906	16946							



Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1905, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9.7	34.5	44.2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11.0	38.6	49.6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11.9	41.6	53.5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10.0	41.9	51.9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9.4	40.1	49.5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9.1	38.2	47.3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9.6	42.6	52.2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9.0	44.2	53.2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8.1	39.5	47.6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10.4	42.7	53.1
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9.9	40.4	50.3
1885	3,856,907	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8.5	39.7	48.2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9.1	37.5	46.6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9.4	38.7	48.1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10.0	40.3	50.3
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9.7	41.1	50.8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	41.7	52.2
1891	4,036,245	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,078,910	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.3	44.9	55.2
1893	4,122,029	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10.3	45.6	55.9
1894	4,165,606	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9.5	49.2	58.7
1895	4,209,645	417	5	422	1731	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10.0	45.2	55.2
1896	4,254,153	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9.4	46.9	56.3
1897	4,299,132	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	10.4	48.0	58.4
1898	4,344,589	459	11	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204	2674	10.8	50.7	61.5
1899	4,390,580	456	6	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197	2659	10.5	50.0	60.5
1900	4,436,958	442	15	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240	2697	10.3	50.5	60.8
1901	4,483,880	444	10	454	2144	90	2234	454	2234	2688	10.1	49.8	59.9
1902	4,531,299	449	11	460	2280	105	2385	460	2385	2845	10.2	52.6	62.8
1903	4,573,223	523	11	534	2147	96	2243	534	2243	2777	11.7	49.0	60.7
1904	4,627,656	463	2	465	2223	113	2336	465	2336	2801	10.0	50.5	60.0
1905	4,676,603	447	5	452	2137	103	2240	452	2240	2692	9.7	47.9	57.6

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1905; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 31st December.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.					
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161	10	8	119	122	41	32
1858.....	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	88	110	136	149	130	10	12	5	66	90	33	47	55	29	141	149	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
1859.....	503	1447	1656	235	195	553	650	77	85	172	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161	10	8	119	122	41	32
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	835	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	163	235	44	39	186	186	16	18	163	235	44	39
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227	22	26	136	166	47	44
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235	23	21	213	215	56	43
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285	17	15	183	209	55	44
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	723	796	3552	3783	229	283	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45	295	296	14	21	199	190	56	45
1890.....	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1297	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	169	82	58	334	304	15	15	162	169	82	58
1891.....	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1354	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	398	427	16	18	152	198	88	84	378	378	16	18	152	198	88	84
1892.....	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	598	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342	21	21	168	195	70	51
1893.....	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	411	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341	17	17	168	170	76	68
1894.....	861	940	4062	4414	266	280	1315	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356	12	19	199	228	60	46
Average of 5 Years.....	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344	16	18	170	190	71	61
1895.....	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	100	109	550	614	86	78	605	534	18	15	385	365	66	59	424	390	18	15	385	365	66	59
1896.....	897	1049	4486	4865	277	317	1673	1729	114	117	562	605	73	86	593	596	20	23	398	405	78	69	405	405	20	23	398	405	78	69
1897.....	919	1069	4700	5007	277	330	1730	1888	123	146	642	649	73	95	418	458	14	12	222	245	70	89	411	405	14	12	222	245	70	89
1898.....	953	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1790	1988	117	133	620	669	93	93	427	426	25	18	213	237	86	79	508	426	25	18	213	237	86	79
Average of 5 Years.....	918	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1667	1666	110	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	75	71	422	396	21	17	297	297	75	71
1900.....	969	1110	5197	5382	284	296	1722	1698	103	136	622	654	84	84	476	432	22	15	280	241	88	73	466	462	22	15	280	241	88	73
1901.....	969	1121	5197	5385	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	427	415	23	15	223	216	90	80	445	472	23	15	223	216	90	80
1902.....	995	1180	5442	5508	297	328	1773	1840	135	139	666	680	82	84	410	415	15	22	224	276	86	95	506	514	15	22	224	276	86	95
1903.....	1026	1200	5679	5725	300	354	1534	1439	113	161	642	649	105	105	418	657	37	40	378	439	69	89	579	548	37	40	378	439	69	89
1904.....	1022	1232	5841	5859	315	393	2004	1955	119	124	628	646	106	101	693	645	41	34	450	418	102	62	513	554	41	34	450	418	102	62
Average of 5 Years.....	994	1160	5442	5554	287	320	1754	1719	113	138	636	655	90	91	524	519	28	25	311	318	89	80	502	512	28	25	311	318	89	80
1905.....	1016	1224	5906	5922	263	319	1679	1631	114	130	606	609	71	100	453	375	17	20	213	177	80	103	569	578	17	20	213	177	80	103

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1905.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2137
Average of } 5 Years, 1880-1884. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
Average of } 5 Years, 1885-1889. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of } 5 Years. }	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1236	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897.....	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898.....	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899.....	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of } 5 Years. }	254	287	542	1370	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900.....	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442
1901.....	255	283	538	1516	1446	2962	1771	1729	3500
1902.....	242	306	548	1549	1564	3113	1791	1870	3661
1903.....	300	354	654	1534	1439	2973	1834	1793	3627
1904.....	274	289	563	1554	1537	3091	1828	1826	3654
Average of } 5 Years. }	267	302	569	1519	1489	3008	1786	1791	3577
1905.....	246	299	545	1466	1454	2920	1712	1753	3465

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this or the following Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1905.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884. }	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of 5 Years. }	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897.....	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898.....	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899.....	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of 5 Years. }	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900.....	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161
1901.....	227	1268	114	403	170	917	511	2588	3099
1902.....	274	1346	129	355	181	1020	584	2721	3305
1903.....	274	1291	134	453	158	1127	566	2871	3437
1904.....	244	1273	132	470	164	1047	540	2790	3330
Average of 5 Years. }	252	1291	128	413	168	1014	548	2718	3266
1905.....	244	1215	134	438	183	1137	561	2790	3351

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1905.  
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1858.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
" 1859.....																								
" 1860.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
" 1865.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1899.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
" 1870.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
" 1875.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
" 1880.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
" 1885.....																								
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	3156.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
" 1890.....																								
" 1891.....	3418.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	200	601	314	283	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1892.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1187	1347	2534	395	484	879	318	308	626	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	36.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1893.....	3540.5	3847.5	7397.5	1210	1308	2508	473	552	1025	326	316	641	382	318	671	33.9	33.9	33.8	39.1	42.3	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1894.....	3776.5	3937.5	7918.0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	289	633	34.3	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3822.4	7403.8	1203	1287	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	308	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1895.....																								
" 1896.....	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	862	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.3	33.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1897.....	4104.5	4404.0	8508.5	1406	1489	2905	482	566	1048	349	338	683	336	318	654	34.3	34.3	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	8.2	7.1	7.6
" 1898.....	4225.5	4702.0	9027.5	1601	1586	3187	559	603	1142	409	399	868	367	379	746	37.0	33.7	33.5	33.7	38.0	33.8	8.5	8.1	8.3
" 1899.....	4556.5	4926.0	9481.5	1606	1680	3286	643	664	1307	349	385	780	384	388	772	35.3	34.1	34.3	34.0	39.5	39.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3102.5	3465.5	6958.0	1807	1710	3517	655	722	1377	435	448	903	535	446	981	35.4	31.3	33.3	36.2	42.2	39.2	10.5	8.2	9.3
" 1900.....																								
Average of 5 Years.....	4416.0	4768.3	9184.3	1570	1590	3161	558	620	1178	416	393	809	400	369	769	35.1	33.3	34.4	35.6	39.0	37.3	9.1	7.7	8.4
" 1901.....	5251.0	5589.5	10831.5	1803	1801	3604	662	720	1382	495	428	933	512	506	1018	34.3	32.3	33.3	36.7	40.0	38.3	9.8	9.1	9.4
" 1902.....	5429.5	5938.0	11367.5	1778	1738	3517	660	709	1369	430	429	869	481	496	977	32.8	30.5	31.0	36.5	40.8	38.6	8.9	8.7	8.8
" 1903.....	5611.5	5802.0	11473.5	1829	1666	3495	745	763	1508	402	423	855	538	553	1001	32.6	33.5	33.1	32.6	38.5	39.7	9.6	9.4	9.5
" 1904.....	6060.5	6069.5	11732.5	2038	2087	4125	690	752	1442	648	705	1353	578	567	1145	35.5	34.7	35.1	37.2	40.7	39.1	10.1	9.4	9.7
Average of 5 Years.....	5613.1	5886.3	11499.4	1914	1932	3846	686	731	1417	519	437	907	533	532	1064	34.1	32.8	33.4	35.8	37.8	36.8	9.5	9.0	9.3
YEAR 1905.....	6085.5	6325.0	12410.5	1770	1814	3584	672	691	1363	470	482	907	539	632	1221	29.1	28.7	28.9	38.0	38.1	38.0	9.7	10.0	9.8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued*.  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1905.  
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	39	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	1	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	28.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	16	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	5	10	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	23.7	25.4	17.6	52.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7
" 1894.....	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2
Average of 5 Years.....	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3
YEAR 1895.....	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	3	6	10	23.1	24.0	23.6	28.6	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8
" 1896.....	54.0	86.5	140.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	45.8	40.0	5.6	6.9	6.4
" 1897.....	51.0	88.5	139.5	15	26	41	4	9	13	6	10	16	5	6	10	29.4	20.4	29.4	36.7	34.6	31.7	9.8	5.6	7.2
" 1898.....	49.0	86.5	135.5	16	21	37	6	9	15	6	10	16	6	6	12	32.7	24.3	27.3	37.5	42.9	40.5	12.2	6.9	8.9
" 1899.....	45.0	79.5	124.5	17	15	32	9	8	17	5	10	15	8	7	15	37.8	18.9	25.7	52.9	53.3	53.1	17.8	8.8	12.0
Average of 5 Years.....	51.9	85.7	137.6	15	21	36	5	8	13	8	8	16	5	7	12	28.1	25.0	26.2	35.6	39.3	37.8	10.8	7.9	9.0
YEAR 1900.....	45.5	78.0	123.5	21	20	41	5	13	18	5	4	9	8	1	9	46.2	25.6	33.2	23.8	65.0	43.9	17.6	1.3	7.3
" 1901.....	45.5	82.5	128.0	18	22	30	5	8	13	3	4	9	3	3	6	17.6	26.7	23.4	62.5	36.4	43.3	6.6	3.6	4.7
" 1902.....	45.0	82.5	127.5	13	21	34	3	13	16	5	4	9	3	11	14	28.9	25.5	26.7	28.1	61.9	47.1	6.7	13.8	11.0
" 1903.....	49.0	78.0	127.0	18	12	30	4	7	12	3	2	7	7	4	11	36.7	15.4	23.6	22.2	66.7	40.0	14.3	5.1	8.7
" 1904.....	45.0	79.0	124.0	8	18	26	5	9	14	3	3	6	6	2	8	17.8	22.8	21.0	62.5	50.0	53.8	13.3	2.5	6.5
Average of 5 Years.....	46.0	80.0	126.0	14	18	32	5	10	15	4	3	7	5	4	9	29.6	23.3	25.6	32.4	54.8	45.3	11.7	5.2	7.6
YEAR 1905.....	43.5	78.5	122.0	13	13	26	6	6	12	2	8	10	2	4	6	29.9	16.6	21.3	46.2	46.2	46.2	4.6	5.1	4.9



APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1905.  
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
*(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	468.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	28	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	223.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	45.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	393	325	626	141	141	282	74	103	177	116	77	133	46.4	40.1	43.3	41.3	43.4	43.0	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892.....	721.0	825.0	1547.0	299	313	612	139	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	63	63	126	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894.....	783.0	887.0	1670.0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50.3	50.4	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years, 1895-1899.....	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334	349	683	142	152	294	88	107	195	83	68	151	45.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
YEAR 1895.....	782.5	887.5	1670.0	350	381	731	162	171	333	168	161	329	85	96	181	44.7	42.9	43.8	46.3	44.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1896.....	733.0	826.5	1559.5	353	312	665	130	142	272	172	172	344	85	73	158	48.2	37.7	42.6	36.8	45.5	41.0	11.6	8.8	10.1
" 1897.....	699.0	779.5	1472.5	348	324	672	123	107	230	118	212	330	95	67	122	49.3	43.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	31.6	13.6	8.7	11.0
" 1898.....	672.0	731.5	1403.5	286	286	572	116	118	234	106	103	209	76	76	152	41.4	39.1	40.2	41.7	41.3	41.3	11.3	10.4	10.8
" 1899.....	625.5	673.5	1299.0	140	103	243	67	69	136	24	12	36	28	32	60	43.3	29.4	36.1	47.9	67.0	56.0	8.7	9.1	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1900-1904.....	642.0	713.8	1355.8	294	283	577	121	121	242	126	132	258	74	69	143	45.8	39.7	42.6	41.1	42.9	42.9	11.5	9.6	10.5
YEAR 1900.....	266.0	289.0	555.0	88	95	183	53	56	109	12	16	28	23	23	41	33.1	33.7	33.0	60.2	58.9	59.6	8.6	11.0	9.9
" 1901.....	267.0	287.0	554.0	121	124	245	60	55	115	20	34	54	21	28	49	38.6	43.2	50.0	58.3	45.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	9.0
" 1902.....	210.0	263.0	473.0	90	102	201	49	40	89	48	65	113	18	29	47	47.1	38.3	49.2	49.5	39.2	44.3	8.6	10.9	9.9
" 1903.....	251.5	253.5	505.0	105	99	204	57	44	101	19	16	35	35	30	62	41.7	39.1	40.4	54.3	44.4	49.5	11.9	12.6	12.3
" 1904.....	232.5	261.5	514.0	104	106	210	52	43	95	23	18	41	26	36	62	41.2	40.5	40.9	50.0	40.6	45.2	10.3	13.8	12.1
Average of 5 Years, 1905-1909.....	249.2	268.3	518.0	100	105	205	54	48	102	24	30	54	24	31	55	40.1	39.1	39.6	54.0	45.7	49.8	9.6	11.6	10.6
YEAR 1905.....	259.0	266.5	525.5	95	84	179	39	38	77	23	17	40	23	28	51	36.7	31.5	34.1	41.1	45.2	43.0	8.9	10.5	9.7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1905.  
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re-Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	23.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891.....	439.0	439.0	878.0	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1
" 1893.....	433.5	440.5	874.0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.5
" 1894.....	418.5	442.0	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	4.1	4.1
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6
YEAR 1895.....	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.9	5.7
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
" 1897.....	430.5	455.0	885.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20.0	27.2	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.2
" 1898.....	447.0	468.5	915.5	51	72	123	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11.4	15.3	13.4	3.9	5.6	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.8
" 1899.....	447.0	460.5	907.5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	30	43	14.8	14.5	14.5	9.1	4.5	6.8	5.1	4.3	4.7
Average of 5 Years.....	431.4	450.4	881.8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14.5	17.0	15.8	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	4.5
YEAR 1900.....	528.5	521.0	1049.5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	58	106	21	26	47	17.8	15.0	16.4	5.3	1.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.5
" 1901.....	559.0	521.0	1080.0	127	79	206	3	5	8	45	29	74	30	25	55	22.7	15.2	19.1	2.4	6.3	3.9	5.4	4.8	5.1
" 1902.....	590.5	543.5	1134.0	89	79	168	4	3	7	37	37	74	33	16	49	15.1	14.5	14.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.6	2.9	4.3
" 1903.....	800.0	552.5	1352.5	88	74	162	4	6	10	47	39	86	33	34	67	14.7	13.4	14.1	4.5	8.1	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.8
" 1904.....	600.5	545.5	1146.0	87	83	170	9	6	15	152	158	310	27	23	50	14.5	15.2	14.8	10.3	7.2	8.8	4.5	4.2	4.4
Average of 5 Years.....	575.7	536.7	1112.4	97	79	176	5	4	9	66	64	130	29	25	54	16.8	14.6	15.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8
YEAR 1905.....	504.5	448.5	953.0	64	39	103	3	4	7	29	13	42	25	17	42	12.7	8.7	10.8	4.7	10.3	6.8	5.0	3.8	4.4





## The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients

YEARS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of fore-going Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL							
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1870 . . . . .	2816.5	3154.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1870-1874, . . . . .	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1875-1879, . . . . .	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	278.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1880-1884, . . . . .	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7		
1885 . . . . .	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14		
1886 . . . . .	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10		
1887 . . . . .	4296.0	4550.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17		
1888 . . . . .	4411.5	4675.0	348	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	29		
1889 . . . . .	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	82	15		
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9		
1890 . . . . .	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	29	14	90	18		
1891 . . . . .	4703.0	5085.0	466	462	191	183	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	18		
1892 . . . . .	4777.5	5222.5	473	393	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	26	97	11		
1893 . . . . .	4871.0	5320.5	458	409	194	148	42.4	36.2	24	30	33	22	104	22		
1894 . . . . .	5039.5	5448.0	416	402	174	168	41.8	41.8	22	24	22	15	97	15		
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	4800.0	5202.7	445.8	405.6	181.6	160.8	40.7	39.6	26.4	28.0	25.0	17.4	96.0	19.6		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.9	6.9	5.6	4.3	21.5	4.9		
1895 . . . . .	5252.5	5664.0	490	449	213	180	43.5	40.1	26	41	37	15	103	15		
1896 . . . . .	5306.5	5839.0	438	414	183	189	41.8	45.7	29	30	14	16	115	24		
1897 . . . . .	5506.0	6020.0	483	472	210	190	43.5	40.8	29	31	26	21	115	21		
1898 . . . . .	5723.5	6212.5	481	494	209	204	43.5	41.3	31	41	20	17	105	27		
1899 . . . . .	5918.0	6355.5	594	505	259	206	43.6	40.8	44	40	27	17	119	25		
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	5541.3	6018.2	497.2	466.8	214.8	193.8	43.2	41.6	31.8	36.6	24.8	17.2	111.4	22.0		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.4	7.8	5.0	3.7	22.4	4.9		
1900 . . . . .	6091.0	6461.5	564	564	237	234	42.0	41.5	31	44	24	16	96	19		
1901 . . . . .	6301.0	6581.5	535	552	254	259	47.5	46.9	36	48	25	28	136	31		
1902 . . . . .	6457.0	6754.0	592	609	246	257	41.6	42.2	29	49	26	20	140	38		
1903 . . . . .	6643.5	6893.5	648	637	267	283	41.2	44.4	50	43	30	22	162	38		
1904 . . . . .	6928.5	7169.0	615	596	257	257	41.8	43.1	38	35	24	24	127	40		
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	6484.2	6771.9	590.8	589.8	252.2	258.0	42.8	43.6	36.8	43.8	25.8	22.0	132.2	32.4		
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.2	7.4	4.4	3.7	22.4	5.1		
1905 . . . . .	6892.5	7118.5	639	681	264	289	41.3	42.4	46	48	27	22	144	46		

who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1905.

AFFECTIONS.				THORACIC AFFECTIONS.								ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.								Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.				General Debility and Old Age.				Suicides and Accidents.				Cause Unknown.			
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.																					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
8	23	40	19	30	62	26	32	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3													
62	160	326	266	338	520	324	274	162	174	90	72	56	86	58	98	74	104	280	422	76	56	06	06												
23	59	123	98	128	192	122	101	61	64	34	27	21	32	22	36	28	38	106	156	29	21	02	02												
104	178	272	188	382	452	378	300	206	224	70	94	72	100	44	84	108	128	286	508	80	40														
34	64	90	68	126	162	125	108	68	81	23	34	24	36	15	30	36	46	95	183	26	14														
92	170	328	310	372	524	442	376	270	332	84	128	88	94	46	70	122	218	288	524	72	40														
28	52	99	94	112	159	134	114	82	101	25	39	27	29	14	21	37	66	87	159	22	12														
7	18	36	29	37	48	48	35	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	28	52	8	1															
8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	39	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	28	28	49	8	7														
9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	31	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	28	18	46	7	4														
8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	49	17	9	14	14		1	15	21	21	52	4	6														
11	19	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5														
86	186	412	368	406	486	456	396	306	398	120	108	112	124	12	34	124	234	246	472	70	46														
24	55	117	108	116	143	130	116	87	117	34	32	32	36	03	10	35	69	70	139	20	13														
13	21	43	54	34	49	56	56	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	19	26	29	42	8	1														
17	18	57	55	57	71	53	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4														
14	21	65	47	58	59	61	58	41	49	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24	40	13	5														
19	22	58	58	62	51	45	50	35	44	8	18	13	6	1	1	26	27	30	54	5	4														
11	30	57	62	52	59	48	40	44	51	13	18	12	14	1	2	9	28	16	39	12	2														
148	224	550	552	526	578	526	516	414	470	114	152	126	98	18	26	212	312	256	446	94	32														
33	55	123	136	118	143	118	127	93	116	26	37	28	24	04	06	48	77	57	110	21	08														
12	30	44	46	68	55	58	62	42	57	19	15	7	13	1	6	30	38	35	50	8	4														
16	19	43	51	67	68	36	34	39	49	12	26	8	17	1	4	11	30	32	46	15	5														
18	15	52	49	51	69	53	63	57	55	12	18	13	18	1	2	27	44	17	61	12	5														
12	22	39	61	81	60	54	62	44	77	10	16	13	19	1		30	46	34	40	7	6														
17	27	53	54	90	73	65	43	71	69	13	15	20	17	1	3	32	51	35	64	7	6														
150	226	462	522	714	640	532	528	506	614	132	182	122	168	10	30	260	418	306	522	98	52														
30	48	93	112	144	137	107	113	102	132	27	39	25	36	02	06	52	90	62	112	20	11														
26	20	57	70	63	77	62	65	82	82	17	21	16	12		2	42	71	36	60	12	5														
23	33	62	53	54	83	52	53	56	91	10	19	11	12	1	3	20	32	36	59	13	7														
16	39	49	46	76	94	69	79	75	79	25	26	11	15	1	4	34	40	37	79	4	4														
27	39	51	57	70	90	69	69	69	86	9	21	20	16	2	6	29	59	49	87	11	8														
23	39	32	53	79	86	81	59	89	79	18	27	14	29	5	5	25	37	48	73	12	7														
230	340	502	558	684	860	666	650	742	834	158	228	144	168	18	40	300	478	412	716	104	62														
39	57	85	94	116	146	113	110	125	141	27	38	24	28	03	07	51	81	70	121	17	11														
22	38	53	66	60	92	65	65	91	118	17	18	15	20		5	28	50	62	86	9	5														





# APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Forty-eight Years, 1858–1905.

Appendix to the Forty-eighth Report.

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YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.																	
	Transferred from Asylums.						Total.						Recovered.						Removed from Roll by Friends.						Transferred to Asylums.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.					
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.																	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.															
During 1858 .....	153	287	440	6	8	14	161	243	404	18	13	31	11	16	27	31	56	87	43	55	98	36	50	86	838	1039	1877	11	5	16	11	5	18	5.2	5.5	5.4												
" 1859 .....	63	113	176	68	115	183	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	84	55							828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4.3	4.9	4.7															
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864 .....	43	54	97	58	76	134	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.5															
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869 .....	46	63	109	61	83	149	61	83	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.2	5.9															
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874 .....	27	39	66	59	90	150	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8															
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879 .....	48	65	113	67	103	170	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.2	5.6															
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884 .....	53	74	127	116	169	285	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2															
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889 .....	55	70	125	147	209	356	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6															
Average of 5 Years, 1890-1894 .....	50	71	121	144	187	331	144	187	331	9	15	24	15	14	29	56	57	113	44	75	119	1010	1527	2537	6	8	7	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.7															
During 1895 .....	56	74	130	139	178	317	139	178	317	8	15	23	6	11	17	44	57	101	54	99	153	1100	1600	2700	6	8	7	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.9	6.2	5.7															
" 1896 .....	44	72	116	93	159	252	93	159	252	15	15	30	14	13	27	57	61	118	41	69	110	1066	1601	2667	16	9	12	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.1															
" 1897 .....	61	63	124	77	119	140	77	119	140	6	15	21	8	6	14	52	57	109	41	87	128	1078	1576	2634	5	11	8	3.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	5.5	4.8															
" 1898 .....	57	75	132	65	116	181	65	116	181	9	16	25	12	7	19	51	59	110	39	66	105	1089	1613	2702	7	9	8	3.9	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.4															
" 1899 .....	67	62	129	77	103	180	77	103	180	6	9	15	11	7	18	64	45	109	58	98	156	1084	1619	2703	4	5	5	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.8															
Average of 5 Years .....	55	69	124	66	96	121	66	96	121	9	14	23	10	9	19	53	56	109	46	84	130	1083	1602	2685	7	8	8	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.9															
During 1900 .....	42	58	100	61	87	148	61	87	148	4	8	12	10	9	22	47	46	93	60	95	155	1064	1605	2669	4	6	5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8															
" 1901 .....	49	65	114	64	96	160	64	96	160	10	13	23	16	8	26	53	62	115	47	81	128	1051	1580	2631	9	9	9	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.9															
" 1902 .....	46	60	106	73	88	161	73	88	161	10	13	23	8	8	16	50	62	112	34	71	105	1068	1574	2642	8	9	9	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.5	4.0															
" 1903 .....	43	56	99	75	112	187	75	112	187	12	14	26	7	4	11	48	67	115	42	76	118	1077	1581	2658	10	8	9	3.9	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.4															
" 1904 .....	59	60	119	93	110	203	93	110	203	16	14	30	7	15	22	53	58	111	39	74	113	1114	1590	2704	11	8	9	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.2															
Average of 5 Years .....	48	56	104	73	99	172	73	99	172	10	12	22	10	9	19	50	59	109	44	79	123	1074	1586	2660	9	8	8	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.7															
During 1905 .....	49	59	108	114	103	162	114	103	162	10	16	26	10	15	25	65	59	124	38	64	102	1154	1598	2752	6	10	8	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.7															







## The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to

Populations for 1901 . . . . .	SCOTLAND. 4,472,103		Aberdeen. 313,825		Argyll. 73,642		Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick. 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Caithness. 33,870		Clackmannan. 32,029		Dumbarton. 113,865		Dumfries. 72,571		Edinburgh. 488,061		Elgin. 44,800		Fife. 218,840		Forfar. 234,082	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
1860 . . . . .	1015	125	82	9	10	9	43	8	11	3	9	2	10	...	5	14	3	1	17	2	19	3	179	4	17	3	40	3	72	1
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1860-1864 . . . . .	989.0	110.4	80.8	6.8	18.2	7.2	43.0	5.2	11.0	2.2	8.6	1.4	5.8	0.6	7.4	6.2	4.0	1.8	14.8	0.8	23.2	2.6	146.6	4.2	14.0	2.0	39.0	3.8	74.8	3.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861) . . . . .	32	4	36	3	23	9	22	3	19	4	24	4	36	4	18	15	17	8	27	1	31	3	53	2	32	5	25	2	37	2
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1865-1869 . . . . .	1210.0	108.6	92.0	8.0	29.4	8.0	56.8	9.2	16.2	4.2	8.6	1.6	4.0	0.8	8.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	17.2	0.8	29.6	3.0	175.6	5.6	13.2	2.2	44.8	3.4	97.0	5.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71) . . . . .	38	3	39	3	38	10	28	5	27	7	24	4	24	5	21	11	21	3	30	1	39	4	58	2	30	5	28	2	44	3
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1870-1874 . . . . .	1465.8	65.6	100.0	7.8	37.4	4.0	77.0	3.0	18.2	1.4	8.8	1.6	9.0	0.2	7.6	3.4	9.0	0.6	23.6	0.4	29.6	1.0	189.0	4.6	16.8	1.6	54.4	2.0	104.0	2.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871) . . . . .	44	2	41	3	49	5	38	1	30	2	24	4	53	1	19	8	34	2	39	1	40	1	58	1	39	4	34	1	44	1
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1875-1879 . . . . .	1811.0	112.8	117.2	5.8	47.4	4.4	97.4	4.6	19.6	4.8	12.8	2.4	9.4	1.6	12.6	7.4	10.8	0.8	28.6	1.0	33.0	3.4	235.2	6.2	21.2	5.4	58.8	3.8	133.2	3.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81) . . . . .	51	3	46	2	62	6	47	2	32	8	36	7	54	9	31	18	39	3	41	1	44	5	66	2	48	12	35	2	53	1
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1880-1884 . . . . .	2024.6	127.0	130.2	9.2	57.0	5.4	104.8	2.6	25.6	4.0	11.2	1.8	9.6	0.4	14.8	6.6	12.6	0.6	34.8	0.6	34.0	2.2	259.8	10.0	25.2	2.2	75.4	3.2	159.2	4.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881) . . . . .	54	3	49	3	74	7	48	1	42	7	32	5	54	2	37	17	44	2	45	1	45	3	67	3	57	5	44	2	60	2
1885 . . . . .	2011	122	127	11	58	2	113	5	32	1	12	2	8	1	13	9	4	1	43	1	31	2	240	12	24	2	78	7	164	6
1886 . . . . .	1926	107	105	9	54	3	122	4	27	4	13	3	8	...	13	6	9	...	33	...	31	1	240	6	25	2	75	2	122	4
1887 . . . . .	1953	119	112	4	46	7	104	5	24	4	12	...	11	...	14	10	7	...	24	...	30	...	272	7	17	2	67	4	148	3
1888 . . . . .	2040	115	123	4	59	5	112	4	29	2	9	3	6	...	17	8	9	...	35	2	29	...	249	8	17	4	83	2	135	3
1889 . . . . .	2100	163	110	10	60	4	104	9	30	3	13	...	13	1	18	14	16	1	45	...	34	3	258	13	19	5	76	2	149	6
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	2006.0	125.2	115.4	7.6	55.4	4.2	111.0	5.4	28.4	2.8	9.6	1.6	9.2	0.4	15.0	9.4	9.0	0.4	36.0	0.6	31.0	1.2	251.8	9.2	20.4	3.0	75.8	3.4	141.6	6.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1881-91) . . . . .	52	3	42	3	73	6	50	2	45	4	28	5	51	2	39	24	31	1	42	1	41	2	61	2	47	7	42	2	52	2
1890 . . . . .	2150	113	140	7	54	6	116	2	32	2	8	2	13	...	15	9	11	...	42	1	29	...	273	3	23	1	85	1	149	10
1891 . . . . .	2273	104	134	7	50	6	110	1	16	3	10	4	13	...	11	7	13	1	36	...	34	3	276	5	33	3	89	3	173	4
1892 . . . . .	2306	129	152	6	50	7	142	9	28	6	12	2	8	3	11	3	14	...	35	...	27	1	299	9	30	3	95	5	169	5
1893 . . . . .	2441	126	130	4	56	6	131	5	43	1	12	5	17	...	14	6	16	...	35	...	34	1	300	9	43	2	81	3	201	2
1894 . . . . .	2535	134	120	10	61	8	131	3	38	6	15	2	11	1	17	6	22	...	55	...	44	...	351	10	40	2	88	3	194	4
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	2341.0	121.2	135.2	6.8	54.2	6.6	126.0	4.0	31.4	3.6	11.4	3.0	12.4	0.8	13.6	6.2	15.2	0.2	40.6	0.2	33.6	1.0	299.8	7.2	33.8	2.2	87.6	3.0	177.2	4.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . . . . .	58	3	48	2	72	9	56	2	51	6	35	9	67	4	37	17	46	1	41	...	45	1	69	2	78	5	46	2	64	2
1895 . . . . .	2448	130	143	1	56	4	147	4	17	7	11	1	10	...	16	3	11	2	52	...	44	2	298	10	40	5	99	6	188	3
1896 . . . . .	2556	116	145	8	40	4	137	5	35	2	11	2	10	...	19	7	20	...	56	2	45	...	337	13	41	4	101	2	213	10
1897 . . . . .	2618	124	149	3	52	4	152	1	36	2	12	...	9	...	19	7	19	...	65	...	30	1	265	9	42	3	111	3	191	6
1898 . . . . .	2850	132	177	9	73	3	159	4	38	1	11	1	16	...	15	5	13	2	63	3	31	2	321	15	32	...	113	4	220	7
1899 . . . . .	2790	119	178	6	54	1	149	4	32	2	13	...	12	...	19	6	11	3	70	...	22	1	349	8	41	3	109	4	182	7
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	2652.4	124.2	158.4	5.4	55.0	3.2	148.8	3.6	31.6	2.8	11.6	0.8	11.4	...	17.6	5.6	14.8	1.4	61.2	1.0	34.4	1.2	314.0	11.0	39.2	3.0	106.6	3.8	198.8	7.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901) . . . . .	62	3	53	2	74	4	62	1	51	5	37	3	61	...	50	16	45	4	58	1	47	2	68	2	89	7	52	2	71	2
1900 . . . . .	2818	100	210	5	49	3	132	2	30	7	12	2	5	1	16	8	15	...	51	...	42	...	391	10	31	2	104	3	179	7
1901 . . . . .	2847	94	179	4	45	5	128	4	36	3	9	...	5	...	20	5	17	1	76	1	37	2	354	3	32	...	100	5	198	8
1902 . . . . .	2990	106	211	4	38	2	132	1	37	2	11	3	21	...	16	3	28	...	67	...	28	1	360	9	31	...	116	5	209	7
1903 . . . . .	2874	99	185	6	51	4	132	1	26	8	14	1	7	...	10	5	16	...	71	1	39	2	363	11	33	...	120	4	185	...
1904 . . . . .	3003	119	217	7	48	1	127	3	39	2	23	...	11	1	15	5	19	...	76	4	26	1	374	7	34	5	112	...	161	9
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	2906.4	103.6	200.4	5.2	46.2	3.0	130.2	2.2	33.6	4.4	13.8	1.2	9.8	0.4	15.4	5.2	18.0	0.2	68.2	1.2	33.4	1.2	368.4	8.0	32.2	1.4	110.4	3.4	186.4	6.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . . . . .	65	2	64	2	63	4	51	1	55	7	45	4	52	2	45	15	56	1	60	1	46	2	75	2	72	3	50	2	65	2
1905 . . . . .	2809	108	204	6	36	2	142	3	28	1	11	2	4	3	12	5	19	...	69	1	39	1	302	7	40	6	129	2	197	1



TABLE XII.

Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1905.

17

Haddington. 38,665		Inverness. 90,674		Kincardine. 31,537		Kinross. 6,981		Kirk- cudbright. 39,388		Lanark. 1,314,810		Linlithgow. 66,443		Nairn. 8,721		Orkney. 28,699		Peebles. 15,066		Perth. 123,288		Renfrew. 293,407		Ross. 76,450		Roxburgh. 48,804		Selkirk. 23,366		Shetland. 28,166		Stirling. 142,291		Sutherland. 21,440		Wigtown. 32,685	
Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylum.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
11	3	17	6	17	...	3	...	19	1	280	7	13	...	1	..	3	2	4	1	40	8	72	2	13	19	13	2	4	...	1	...	24	2	5	2	8	3
104	12	122	64	124	06	10	...	142	18	2440	114	108	10	18	...	40	28	50	02	422	80	700	14	98	96	150	60	28	08	34	26	252	34	46	16	90	32
28	3	14	7	36	2	14	...	33	4	38	2	28	3	22	...	12	9	44	2	32	6	41	1	12	12	28	11	29	8	11	8	28	4	19	7	21	8
152	24	262	68	110	18	36	02	118	20	3210	66	116	06	24	08	24	14	26	08	436	66	808	22	170	64	140	14	32	04	30	38	284	04	46	22	94	38
40	6	30	8	32	5	50	3	28	5	46	1	29	1	26	9	8	4	22	7	33	5	42	1	21	8	26	3	27	3	9	12	30	...	19	9	23	9
146	02	332	32	118	12	12	08	114	22	4058	34	134	02	16	02	34	22	48	02	510	32	1136	18	278	56	210	02	60	...	54	24	404	22	42	10	108	16
39	1	38	4	34	3	19	12	27	5	52	...	32	...	19	2	11	7	39	2	40	3	58	1	34	7	39	...	45	...	17	8	43	2	18	4	28	4
164	08	312	110	110	10	22	...	126	06	5312	80	182	06	38	02	78	48	52	...	686	80	1208	10	342	94	202	04	58	02	94	44	544	24	76	32	132	18
43	2	35	12	31	3	35	...	30	1	61	1	43	1	44	2	25	15	40	...	54	6	57	...	42	12	35	1	36	1	31	14	54	2	33	14	34	5
246	12	506	178	160	06	34	02	162	08	5628	156	234	10	62	...	118	38	44	02	666	84	1300	12	334	84	270	06	80	...	02	56	530	20	98	34	130	26
64	3	56	20	45	2	56	3	38	2	60	2	53	2	70	...	37	12	32	1	52	7	58	1	42	11	45	1	43	...	34	19	49	2	44	15	34	7
21	...	56	22	14	...	1	1	23	2	552	13	19	...	7	...	16	2	4	...	70	1	141	1	42	10	24	...	10	...	8	1	48	1	9	2	9	4
20	1	42	11	13	...	4	...	19	1	588	9	24	...	10	...	8	2	7	...	77	9	139	...	86	11	24	...	2	...	14	5	50	1	9	3	13	5
23	3	50	21	17	...	2	...	12	2	573	13	26	1	8	2	9	3	5	2	61	7	127	2	34	7	22	2	4	...	11	3	55	1	10	2	17	2
13	...	58	17	11	...	4	...	16	...	614	14	28	1	6	...	6	...	4	...	65	2	127	5	47	5	24	3	8	1	10	6	58	3	9	5	20	3
25	1	51	19	13	1	2	3	17	2	594	12	28	2	5	...	9	2	7	...	66	6	160	...	34	22	22	3	9	...	24	9	65	...	15	6	19	4
204	10	514	180	136	02	26	08	174	14	5742	122	248	08	72	04	96	18	54	04	678	50	1368	16	386	110	232	16	66	02	134	18	552	12	104	36	156	36
54	3	57	20	38	1	42	13	42	3	57	1	51	2	78	4	31	6	38	3	53	4	53	1	49	14	41	3	29	1	46	6	47	1	47	16	42	10
24	2	56	18	14	1	3	...	16	2	607	18	22	2	11	...	16	3	3	...	73	3	161	1	29	12	26	...	4	...	4	4	52	3	13	...	16	...
26	2	57	14	17	...	6	...	15	...	718	13	23	...	8	...	16	2	4	...	58	6	150	3	39	13	27	1	8	...	16	2	58	...	14	1	15	...
24	1	63	13	13	...	4	...	19	...	656	15	25	1	5	1	11	4	4	...	58	4	151	...	43	18	34	2	10	2	18	6	71	4	15	...	15	1
33	1	72	10	20	...	5	...	20	...	641	19	29	1	5	...	18	2	7	...	75	6	197	1	45	31	28	...	19	4	20	4	71	2	11	...	12	1
32	...	71	19	14	...	4	...	18	1	696	13	35	1	4	1	19	8	2	...	82	5	169	...	48	13	25	3	8	1	15	2	68	3	15	2	23	2
298	12	638	148	156	02	44	...	176	06	6636	166	268	10	66	04	160	38	40	...	682	48	1656	10	408	174	280	12	98	14	146	36	640	24	136	06	162	08
80	3	71	16	44	1	66	...	44	2	61	2	50	2	78	5	53	12	27	...	56	4	68	...	52	22	52	2	36	5	51	13	54	2	62	3	45	2
36	1	63	19	16	...	8	...	19	1	666	29	17	...	14	2	9	3	4	...	79	3	169	...	46	14	27	2	13	...	14	3	93	2	10	1	13	...
25	...	64	15	15	...	5	...	19	1	675	13	27	...	3	...	15	8	5	1	95	...	177	3	59	6	28	1	27	2	8	2	66	3	18	1	15	1
26	2	91	19	17	...	6	1	12	...	760	30	30	...	9	...	13	7	4	...	82	1	191	2	48	11	34	2	17	2	9	4	92	1	14	...	11	3
31	1	79	13	19	...	4	...	11	5	795	24	25	...	12	...	10	4	11	...	108	2	224	...	42	16	34	2	18	...	16	5	86	1	30	4	13	...
31	1	59	10	14	...	4	...	20	1	857	32	33	2	8	1	11	3	8	...	55	...	201	1	38	11	29	1	10	...	10	3	89	1	25	5	17	2
298	10	712	152	162	...	54	02	162	18	7506	256	264	04	92	06	116	50	64	02	898	12	1924	12	466	114	304	16	170	08	114	34	852	16	194	22	138	12
78	3	78	17	51	...	79	3	41	4	62	2	44	1	107	7	39	17	43	1	73	1	71	...	60	1	59	3	67	3	40	12	65	1	89	10	40	3
29	2	58	8	15	...	4	1	17	...	907	23	29	...	6	...	15	...	9	...	79	1	162	...	49	9	25	...	17	...	11	2	86	2	17	1	16	1
35	...	66	11	15	...	2	...	20	2	922	15	37	...	7	...	13	6	7	...	87	...	195	2	52	8	20	1	13	...	19	3	81	2	10	2	20	...
36	3	83	15	19	...	5	...	17	...	985	16	40	2	12	2	10	...	6	...	86	1	174	3	40	10	20	5	21	1	14	3	99	4	12	2	16	2
30	...	80	16	22	...	3	...	15	...	874	14	40	1	5	...	12	2	11	...	80	4	204	1	55	13	37	1	11	...	12	...	105	2	14	...	12	2
26	...	75	22	16	...	4	...	13	...	1027	23	36	1	4	1	12	1	6	...	79	3	194	3	51	10	21	1	19	...	16	2	97	5	11	1	14	1
292	10	724	144	174	...	36	02	164	04	9430	182	364	08	68	06	124	18	78	...	822	18	1858	18	494	100	246	16	162	02	144	20	936	30	128	12	156	12
76	3	80	16	55	...	52	3	42	1	72	1	55	1	78	7	43	6	52	...	67	1	63	1	65	13	50	3	69	1	51	7	66	2	59	6	48	4
35	...	65	19	22	...	5	...	21	...	926	18	86	...</																								

are not included in this Table.







## The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings

YEARS.	Scotland		Aberdeen.		Argyll.		Ayr.		Banff.		Berwick.		Bute.		Caithness.		Clackmannan.		Dumbarton.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
	Transferred from Private Dwellings to Asylums.	Transferred from Asylums to Private Dwellings.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.
1860 . . . . .	53	33	1	2	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	4	3	3	3	1	4	.	4
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1860-1864 . . . . .	39	36	1'0	1'3	1'6	2'0	1'3	2'2	0'6	0'4	0'8	.	0'4	0'2	1'4	0'2	1'0	0'2	.	1'0	1'2	0'6	2'2	5'4	1'6	1'4	2'0	1'8	1'2	2'0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1861) . . . . .	1'3	1'2	0'4	0'8	2'0	2'5	0'9	1'1	1'0	0'7	2'2	.	2'4	1'2	3'3	0'5	4'2	0'8	.	1'3	1'6	0'8	0'8	2'0	3'7	3'2	1'3	1'1	0'8	1'0
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1865-1869 . . . . .	48	40	4'0	2'8	1'4	2'0	4'0	2'4	1'0	0'6	0'8	0'6	0'8	0'4	1'2	0'2	.	0'2	0'2	0'6	1'4	0'8	3'6	4'8	0'8	1'2	2'2	3'2	1'8	1'4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1861-71) . . . . .	1'5	1'2	1'7	1'2	1'8	2'6	2'0	1'2	1'7	1'0	2'2	1'6	4'8	2'4	2'9	0'5	.	0'3	0'3	1'0	1'9	1'1	1'2	1'6	1'8	2'8	1'4	2'0	0'7	0'6
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1870-1874 . . . . .	43	84	2'8	4'4	3'8	6'2	4'0	3'2	0'4	2'2	.	0'8	.	0'4	1'2	1'4	1'0	2'0	0'4	2'0	1'2	1'0	3'2	9'8	0'8	3'6	3'0	11'8	1'8	3'4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1871) . . . . .	1'3	2'5	1'1	1'8	5'0	8'2	2'0	1'6	0'7	3'6	.	2'2	.	2'4	2'9	3'4	3'7	7'5	0'7	3'3	1'6	1'3	1'0	3'0	1'8	8'3	1'9	7'3	0'8	1'4
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1875-1879 . . . . .	57	57	3'2	1'8	3'4	3'0	3'8	2'6	1'2	1'8	0'8	0'8	1'2	1'0	1'8	0'8	0'6	0'4	1'6	1'0	1'4	2'0	4'2	3'2	2'4	1'0	6'2	4'8	2'8	1'0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1871-81) . . . . .	1'6	1'6	1'2	0'7	4'5	3'9	1'8	1'2	2'0	3'0	2'2	2'2	6'9	5'8	4'5	2'0	2'2	1'4	2'3	1'4	1'9	2'6	1'2	0'9	5'5	2'3	3'7	2'9	1'1	0'4
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1880-1884 . . . . .	70	158	4'0	4'6	3'6	6'4	2'6	2'8	0'2	0'2	1'0	4'2	0'2	1'2	1'6	0'6	0'4	0'4	0'4	0'8	1'4	4'8	10'6	26'4	0'8	2'0	3'2	11'8	2'4	7'2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1881) . . . . .	1'9	4'2	1'5	1'7	4'7	8'4	1'2	1'3	0'3	0'3	2'8	11'9	1'1	6'8	4'0	1'5	1'4	1'4	0'5	1'0	1'8	6'3	2'7	6'8	1'8	4'5	1'9	6'9	0'9	2'7
1885 . . . . .	86	287	9	24	3	2	1	4	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	8	.	2	1	4	2	2	10	70	1	.	6	4	4	46
1886 . . . . .	103	232	3	7	2	7	3	30	.	.	2	4	.	.	3	2	1	.	1	3	.	1	20	36	3	5	1	11	13	14
1887 . . . . .	95	233	4	5	3	.	4	7	2	3	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	11	52	.	3	2	8	22	32	14
1888 . . . . .	97	164	3	3	3	3	4	5	1	2	1	1	.	1	3	2	.	2	.	1	7	12	33	1	2	2	1	16	21	11
1889 . . . . .	99	240	5	14	2	13	6	10	3	8	1	1	.	3	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	13	39	1	.	2	3	8	8	32
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	96	231	4'8	10'6	2'6	5'0	3'6	11'2	1'2	2'8	1'4	2'4	0'2	1'0	1'8	2'6	0'2	0'4	1'0	2'4	1'0	2'0	13'2	46'2	1'2	2'0	2'6	5'4	12'8	31'0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1881-91) . . . . .	2'5	6'0	1'7	3'9	3'4	6'6	1'6	5'0	1'9	4'5	4'1	7'1	1'1	5'5	4'7	6'8	0'7	0'4	1'2	2'8	1'3	2'7	3'2	11'2	2'7	4'6	1'4	3'0	4'7	11'4
1890 . . . . .	101	198	5	23	6	13	11	7	1	12	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	.	3	1	13	29	1	2	3	2	7	13
1891 . . . . .	115	177	11	13	2	5	2	4	2	6	3	.	.	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	16	30	.	3	7	4	7	19	19
1892 . . . . .	130	237	11	13	1	5	4	9	1	2	2	3	.	3	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	21	40	1	1	3	10	28	37	27
1893 . . . . .	110	209	8	15	.	4	6	4	3	5	3	2	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	12	64	2	1	2	6	14	17	17
1894 . . . . .	111	229	6	6	4	7	7	5	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	20	49	3	4	6	9	15	37
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	113	210	8'2	14'0	2'6	6'8	6'0	5'8	1'8	5'6	1'8	1'4	.	1'6	1'4	0'6	0'6	1'0	1'2	1'0	1'0	1'0	16'4	42'4	1'4	2'2	4'2	6'2	14'2	35'6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891) . . . . .	2'8	5'2	2'9	4'9	3'5	9'1	2'7	2'6	2'9	9'1	5'6	4'3	.	8'7	3'8	1'6	1'8	3'0	1'2	1'0	1'3	1'3	3'8	9'8	3'2	5'1	2'2	3'3	5'1	9'6
1895 . . . . .	101	187	3	18	.	2	3	7	3	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	12	42	5	1	2	8	8	13	31
1896 . . . . .	118	136	9	12	1	1	5	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	30	36	2	8	5	3	14	14	26
1897 . . . . .	109	135	15	14	.	2	8	.	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	2	.	15	22	2	.	3	3	5	23	23
1898 . . . . .	110	175	9	3	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	11	.	.	21	24	.	2	5	4	15	8	26
1899 . . . . .	109	180	4	3	5	4	3	4	.	1	1	.	2	.	2	1	5	.	4	2	.	7	21	.	.	4	5	22	22	28
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	109'4	162'6	8'0	5'0	1'2	2'2	4'0	4'0	1'4	1'8	0'6	0'4	0'4	0'4	0'4	1'8	0'8	1'6	0'4	3'6	1'0	0'6	17'0	29'0	1'8	2'2	3'8	4'6	13'8	21'0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901) . . . . .	2'5	3'8	2'7	3'3	1'6	3'0	1'7	1'7	2'3	2'9	1'9	1'3	2'2	2'2	1'1	5'1	2'5	4'9	0'4	3'4	1'4	0'8	3'7	6'3	4'1	5'0	1'9	2'2	4'9	7'5
1900 . . . . .	98	148	7	2	1	3	1	6	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	12	18	2	...	1	4	8	16	16
1901 . . . . .	115	160	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	15	11	1	...	3	2	12	26	26
1902 . . . . .	112	161	...	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	...	12	13	1	...	2	12	17	20	20
1903 . . . . .	115	187	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	9	...	2	8	17	2	1	6	12	14	24	24
1904 . . . . .	111	203	3	7	1	4	4	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	16	18	1	...	4	10	17	45	45
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	109'2	171'8	3'8	3'6	2'2	2'8	2'6	2'2	2'4	3'2	...	1'	0'2	...	0'8	1'8	0'4	0'6	2'2	4'2	0'4	0'6	12'6	15'4	1'	0'2	3'2	8'0	13'6	28'8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901) . . . . .	2'4	3'8	1'2	1'1	3'0	3'8	1'0	0'9	3'9	5'2	...	3'2	1'1	...	2'4	5'3	1'2	1'9	1'9	3'7	0'6	0'8	2'6	3'2	3'1	0'4	1'5	3'7	4'8	10'1
1905 . . . . .	124	217	2	1	1	4	3	6	4	6	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	17	15	...	4	4	8	16	16	16

—TABLE XIII.

to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1905.

19

Haddington.		Inverness.		Kincaidine.		Kinross.		Kirkcudbright.		Lanark.		Linlthgow.		Nairn.		Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.		Ross.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.		
Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel. to Asylums.	Asylums to Priv. Dwel.	
3	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	9	5	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	3	.
10	.	34	18	04	08	02	02	14	12	28	28	02	.	04	02	04	02	.	02	38	56	02	08	28	08	10	04	.	04	12	08	12	04	08	.	14	02	
27	.	38	20	11	23	28	28	33	28	04	04	05	.	48	24	12	06	.	18	29	42	01	05	34	10	18	07	.	41	38	25	14	05	33	.	33	05	
12	04	30	10	16	04	04	08	08	06	66	76	08	02	.	.	.	.	.	04	18	20	16	18	22	04	16	10	04	.	06	04	06	06	04	.	10	10	
32	11	34	11	46	11	59	118	19	14	09	11	20	05	.	.	.	.	.	34	14	15	09	10	27	05	29	18	35	.	19	13	07	07	17	.	25	25	
12	06	06	28	04	14	.	04	18	10	30	54	02	06	.	.	04	06	04	10	18	30	28	38	12	22	08	04	.	02	.	04	30	74	06	.	08	06	
32	16	07	32	11	40	.	62	43	24	04	07	05	14	.	.	13	19	33	82	14	24	14	19	15	27	15	07	.	15	.	13	32	79	26	.	21	15	
04	04	22	32	10	.	.	.	08	08	54	92	02	04	04	02	04	02	.	.	42	50	18	32	20	46	08	08	.	.	06	08	14	22	06	02	04	06	
10	10	25	36	28	.	.	.	19	19	06	11	05	09	46	23	13	06	.	.	33	39	09	15	25	57	14	14	.	.	20	26	14	22	26	09	10	15	
08	06	42	94	08	02	02	06	04	20	148	392	.	08	02	04	06	10	.	.	54	120	20	58	28	36	14	28	.	04	10	02	24	34	06	02	04	22	
21	16	46	104	23	06	33	99	09	47	16	42	.	18	23	45	19	31	.	.	42	93	09	26	35	45	23	47	.	21	34	07	22	32	27	09	10	57	
2	5	8	11	.	1	.	.	2	18	51	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	4	4	2	16	1	2	3	4	.	2	.	.	3	7	1	.	1	.	
1	2	4	9	1	.	1	2	2	24	79	3	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	3	3	5	5	2	3	4	.	1	.	.	1	5	2	.	1	1		
1	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	20	48	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	1	5	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	3	3		
1	2	9	4	2	.	.	.	2	1	21	62	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	16	3	1	18	5	5	5	1	.	1	.	3	4	18	1	2	2		
08	18	62	62	10	06	.	02	10	16	218	600	10	12	04	02	02	08	.	04	32	54	26	102	32	40	16	38	02	06	06	08	28	60	04	10	14	14	
21	47	69	69	28	17	.	.	24	39	22	60	21	25	42	21	06	26	.	.	25	42	10	40	41	51	28	67	09	26	21	27	24	51	18	45	37	37	
1	.	7	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	34	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	4	11	7	22	2	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	4	.	3	1	1	
1	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	23	38	4	4	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	3	7	18	4	3	.	4	.	.	1	.	7	14	2	1	.		
1	.	9	11	.	.	.	1	2	.	25	42	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	14	2	7	4	2	.	1	.	1	3	1	4	3	1	.	1	.	
1	1	6	15	.	.	.	.	1	1	28	41	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	6	8	5	14	2	7	1	3	.	1	1	1	4	3	1	.	1	1	
3	2	6	8	.	1	.	.	.	1	14	61	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	8	6	17	4	6	3	1	1	1	4	.	.	4	2	.	2	.		
14	06	64	102	.	02	.	02	12	04	212	432	08	10	02	06	02	06	02	06	38	66	56	134	28	50	16	22	04	12	12	06	46	52	06	14	04	06	
37	16	71	114	.	06	.	30	30	10	19	40	15	19	23	70	07	20	14	41	31	54	23	55	36	64	30	41	15	44	42	21	39	44	27	64	11	17	
1	1	5	12	.	.	.	1	1	.	21	38	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	5	5	11	10	7	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	4	.	1	.		
1	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	24	33	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	3	7	18	4	3	.	4	.	.	1	.	7	14	2	1	.		
1	.	8	4	.	.	.	1	2	.	26	35	1	1	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	7	1	5	2	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	.	2	.	
1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	66	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	14	1	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	2	.	1	.	
1	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	61	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	11	6	13	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	1	2	.	1	
02	04	66	56	.	.	.	02	08	10	262	456	04	10	.	04	12	12	06	02	34	80	60	62	36	32	08	12	08	04	04	.	18	24	12	10	04	06	
05	11	73	62	.	.	.	29	20	25	22	38	07	17	.	46	41	41	40	13	28	65	22	23	46	41	16	23	32	16	14	.	14	18	55	46	12	17	
2	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	69	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	4	7	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...		
1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	63	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	7	4	13	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...		
1	...	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	50	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	6	10	4	11	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	...		
1	1	4	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	41	61	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	7	3	4	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	9	1	...	2		
1	...	4	9	...	...	3	...	2	...	33	66	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	8	2	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	1	...		
10	04	50	86	...	02	06	02	06	02	362	618	08	12	02	08	08	16	...	02	34	44	56	74	36	60	14	12	02	02	06	02	18	42	06	04	10	02	
26	10	55	95	...	06	86	29	15	05	28	47	12	18	23	92	28	56	...	13	28	36	19	25	47	78	29	25	09	09	21	07	13	30	28	19	31	06	
1	4	7	4	1	2	..	..	2	..	38	110	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	5	12	5	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	5	..	2	..		







## The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments

Populations for 1901	SCOTLAND. 4,472,103		Aberdeen. 313,825		Argyll. 73,642		Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick. 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Calthness. 33,870		Clack- mannan. 32,029		Dumbarton. 113,865		Dumfries. 72,571		Edinburgh. 482,061		Elgin. 44,800		Fife. 218,840		Forfar. 284,082	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establish- ments.	Private Dwellings.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.
1861	3470	1787	290	116	90	132	133	122	34	53	29	32	20	20	29	70	21	12	52	17	99	53	529	78	54	34	199	76	329	64
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	112.0	97.2	120.0	138.0	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	29.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	19.0	98.8	46.4	539.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.8	352.4	64.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	96	41	96	35	130	61	197	29	125	76	122	46	172	31
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	4282.8	1521.2	337.6	108.8	136.4	109.2	180.0	89.6	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	16.2	36.2	55.2	28.0	8.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	582.2	57.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	193	26	138	76	132	39	186	27
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1871-1875	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	111.6	151.0	105.8	250.6	80.0	90.8	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	624.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	58.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	149	43	163	45	200	140	125	40	150	75	131	49	166	94	115	123	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1876-1880	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	92.8	194.4	86.8	324.8	70.8	102.4	42.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	58.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	146.4	28.4	667.6	87.0	74.6	37.8	254.8	78.6	568.8	51.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	170	39	186	36	255	114	155	34	168	69	172	56	261	97	150	144	146	34	145	20	194	38	186	24	170	86	153	47	226	21
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1881-1885	6999.6	1689.8	574.4	101.4	252.4	80.8	380.0	65.4	121.4	50.0	70.8	24.8	52.8	15.6	72.4	60.0	41.4	7.2	121.0	14.8	149.4	34.2	726.8	128.6	105.0	39.2	313.4	99.4	662.6	60.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	187	45	214	38	329	105	175	30	198	82	201	70	299	88	182	151	144	25	155	19	196	45	187	33	237	89	182	58	249	23
1886	7248	2058	592	120	272	84	401	72	131	51	65	36	50	17	67	66	38	8	123	18	125	43	724	228	124	37	349	103	692	136
1887	7266	2140	585	125	268	80	388	99	133	52	69	36	44	10	75	67	39	5	122	17	126	41	731	232	129	39	350	110	690	138
1888	7386	2270	601	126	282	74	397	101	136	50	63	37	51	16	77	71	41	5	114	20	142	38	719	267	122	43	351	115	668	161
1889	7600	2297	605	122	287	77	427	97	142	52	63	37	51	15	86	74	43	5	128	19	140	38	729	276	120	46	361	108	626	134
1890	7788	2445	625	138	282	88	432	103	139	58	67	29	52	16	77	79	46	6	128	18	141	38	757	299	123	47	365	103	656	152
Absolute Annual Average	7457.6	2242.0	601.6	126.2	278.2	80.6	409.0	94.4	136.2	52.6	65.4	35.0	49.6	16.0	76.4	71.4	41.4	5.8	123.0	18.4	134.8	39.6	732.0	260.4	123.6	42.4	355.2	109.6	640.2	142.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1881-91)	192	58	21	46	367	106	184	43	217	84	193	103	275	89	198	185	145	20	142	21	179	53	178	63	282	97	198	61	235	52
1891	7988	2489	617	147	289	97	452	93	180	63	63	31	55	14	89	81	44	6	137	18	150	33	750	297	131	46	385	94	682	164
1892	8207	2435	632	145	296	93	460	88	123	64	68	29	57	17	88	79	46	5	139	17	149	27	745	293	137	47	412	88	711	181
1893	8318	2519	661	142	298	98	465	96	123	66	69	29	58	20	87	75	44	10	144	17	145	26	754	307	145	48	424	95	679	186
1894	8476	2565	661	146	294	100	515	90	135	63	74	33	58	21	91	76	54	6	150	14	141	27	711	348	161	43	423	100	739	194
1895	8816	2677	677	145	317	105	533	83	149	68	77	32	61	24	92	79	61	6	170	14	150	28	766	372	152	43	423	99	757	184
Absolute Annual Average	8361.0	2537.0	649.6	145.0	298.6	98.6	485.0	90.0	132.0	64.8	70.2	30.8	56.8	19.2	89.4	78.0	49.8	6.6	148.0	16.0	146.0	28.2	745.2	323.4	145.2	45.4	413.4	95.2	713.6	172.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891)	208	63	229	51	398	131	214	40	214	105	217	95	309	104	240	210	150	20	151	16	197	38	172	75	334	104	217	50	257	62
1896	8957	2700	700	150	322	103	543	83	139	70	77	29	55	27	100	75	61	8	179	13	162	25	742	376	155	38	430	105	762	183
1897	9361	2667	712	153	323	101	557	87	143	68	82	29	57	25	102	76	64	9	182	14	169	24	802	375	152	45	446	100	825	186
1898	9767	2654	726	143	328	100	569	76	146	69	76	31	55	24	105	80	70	7	200	14	167	27	820	372	155	44	463	95	799	188
1899	10,037	2702	780	135	339	100	603	74	150	67	76	31	60	24	108	80	66	9	192	26	169	28	885	370	140	40	490	94	821	196
1900	10,331	2703	790	132	349	91	612	72	147	65	84	28	61	18	105	79	63	16	197	28	165	25	937	366	150	40	494	97	816	199
Absolute Annual Average	9690.6	2685.2	741.6	142.6	336.2	99.0	576.8	78.4	145.0	67.8	79.0	29.6	57.6	23.6	104.0	78.0	64.8	9.8	190.0	19.0	166.4	25.8	837.2	371.8	150.4	41.4	464.6	98.2	804.6	199.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901)	228	63	247	47	455	134	240	33	235	110	250	94	310	127	293	220	199	30	179	18	226	35	182	81	341	94	227	48	286	67
1901	10,592	2669	825	122	342	90	597	72	162	71	77	30	57	19	109	81	62	17	191	28	170	22	1039	361	152	39	500	98	832	201
1902	10,950	2631	867	120	338	91	606	65	165	65	80	28	57	16	112	77	62	15	211	29	170	23	1081	343	145	37	503	90	867	203
1903	11,324	2642	913	120	337	90	629	61	171	65	82	26	68	16	113	76	71	14	216	32	161	22	1121	337	142	35	517	96	870	204
1904	11,404	2658	928	117	338	87	623	59	166	68	87	26	64	16	105	75	69	16	212	37	164	25	1169	338	147	29	528	100	849	204
1905	11,700	2704	985	119	345	86	616	55	175	69	96	25	70	17	94	78	72	13	216	40	164	24	1231	323	148	32	541	100	786	204
Absolute Annual Average	11,194.0	2660.8	903.6	119.6	338.0	88.8	614.2	62.4	167.8	67.6	84.4	27.0	63.2	16.8	106.6	77.4	67.2	15.0	209.2	33.2	165.8	23.2	1128.2	340.4	146.8	34.4	517.8	96.8	840.8	199.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901)	250	59	288	38	459	121	241	25	273	110	274	88	336	89	315	229	210	47	184	29	228	32	231	70	328	77	237	44	296	70
1906	11,828	2752	1008	117	339	86	607	58	170	66	88	29	67	18	93	76	71	14	223	39	170	24	1253	317	147	40	557	100	819	201



or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1906.

Haddington.		Inverness.		Kincardine.		Kinross.		Kirkcudbright.		Lanark.		Linlithgow.		Nairn.		Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.		Ross.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
38,665		90,674		31,537		6,981		39,383		1,314,810		66,443		8,721		28,699		15,066		123,283		298,497		76,450		48,804		23,356		28,166		142,291		21,440		32,685	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
63	37	84	130	53	29	12	6	57	27	580	102	37	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	150	153	32	54	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47
89.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	55.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	29.0	631.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.0	117.4	46.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0
157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	68	99	17	96	29	163	101	65	108	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	80	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105
65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	798.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2
173	73	137	115	168	7	198	100	144	85	114	15	114	25	164	54	70	94	185	19	179	99	91	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117
69.4	19.0	141.4	92.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.8	965.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	13.0	4.6	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8
184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	89	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	34	67	88	137	39	96	92	155	110
76.6	16.2	1161.2	102.6	61.0	12.2	21.4	7.2	69.6	22.4	1222.8	98.0	53.4	10.2	14.2	3.8	32.2	33.4	24.4	5.0	287.4	108.0	295.2	30.6	157.0	100.7	97.8	22.6	17.4	2.2	30.4	37.6	166.2	35.8	37.8	23.0	75.6	33.6
201	42	180	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	194	125	172	40	108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87
98.0	16.2	191.8	153.8	65.6	10.8	18.0	5.2	63.8	24.2	1442.2	198.2	70.6	13.2	20.2	2.2	42.8	35.0	22.6	5.0	297.4	131.4	369.6	41.6	169.6	108.8	109.4	16.4	21.0	2.2	39.0	48.2	189.0	32.8	51.0	28.6	74.2	34.2
254	42	12	170	185	30	297	86	151	57	153	21	160	30	228	25	134	109	165	36	231	102	164	18	213	137	183	27	112	12	1	162	176	31	228	128	192	89
107	19	206	191	67	9	16	7	70	25	1687	283	72	15	21	2	50	34	23	5	309	117	379	62	184	106	105	16	20	5	38	44	179	41	61	28	61	41
110	21	190	187	73	8	16	8	73	25	1606	330	72	16	27	2	51	34	28	3	309	119	375	59	189	107	109	13	15	5	41	48	186	35	51	31	66	42
114	23	201	192	74	10	16	8	73	25	1653	362	75	16	29	4	51	36	25	4	311	123	387	64	179	112	103	18	18	4	42	50	203	33	47	31	71	41
107	20	212	194	73	7	16	8	67	23	1723	379	82	16	24	4	53	34	23	3	332	113	388	68	192	114	104	19	21	6	39	55	213	35	51	36	72	43
114	21	232	196	74	6	15	10	72	22	1780	403	84	21	24	3	53	34	26	3	343	123	390	83	181	129	111	20	24	5	54	58	199	49	53	41	70	44
110.4	20.8	208.2	192.0	72.2	8.0	15.8	8.2	71.0	24.0	1669.8	351.4	77.0	16.8	25.0	3.0	51.6	34.4	25.0	3.1	320.8	119.0	383.8	67.2	185.0	113.6	106.4	17.2	19.6	5.0	42.8	51.0	196.0	38.6	52.6	33.4	68.0	42.2
291	55	232	213	203	22	256	133	173	58	168	35	159	35	265	32	159	106	176	25	252	93	149	26	235	144	187	30	85	22	147	175	168	33	238	151	182	113
127	21	242	207	76	7	17	8	76	23	1828	415	85	21	26	4	58	35	28	3	355	125	396	94	178	133	113	17	26	5	50	59	202	50	56	43	75	43
127	20	244	206	81	6	19	7	77	19	1938	413	85	16	29	5	64	33	27	3	340	116	390	87	188	136	105	19	29	4	59	59	205	51	61	42	77	40
127	18	238	203	81	6	20	6	90	17	1980	427	92	16	28	6	65	36	29	3	335	123	406	95	184	151	118	17	24	6	60	56	213	47	62	38	75	39
130	19	206	210	87	6	19	5	90	16	2013	430	96	15	19	6	69	37	29	4	350	111	432	93	162	167	120	17	28	9	62	55	234	43	49	38	74	37
130	18	235	218	88	6	19	5	87	18	2073	474	110	14	19	7	76	43	29	4	348	115	460	98	172	174	112	16	40	11	63	54	243	43	50	40	82	37
128.2	19.2	233.0	208.8	81.6	6.2	18.8	6.2	84.0	18.6	1966.4	431.8	93.6	16.4	24.2	5.6	66.4	36.8	28.4	3.4	345.6	118.0	416.8	93.4	176.8	152.2	113.6	17.2	29.4	7.0	58.8	56.6	219.4	46.8	55.6	40.2	76.6	39.2
343	51	259	232	230	17	282	93	210	47	180	40	175	31	284	66	218	121	193	23	283	97	170	38	225	193	212	32	108	26	205	197	186	40	254	184	212	109
141	17	221	233	77	6	21	5	90	16	2156	491	108	15	27	8	76	41	34	2	353	115	461	92	181	174	110	19	41	7	65	54	243	43	46	38	79	33
147	17	237	225	75	6	26	4	89	15	2249	487	110	15	20	6	77	45	31	3	371	114	504	92	193	170	123	16	56	7	58	51	244	44	55	38	80	31
142	18	257	220	78	6	23	5	90	16	2437	498	118	12	23	5	74	44	33	2	386	112	526	85	192	173	129	18	49	10	58	51	279	45	54	35	75	29
137	16	275	220	83	6	28	5	90	19	2532	531	112	12	27	5	72	45	33	2	397	118	550	84	200	177	130	23	53	9	62	50	280	42	63	37	74	27
136	17	277	218	84	6	27	4	94	19	2647	537	116	15	31	7	70	47	36	2	400	116	549	88	202	183	142	20	54	7	61	50	296	46	72	38	67	27
140.6	17.0	253.4	223.2	79.4	6.0	26.0	4.6	90.6	17.0	2404.2	508.8	112.8	13.8	25.6	6.2	73.8	44.4	33.4	2.2	381.4	115.0	518.0	88.2	193.6	75.4	126.8	19.2	50.6	8.0	60.8	51.2	268.4	44.0	58.0	37.2	75.0	29.4
370	45																																				







TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland

[illegible]

THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT IS SITUATED.

[illegible]







COUNTIES.	Population in 1901.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.					
		In Establishments.			In Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.			With Relatives, and Alone.			With Strangers.		
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1906.			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			M.			M.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen, { Aberdeen City Dist., }	313,825	241	231	472	231	211	442	..	..	..	18	26	44
2. Argyll, { Aberdeen County Dist., }	73,642	298	355	653	223	273	496	70	34	41	19	27	46
3. AY., . . . . .	254,468	325	216	425	169	170	339	..	..	..	24	26	50
4. Banff, . . . . .	61,488	305	340	665	246	251	497	54	54	36	6	16	22
5. Berwick, . . . . .	30,824	113	123	236	82	88	170	..	..	..	18	28	41
6. Bute, . . . . .	18,787	53	52	85	39	49	88	..	..	..	8	13	21
7. Caithness, . . . . .	32,870	74	95	169	29	38	67	2	4	6	2	10	12
8. Clackmannan, . . . . .	32,069	41	44	85	40	49	89	2	2	4	7	17	24
9. Dumbaron, . . . . .	113,865	129	133	262	86	80	166	..	..	..	5	5	9
10. Dumfries, . . . . .	72,571	93	101	194	79	91	170	27	27	57	11	24	35
11. Edinburgh, { Edinburgh Dist., }	488,061	595	701	1,296	336	442	778	..	..	..	16	16	32
12. Elgin (or Moray), { Mid-Lothian Dist., }	44,800	84	103	187	70	77	147	231	93	18	105	150	255
13. Fife, . . . . .	218,840	278	335	657	282	275	557	11	11	23	2	3	12
14. Forfar, { Dundee Dist., }	284,082	183	352	630	189	209	398	..	..	..	28	48	76
15. Haddington, . . . . .	38,665	74	93	167	64	78	140	44	4	10	38	92	130
16. Inverness, . . . . .	90,674	281	263	549	131	168	319	6	8	12	11	28	39
17. Kincardine, . . . . .	31,537	36	54	90	17	140	311	..	..	..	2	45	5
18. Kinross, . . . . .	6,981	5	21	26	5	20	25	7	10	17	38	43	83
19. Kirkcubright, . . . . .	39,383	42	65	107	40	57	97	..	..	..	2	3	5
20. Lanark, { Glasgow Dist., }	1,314,810	507	1,063	2,091	860	790	1,650	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Lanark, { Govan Dist., }	66,443	85	60	145	413	353	766	2	18	20	159	257	416
22. Lanark, { Lanark Dist., }	28,699	21	21	42	18	22	40	103	104	207	65	45	110
23. Linlithgow, . . . . .	8,721	23	21	44	59	41	100	19	24	43	16	31	47
24. Nairn, . . . . .	15,066	54	60	114	14	18	32	4	6	10	4	6	1
25. Orkney, . . . . .	28,699	21	21	42	18	22	40	..	..	..	8	9	17
26. Peebles, . . . . .	123,283	242	242	484	180	182	362	13	13	26	8	1	1
27. Perth, . . . . .	293,497	340	354	694	300	306	606	12	8	20	32	35	67
28. Renfrew, . . . . .	70,450	220	231	451	129	134	263	2	3	5	38	40	78
29. Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	48,804	76	102	178	69	88	157	72	76	148	19	21	40
30. Roxburgh, . . . . .	23,856	25	36	61	23	32	55	4	8	12	3	6	9
31. Selkirk, . . . . .	28,166	52	63	115	30	40	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Shetland, . . . . .	142,231	178	182	360	161	136	297	18	19	37	4	4	8
33. Stirling, . . . . .	21,440	41	58	99	32	36	68	..	..	..	12	27	39
34. Sutherland, . . . . .	32,685	48	57	105	29	36	65	9	9	18	2	4	6
35. Wigtown, . . . . .	32,685	48	57	105	29	36	65	..	..	..	2	4	6
Totals, . . . . .	4,472,103	7,060	7,520	14,580	5,398	5,471	10,869	441	535	976	713	1,063	1,776

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register of the Board during 1905, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1906.				Number intimated during the year 1905.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*								B. Disposal of Single Patients.							
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	471	514	123	173	105	105	105	105	101	103	42	44	38	53	45	2	2	1	...	...	5			
2. Argyll	172	40	46	17	21	21	21	21	15	21	8	8	8	11	11	4	2	...	...	6				
3. Argyll	306	310	21	34	73	72	72	72	70	72	32	32	32	53	40	3	5	...	...	3				
4. Banff	53	92	29	40	15	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	6	5	1	1	...	...	4				
5. Berwick	47	49	13	12	5	8	8	8	4	4	...	...	...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...				
6. Bute	31	39	3	14	2	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...				
7. Caithness	44	50	34	44	7	10	10	10	5	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2				
8. Clackmannan	58	34	5	8	8	8	8	8	34	35	15	19	4	7	12	1	3	...	...	...				
9. Dumbarton	113	103	12	28	34	36	36	36	34	35	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
10. Dumfries	78	86	13	11	23	17	23	17	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
11. Edinburgh—																								
Urban District	461	526	123	173	124	143	124	143	122	141	32	55	19	53	60	2	2	1	...	...	4			
Midlothian	128	116	9	18	23	19	23	19	22	17	7	6	4	10	9	1	2	...	...	3				
12. Elgin	66	82	12	20	18	28	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	2	4	...	...	...				
13. Fife	271	270	38	62	65	66	66	66	68	66	19	21	8	5	5	1	3	...	...	1				
14. Forfar	375	411	70	149	88	110	88	110	77	110	30	41	3	38	48	1	5	...	...	2				
15. Haddington	73	90	5	7	14	21	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2				
16. Inverness	162	140	111	125	48	56	42	56	42	23	25	20	3	9	6	6	13	...	...	7				
17. Kincardine	28	50	4	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	3	3	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...				
18. Kinross	8	18	...	1	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
19. Kirkcubright	41	51	2	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...				
20. Lanark	1734	1513	240	374	507	437	507	437	501	425	212	193	5	198	198	6	12	...	...	10				
21. Leith	73	49	7	8	18	18	18	18	18	18	5	6	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...				
22. Nairn	13	17	9	4	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
23. Orkney	53	89	22	23	7	9	7	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
24. Peebles	202	200	51	43	24	32	24	32	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
25. Perth	239	318	39	45	89	78	89	78	22	31	12	14	2	21	21	1	1	...	...	...				
26. Renfrew	131	124	88	98	20	38	14	29	2	3	11	10	1	30	30	6	9	...	...	...				
27. Ross & Cromarty	70	85	7	14	9	12	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
28. Roxburgh	23	38	3	3	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
29. Selkirk	23	38	3	3	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
30. Shetland	33	38	20	22	7	10	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
31. Stirling	156	135	15	42	53	48	53	48	53	46	31	17	3	20	20	2	2	...	...	...				
32. Sutherland	32	39	9	23	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
33. Wigtown	37	43	10	10	8	9	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTALS	5841	5859	1114	1590	1455	1462	1406	1403	65	59	606	609	130	559	578	49	59	114	103	15	38			

\* Exemptions of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County, per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1896-1905, also of those at 1st January 1906 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings and the Proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1896-1905.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1906.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st Jan. 1906.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1906.	Paupers of all Classes at 15th May 1905.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	59	2	61	358	299	22	321	37	1568
2. Argyll, . . .	66	4	70	577	460	...	460	117	2169
3. Ayr, . . . .	55	1	56	261	196	43	239	23	1451
4. Banff, . . .	55	5	60	384	276	...	276	107	1703
5. Berwick, . .	41	4	45	380	285	...	285	94	1392
6. Bute, . . . .	53	3	56	452	357	...	357	96	1421
7. Caithness, .	48	16	64	499	263	12	275	224	2619
8. Clackmannan,	54	2	56	265	215	6	221	44	1077
9. Dumbarton, .	58	1	59	230	146	50	196	34	1345
10. Dumfries, .	46	2	48	267	234	...	234	33	1425
11. Edinburgh, .	70	2	72	322	206	51	257	65	1449
12. Elgin, . . .	80	5	85	417	328	...	328	89	2266
13. Fife, . . . .	51	1	52	300	255	...	255	46	1136
14. Forfar, . . .	68	2	70	363	252	36	288	74	1586
15. Haddington, .	76	2	78	432	362	31	393	39	1580
16. Inverness, .	80	16	96	605	343	...	343	262	2753
17. Kincardine, .	55	...	55	285	206	54	260	25	1078
18. Kinross, . .	60	3	63	372	358	...	358	14	774
19. Kirkcudbright,	42	2	44	272	246	...	246	25	1714
20. Lanark, . . .	66	2	68	300	230	19	249	51	1709
21. Linlithgow, .	50	1	51	218	151	42	193	26	1349
22. Nairn, . . . .	81	4	88	505	367	...	367	138	1926
23. Orkney, . . .	44	11	55	397	247	...	247	150	2126
24. Peebles, . .	51	1	52	279	265	...	265	13	876
25. Perth, . . .	68	1	69	393	294	28	322	71	1295
26. Renfrew, . .	64	1	65	236	206	2	208	28	1285
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	62	14	76	590	344	...	344	246	3133
28. Roxburgh, . .	55	3	58	365	322	...	322	43	1252
29. Selkirk, . . .	74	2	76	261	235	...	235	26	1122
30. Shetland, . .	45	10	55	408	249	...	249	160	2588
31. Stirling, . . .	63	2	65	253	209	4	213	40	1415
32. Sutherland, .	74	8	82	462	317	...	317	145	3498
33. Wigtown, . .	45	5	50	321	199	55	254	67	2258
SCOTLAND, . .	63	2	65	326	243	21	264	62	1613

\* Calculated on Populations of 1901.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1905.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	173	287
	District Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	114	
2. Argyll . . . . .	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	35	36
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	3	141
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	137	
4. Banff . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	2	32
	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	30	
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	6	6
6. Bute . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	13
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	9	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	8	8
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	7	7
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	2	31
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	27	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains . . . . .	2	
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	134	136
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Parochial Asylum, Paisley (Riccartbar) . . . . .	1	
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	489
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	392	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	1	
	Do. Midlothian . . . . .	67	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	10	
	Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	13	
12. Elgin . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	39
	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	38	
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	2	144
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	139	
	Do. Midlothian . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	15	259
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	117	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	125	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
Carry Forward . . . . .			1,628

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought Forward		1,628
15. Haddington . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	39	39
16. Inverness . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	96	98
17. Kincardine . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	2	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	6	8
18. Kinross . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	4	5
19. Kirkeudbright . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	7	7
20. Lanark . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	75	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . .	290	
	Do. Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	232	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	185	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	99	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	161	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	6	
	Parochial Asylum, Paisley (Riccartbar) . . . . .	10	
			1,060
21. Linlithgow . . .	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	16	17
22. Nairn . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	6	6
23. Orkney . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	11	
	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	1	13
24. Peebles . . .	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	1	
	Do. Midlothian . . . . .	7	8
25. Perth . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	28	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	55	85
26. Renfrew . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	2	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	2	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Govan . . . . .	2	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	15	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . . . .	67	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .	13	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . . . .	76	
			178
27. Ross . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	29	31
28. Roxburgh . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	2	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	44	47
29. Selkirk . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	1
30. Shetland . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	11	11
31. Stirling . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	169	171
	Carry Forward . . . . .		3,413

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought Forward		
32. Sutherland . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	3	3,413
			3
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . .	14	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	1	15
	TOTAL,		3,431

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1905.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	3	...	...	3
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . .	15	...	...	15
TOTAL . . . . .	20	...	...	20



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1905.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	126.0	148.0	30	55	23	41	4	11	12	13	50.0	41.8	9.5	8.8
	{ Pauper do.	277.5	304.0	52	50	18	21	38	41	32	24	34.6	42.0	7.2	7.9
	Total.	403.5	452.0	82	105	33	44	42	52	44	37	42.0	41.9	7.9	8.2
2. Aberdeen District Asylum,		169.0	174.0	89	82	24	23	2	2	17	20	27.0	28.0	10.1	11.5
3. Argyll District Asylum,		215.5	230.5	23	29	8	10	8	8	12	14	34.5	34.5	5.6	6.1
4. Argy District Asylum,		248.0	254.5	78	73	33	29	19	13	28	40	42.3	39.7	11.3	15.7
5. Banff District Asylum,		84.0	93.0	17	19	10	13	8	4	3	4	58.3	68.4	3.6	4.3
6. Crichton Royal Institution,	{ Private patients,	222.5	247.5	50	48	21	16	14	9	15	20	42.0	33.3	6.7	8.1
	{ Pauper do.	147.0	176.5	39	43	27	14	2	2	9	12	69.2	32.6	6.1	6.8
	Total.	369.5	424.0	89	91	48	30	16	11	24	32	54.0	33.0	6.5	7.5
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,		30.5	36.5	5	11	3	4	1	5	2	5	60.0	36.4	6.6	13.7
8. Dundee District Asylum,		173.5	210.0	59	76	21	29	5	17	18	30	35.6	38.2	10.4	14.3
9. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	179.5	187.0	50	53	15	19	15	8	6	21	30.0	35.8	9.3	11.2
	{ Pauper do.	217.5	269.0	142	170	35	63	55	34	32	56	24.6	37.1	14.7	21.4
	Total.	397.0	446.0	192	223	50	82	70	42	38	77	26.0	36.8	9.6	17.1
10. Edinburgh District Asylum,		101.0	100.5	17	3	9	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	11.9	2.0
11. Elgin District Asylum,		72.5	100.0	20	29	6	3	...	...	5	7	45.0	30.7	9.7	22.0
12. Fife District Asylum,		282.5	299.0	70	86	22	27	16	20	23	29	31.4	31.4	8.1	9.7
13. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		181.0	233.0	47	41	15	17	16	26	16	8	31.9	41.5	8.8	8.4
14. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch,		366.5	325.5	180	130	60	54	54	38	47	39	33.3	41.5	12.8	8.9
15. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee,		434.0	449.0	130	141	45	51	38	37	59	35	34.6	36.2	11.9	7.8
16. Green District Asylum,		286.5	231.0	103	103	45	46	43	28	44	25	43.7	44.7	15.4	10.8
17. Haddington District Asylum,		69.0	86.5	17	34	6	11	4	8	11	10	35.3	45.8	16.0	11.6
18. Inverness District Asylum,		325.5	325.5	68	77	33	39	11	6	20	19	48.5	50.6	5.8	5.8
19. Inverness Asylum at Bochiwell,		115.5	109.5	61	46	27	20	15	9	14	12	44.3	43.5	12.1	11.7
20. Lanark District Asylum,		448.5	444.0	118	32	14	12	22	22	43	44	41.5	50.0	19.6	9.0
21. Midlothian District Asylum,		166.5	131.5	50	36	8	12	2	3	5	6	61.5	33.2	9.9	7.4
	{ Private patients,	50.5	81.0	13	23	2	9	...	...	30	28	33.3	33.3	13.9	7.4
	{ Pauper do.	232.0	296.5	52	66	28	31	11	8	5	3	38.5	25.8	11.9	9.4
	Total.	302.5	377.5	65	89	28	31	11	11	35	31	43.1	44.8	11.6	9.0
22. Montrose Royal Asylum,		69.5	62.0	13	20	8	11	4	12	9	3	53.3	35.1	2.9	8.1
23. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,		185.0	186.5	27	37	12	13	5	4	14	21	44.4	36.0	7.6	11.3
24. Perth District Asylum,		143.0	184.0	24	33	12	8	4	9	16	16	50.0	24.2	11.2	8.7
25. Roxburgh District Asylum,		367.5	318.0	124	128	57	40	33	31	29	49	46.0	31.3	7.9	15.4
26. Stirling District Asylum,															
GENERAL RESULTS,		6085.5	6325.0	1770	1814	672	691	470	437	589	632	38.0	38.1	9.7	10.0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1905.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	19.5	24.5	5	7	4	5	1	2	1	1	80.0	71.4	5.1	4.1
2. Saughton Hall,.....	22.0	42.5	8	4	2	1	1	4	1	2	25.0	25.0	4.5	4.7
3. Westernmains,.....	2.0	11.5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8.7
GENERAL RESULTS,...	43.5	78.5	13	13	6	6	2	8	2	4	46.2	46.2	4.6	5.1

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Greenock,.....	130.5	116.0	41	29	17	12	7	4	12	13	41.5	41.4	9.2	11.2
2. Paisley, Craw Rd.	36.5	47.5	5	9	..	2	3	5	1	3	..	22.2	2.7	6.3
3. „ Riccartbar,	92.0	103.0	49	46	22	24	13	8	10	12	44.9	52.2	10.9	11.7
GENERAL RESULTS,	259.0	266.5	95	84	39	38	23	17	23	28	41.1	45.2	8.9	10.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1905.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	33·3	100·0	3·9	...
2. Cnn inghame (Irvine),.	46·0	48·0	3	3	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	6·5	...
3. Dumbarton,.....	30·0	31·0	1	7	...	2	...	5	1	2	...	28·6	3·3	6·5
4. Dundee East,.....	48·5	46·5	5	5	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	20·0	6·2	8·6
5. Edinburgh (City),.....	137·0	86·0	20	5	...	...	10	2	8	1	...	...	5·8	1·2
6. Govan (Glasgow).....	99·5	99·5	11	6	...	...	4	...	6	7	...	...	6·0	7·0
7. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	15·0	15·0	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·7
8. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·0	20·5	6	2	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	4·9
9. Linlithgow,.....	19·0	17·0	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Old Monkland,.....	25·0	25·0	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	33·3	...	8·0	4·0
11. Perth,.....	18·5	19·0	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	20·0	15·0	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	33·3	...	5·0	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	504·5	448·5	64	39	3	4	29	13	25	17	4·7	10·3	5·0	3·8

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	86·5	57·0	16	11	...	...	6	2	5	1
Larbert,.....	189·0	98·0	54	22	...	...	19	6	9	10
TOTAL, ...	275·5	155·0	70	33	...	...	25	8	14	11





(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																				
	Average Number Resident.	Total Number of Deaths.	Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.	Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.				
Mavisbank .	19.5	24.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Saughton Hall .	22.0	42.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westermains .	20	11.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	43.5	78.5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<div>(c) Parochial Asylums.</div> <div>(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)</div>																					
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS																					
Greenock .	130.5	116.0	5	4	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	1	
Paisley (Craw Road)	36.5	47.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" (Riccarton)	92.0	103.0	6	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	259.0	266.5	12	9	1	2	5	5	5	3	2	7	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	5	







RETURN of Expenditure for each County on Account of

1	COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.								Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.		
				In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
									With Relatives.	With Strangers.				
		M.	F.											
1	Aberdeen, ... ..	607	673	217,089	108,578	120	25,885	5,768	16,712	26,230	400,382	82·8	6·5	10·7
2	Argyll, ... ..	230	237	...	124,084	45	...	1,275	14,894	17,059	157,357	79·7	...	20·3
3	Ayr, ... ..	391	416	245	187,894	439	38,974	3,239	11,061	8,450	250,302	76·6	15·6	7·8
4	Banff, ... ..	134	136	207	62,697	...	...	730	11,772	13,122	88,528	71·8	...	28·2
5	Berwick, ... ..	67	70	...	32,094	...	...	23	5,955	3,664	41,736	77·0	...	23·0
6	Bute, ... ..	35	58	...	25,064	...	...	365	1,095	5,064	31,588	80·5	...	19·5
7	Caithness, ... ..	90	112	34,691	1,618	169	761	143	18,737	9,396	65,515	55·9	1·2	42·9
8	Clackmannan, ... ..	51	55	...	25,610	...	1,095	15	1,637	3,668	32,025	80·0	3·4	16·6
9	Dumbarton, ... ..	156	156	...	58,585	477	20,260	1,121	1,736	10,207	92,386	65·2	21·9	12·9
10	Dumfries, ... ..	102	108	59,268	...	42	...	365	4,662	3,987	68,324	87·3	...	12·7
11	Edinburgh, ... ..	878	1,003	153,661	195,604	473	87,841	12,327	18,417	101,715	575,038	63·8	15·4	20·8
12	Elgin, ... ..	94	125	238	53,671	...	...	727	6,142	5,290	66,068	82·7	...	17·3
13	Fife, ... ..	370	379	877	195,702	...	...	3,455	9,125	27,236	236,395	84·6	...	15·4
14	Forfar, ... ..	548	658	128,891	118,830	...	45,064	9,725	13,967	61,287	377,764	68·2	11·9	19·9
15	Haddington, ... ..	95	116	268	55,623	...	4,446	1,112	3,331	1,221	66,001	86·4	6·7	6·9
16	Inverness, ... ..	304	303	265	108,210	54	...	375	51,668	33,419	193,991	56·1	...	43·9
17	Kincardine, ... ..	44	65	24,400	...	...	5,394	365	1,095	1,398	32,652	75·9	16·5	7·6
18	Kinross, ... ..	7	23	...	8,603	...	...	...	...	838	9,441	91·1	...	8·9
19	Kirkcudbright, ... ..	54	68	33,840	164	...	...	300	2,936	1,624	38,864	88·3	...	11·7
20	Lanark, ... ..	2,507	2,356	752	1,080,161	771	90,246	47,979	36,225	185,777	1,441,911	78·3	6·3	15·4
21	Linlithgow, ... ..	97	70	173	35,356	...	9,214	365	3,115	2,180	50,403	71·2	18·3	10·5
22	Nairn, ... ..	23	24	...	11,034	...	...	...	1,677	2,837	15,548	70·9	...	29·1
23	Orkney, ... ..	60	72	15,296	10,660	...	...	...	9,855	6,441	42,252	61·4	...	38·6
24	Peebles, ... ..	25	23	...	13,401	...	...	365	365	363	14,494	95·0	...	5·0
25	Perth, ... ..	287	301	605	135,900	...	12,380	4,895	9,279	25,486	188,045	75·4	6·6	18·0
26	Renfrew, ... ..	405	457	79	33,830	183,567	1,825	2,921	2,370	27,002	251,594	87·6	0·7	11·7
27	Ross, ... ..	242	248	137	90,498	...	...	...	50,852	17,222	158,709	57·1	...	42·9
28	Roxburgh, ... ..	92	113	...	55,950	...	...	730	5,100	3,177	64,957	87·3	...	12·7
29	Selkirk, ... ..	33	41	44	19,729	...	...	...	1,626	701	22,100	89·5	...	10·5
30	Shetland ... ..	57	68	24,939	...	...	227	...	12,231	2,678	40,075	62·2	0·6	37·2
31	Stirling, ... ..	229	218	234	103,816	25	2,190	2,352	6,641	14,513	129,771	82·0	1·7	16·3
32	Sutherland, ... ..	47	64	...	25,125	...	...	...	10,087	1,825	37,037	67·8	...	32·2
33	Wigtown, ... ..	52	65	21,927	431	...	6,883	731	5,425	2,153	37,550	61·5	18·3	20·2
	Totals and Averages ...	8,413	8,881	723,126	2,978,522	186,182	352,685	101,268	349,790	627,230	5,318,803	75·0	6·6	18·4

# TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1905.

37

Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.

In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of Expenditure Repaid or Contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.	Net Expenditure under deduction of Contributions from Government and other Sources.	COUNTIES.
					With Relatives.	With Strangers.						
£ s. d. 19,065 16 2	£ s. d. 8,755 1 6	£ s. d. 10 14 4	£ s. d. 1,187 4 11	£ s. d. 433 19 9	£ s. d. 686 3 9	£ s. d. 1,262 0 3	£ s. d. 587 14 9	£ s. d. 31,938 15 5	£ s. d. 1,227 0 6	£ s. d. 8,849 15 5	£ s. d. 21,861 19 6	1. Aberdeen.
...	7,877 0 11	4 0 4	...	109 12 1	592 7 1	833 1 4	376 9 4	9,792 11 1	188 4 10	3,501 3 10	6,103 2 5	2. Argyll.
22 19 0	14,007 18 3	39 11 1	1,646 15 2	265 8 9	446 8 0	421 4 11	514 6 5	17,364 11 7	1,701 1 0	5,188 11 2	10,474 19 5	3. Ayr.
18 9 6	3,683 9 0	...	...	53 0 0	456 0 7	605 3 11	131 0 1	4,947 3 1	281 7 8	1,818 7 10	2,847 7 7	4. Banff.
...	2,565 2 2	...	...	2 11 4	190 15 4	226 0 10	83 19 4	3,068 9 0	242 1 9	871 1 5	1,955 5 10	5. Berwick.
...	1,602 3 4	...	...	26 10 0	52 3 0	252 4 0	57 6 11	1,990 7 3	168 4 6	669 19 6	1,152 3 3	6. Bute.
3,048 16 1	118 6 11	15 0 0	48 3 8	11 2 11	652 11 11	474 0 10	194 9 4	4,562 11 8	67 13 6	1,309 5 5	3,185 12 9	7. Caithness.
...	1,953 3 8	...	68 14 3	1 3 0	72 8 9	208 17 9	52 17 1	2,357 4 6	205 7 2	685 6 2	1,466 11 2	8. Clackmannan.
...	4,372 12 0	41 6 3	880 4 2	98 4 6	74 15 1	639 16 1	279 4 6	6,436 2 7	451 19 5	2,027 14 10	3,956 8 4	9. Dumbarton.
3,895 6 11	...	3 15 0	...	26 10 0	231 17 6	198 17 5	97 8 7	4,453 15 5	133 10 11	1,553 18 1	2,766 6 5	10. Dumfries.
14,530 17 4	15,289 9 7	9 15 8	5,922 2 2	947 14 3	797 18 9	6,048 2 2	1,082 12 7	44,628 12 6	2,129 16 11	12,920 1 11	29,578 13 8	11. Edinburgh.
21 13 2	3,351 15 2	...	...	58 3 0	264 12 2	275 12 7	119 11 8	4,091 7 9	130 19 0	1,438 12 5	2,521 16 4	12. Elgin.
77 8 9	13,456 11 8	...	...	262 4 3	418 7 3	1,494 1 9	405 16 2	16,114 9 10	1,478 4 8	5,067 18 4	9,568 6 10	13. Fife.
11,462 14 0	7,954 15 9	...	2,377 13 7	715 7 7	616 0 5	3,357 11 8	700 1 1	27,124 4 1	890 19 5	8,555 16 3	17,677 8 5	14. Forfar.
24 6 3	3,488 1 5	...	227 11 11	80 14 6	140 4 5	76 4 7	130 11 8	4,167 14 9	229 6 11	1,456 9 1	2,481 18 9	15. Haddington.
25 7 6	7,740 17 11	4 16 5	...	18 4 6	1,746 3 5	1,421 13 11	504 11 0	11,461 14 3	154 11 9	3,839 9 10	7,467 13 1	16. Inverness.
2,170 7 6	...	...	267 1 2	26 10 0	52 2 2	64 0 2	64 18 10	2,644 19 10	175 13 10	727 12 4	1,741 13 8	17. Kincardine.
...	593 13 3	...	...	...	...	36 16 7	15 11 2	646 1 0	170 10 9	164 3 7	311 6 8	18. Kinross.
2,218 18 8	16 8 0	...	...	30 3 6	142 9 1	87 0 10	71 10 6	2,566 10 7	15 2 0	898 0 3	1,653 8 4	19. Kirkcudbright.
68 14 0	86,015 4 2	64 16 0	4,915 15 11	3,599 17 7	1,463 4 9	10,811 6 9	2,745 2 4	109,684 1 6	5,216 16 3	32,214 16 7	72,252 8 8	20. Lanark.
16 3 1	2,716 19 0	...	599 18 9	33 2 0	140 6 5	136 5 1	141 4 4	3,783 18 3	131 8 7	1,163 6 7	2,489 3 6	21. Linlithgow.
...	786 10 11	...	...	...	66 6 2	125 18 0	31 4 0	1,009 19 1	80 10 0	316 6 7	613 2 6	22. Nairn.
1,398 10 3	902 19 0	...	...	...	322 5 2	264 11 4	165 18 4	3,054 4 1	199 8 5	833 15 2	2,021 0 6	23. Orkney.
...	973 12 11	...	...	32 13 6	16 1 11	20 0 6	33 6 10	1,075 15 8	44 0 0	320 9 7	711 6 1	24. Peebles.
52 17 8	9,690 14 4	...	781 8 3	317 11 10	396 4 7	1,409 19 4	428 0 2	13,076 16 2	1,280 1 8	3,985 9 2	7,811 5 4	25. Perth.
7 1 10	2,815 2 6	13,513 16 5	110 15 11	220 17 2	117 3 2	1,644 4 5	371 14 8	18,800 16 1	1,358 10 1	5,573 13 6	11,868 12 3	26. Renfrew.
12 11 4	6,480 14 1	...	...	...	1,617 5 3	770 1 5	447 11 8	9,328 3 9	209 7 3	3,019 0 7	6,099 15 11	27. Ross.
...	4,396 14 6	...	...	67 13 6	295 15 11	185 15 7	101 0 3	5,046 19 9	487 4 1	1,431 11 7	3,128 4 1	28. Roxburgh.
3 16 6	1,592 13 10	...	...	...	72 9 0	41 10 4	76 5 5	1,786 15 1	129 12 7	486 14 6	1,170 8 0	29. Selkirk.
2,235 14 2	...	...	12 7 2	...	350 2 6	111 1 6	174 7 3	2,881 12 7	23 12 9	778 3 8	2,079 16 2	30. Shetland.
21 2 10	7,946 4 6	2 4 8	120 7 10	206 14 1	290 19 4	956 11 8	375 6 2	9,919 11 1	822 18 2	2,868 16 9	6,207 16 2	31. Stirling.
...	1,814 6 1	...	...	...	333 1 4	78 3 11	110 11 11	2,336 3 3	137 12 8	722 12 8	1,475 17 11	32. Sutherland.
1,453 6 10	28 19 8	...	378 14 5	60 3 0	224 13 3	112 9 11	89 12 4	2,347 19 5	38 15 3	807 12 5	1,501 11 9	33. Wigtown.
61,790 19 4	222,987 6 0	13,709 16 2	19,494 19 3	7,705 16 7	13,339 7 5	34,700 11 4	10,761 6 8	384,490 2 9	20,201 14 3	116,085 17 0	248,202 11 6	Totals and Averages.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1859 to 1904-1905.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863 ..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
Average of 5 Years .....	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869 .....	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870 .....	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871 .....	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872 .....	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873 .....	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years .....	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874-75 .....	124,663	11,758	17,098	4288	157,807
1875-76 .....	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876-77 .....	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877-78 .....	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878-79 .....	151,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years .....	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879-80 .....	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880-81 .....	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881-82 .....	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882-83 .....	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883-84 .....	166,938	14,148	26,449	6730	214,265
Average of 5 Years .....	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884-85 .....	169,681	14,641	23,184	6241	218,747
1885-86 .....	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886-87 .....	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887-88 .....	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888-89 .....	170,688	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years .....	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889-90 .....	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890-91 .....	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891-92 .....	186,831	17,115	39,455	8247	251,628
1892-93 .....	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893-94 .....	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years .....	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894-95 .....	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895-96 .....	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896-97 .....	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897-98 .....	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,787
1898-99 .....	237,514	17,265	44,832	9,745	309,356
Average of 5 Years .....	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899-1900 .....	253,541	17,446	45,883	9,246	326,116
1900-1901 .....	265,602	24,142	46,672	9,244	345,660
1901-1902 .....	278,144	22,527	47,108	9,834	357,613
1902-1903 .....	285,664	22,935	47,328	10,145	366,072
1903-1904 .....	289,620	22,996	47,392	10,466	370,474
Average of 5 Years .....	274,514	22,009	46,877	9,787	353,187
1904-1905 .....	306,194	19,495	48,040	10,761	384,490

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in  
each of the Ten Years 1895-96 to 1904-1905.

ASYLUMS.	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899- 1900	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, . . .	1 4½	1 4½	1 5	1 5	1 5½	1 6	1 6½	1 6½	1 6	1 6½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	0 11¾	1 0½	1 0	1 0½	1 0¾	1 3	1 1½	1 1	1 1	1 4½
In Private Dwellings,	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11¼	0 11½	0 11	0 11¾	0 11¾	1 11¾
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3½	1 3½	1 3¾	1 4½	1 4¾	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5½

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1905.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 8½	0 10½	0 11	1 7½	82·8	6·5	10·7
2. Argyll, . . .	1 3¼	...	0 10¾	1 3	79·7	...	20·3
3. Ayr, . . .	1 6	0 10½	0 10¾	1 4¾	76·6	15·6	7·8
4. Banff, . . .	1 2½	...	0 10½	1 1½	71·8	...	28·2
5. Berwick, . . .	1 7¼	...	0 10½	1 5¾	77·0	...	23·0
6. Bute, . . .	1 3¼	...	0 11¾	1 3	80·5	...	19·5
7. Caithness, . . .	1 9	...	0 9½	1 4¾	55·9	1·2	42·9
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6¼	1 3	1 0¾	1 5¾	80·0	3·4	16·6
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6	0 10½	1 3¼	1 4¾	65·2	21·9	12·9
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 3¾	...	1 0	1 3¾	87·3	...	12·7
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 8	1 4¼	1 1¾	1 3¾	63·8	15·4	20·8
12. Elgin, . . .	1 3	...	0 11¼	1 2¾	82·7	...	17·3
13. Fife, . . .	1 4½	...	1 0¾	1 4¼	84·6	...	15·4
14. Forfar, . . .	1 6¾	1 0¾	1 0¾	1 5¼	68·2	11·9	19·9
15. Haddington, . . .	1 3¼	1 0¼	0 11¼	1 3¼	86·4	6·7	6·9
16. Inverness, . . .	1 5½	...	0 9	1 2¼	56·1	...	43·9
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 9¼	0 11¾	0 11¼	1 7½	75·9	16·5	7·6
18. Kinross, . . .	1 4½	...	0 10½	1 4½	91·1	...	8·9
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 3¾	...	1 0	1 3¾	88·3	...	11·7
20. Lanark, . . .	1 7	1 1	1 1¼	1 6¼	78·3	6·3	15·4
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 6½	1 3¾	1 0½	1 6	71·2	18·3	10·5
22. Nairn, . . .	1 5	...	0 10¼	1 3½	70·9	...	29·1
23. Orkney, . . .	1 9¼	...	0 8¾	1 5½	61·4	...	38·6
24. Peebles, . . .	1 5½	...	0 11¾	1 5¾	95·0	...	5·0
25. Perth, . . .	1 5½	1 3¾	1 0½	1 4¾	75·4	6·6	18·0
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 6	...	1 2½	1 6	87·6	0·7	11·7
27. Ross, . . .	1 5¼	...	0 8½	1 2	57·1	...	42·9
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 7	...	1 2	1 6¾	87·3	...	12·7
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 7½	...	0 11¾	1 7½	89·5	...	10·5
30. Shetland, . . .	1 9½	...	0 7½	1 5½	62·2	0·6	37·2
31. Stirling, . . .	1 6½	1 1¼	1 2¼	1 6¼	82·0	1·7	16·3
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 5¼	...	0 8¼	1 3¼	67·8	...	32·2
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4	1 1¼	0 10¾	1 3	61·5	18·3	20·2
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 6½	1 1¼	0 11¾	1 5¼	75·0	6·6	18·4



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients. <sup>(1)</sup>	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	32 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Crichton " " . . .	24 0 0	...	25 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	...	...	40 0 0	60 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	34 10 0	34 10 0	...	32 10 0
Glasgow " " . . .	...	...	26 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	32 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " " . . .	...	...	30 0 0	84 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.				
Aberdeen District Asylum,	35 0 0	...	...	...
Argyll & Bute District Asylum,	21 4 8	...	21 4 8	32 1 4
Ayr " " . . .	27 6 0	...	...	...
Banff " " . . .	21 5 10	...	27 7 6	...
Dundee " " . . .	24 10 0	32 10 0	...	...
Edinburgh " " . . .	28 0 0	...	...	...
Elgin " " . . .	23 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " . . .	25 0 0	...	(2)33 0 0	...
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)	31 4 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " " (Woodilee)	31 4 0	...	...	...
Govan " " . . .	28 12 0	...	...	32 0 0
Haddington " " . . .	24 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Inverness " " . . .	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	40 0 0
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	26 0 0	...	...	...
Lanark District Asylum,	22 15 0	32 0 0	...	32 0 0
Midlothian " " . . .	26 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0
Perth " " . . .	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " . . .	29 0 0	...	29 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " . . .	27 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	52 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.				
	<sup>(3)</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	<sup>(3)</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination. Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d. £ s. d.
Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .	23 19 11	32 10 0	Paisley (Riccartbar),	27 6 0 32 10 0
Paisley (Craw Road),	27 19 0	32 10 0		
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.				
			(Continued.)	
Buchan, . . .	14 6 0	...	Inveresk, . . .	17 18 7
Cunninghame, . . .	19 13 5	...	Kincardine, . . .	18 8 4
Dumbarton, . . .	20 16 0	...	Linlithgow, . . .	25 9 5½
Dundee, East, . . .	22 17 2	...	Old Monkland, . . .	21 4 8
Edinburgh, . . .	23 17 11	...	Perth, . . .	24 14 0
Govan, . . .	25 4 10	...	Wigtown, . . .	18 4 0
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.		Rates charged for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Baldovan, . . . . .		28 0 0		28 0 0
Larbert, . . . . .		27 10 0		31 10 0

(1) Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

(2) Restricted to female patients.

(3) The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1904–1905, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1904 to 15th May 1905.														
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Land.		Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, Additions.	Expendi- ture on Farm (Erection of Build- ings and Improvements).	† Furni- ture and Fur- nishings.	Miscel- laneous Expenses.	Interests on Monies Borrowed.	Total Ex- penditure under Heads 1 to 8.	† Deduct Proportion pay- able to the Pro- viding Account of Profit on Keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	Net Providing Expenditure excluding Instalments repaid. (See col. 14.)	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1905.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1905.	Amount of Assess- ment or of Debt, applied to, Reduction of Debt.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Grounds.	* Rent or Fen-duity of Asylum Grounds.												3.
1. Aberdeen,	£ 19	77	96	£ 8,076	51	2,995	932	4,003	£ 16,153	264	15,889	£ 122,687	8,024	£ 3,894
2. Argyll, †	.	171	171	2,213	.	59	446	529	3,418	166	3,408	{ 15,248	3,000	3,894
3. Bute, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	55	275	119	13,134	2,001	3,680	145
4. Banff,	.	154	154	11,603	.	54	400	1,023	13,254	100	13,134	11,773	3,500	900
5. Dundee,	.	31	31	1,185	.	.	131	412	1,759	8	1,751	90,996	1,458	457
6. Edinburgh,	.	718	718	3,041	.	.	347	2,963	7,069	1,190	5,879	6,102	1,888	1,888
7. Elgin,	.	73	73	36,976	.	2,144	1,303	6,316	46,812	752	46,060	175,503	10,000	5,903
8. Elgin,	.	32	32	517	15	22	77	299	962	142	820	1,100	460	460
9. Glasgow	.	.	.	6,910	.	320	929	1,685	9,844	478	9,366	53,506	4,500	1,580
10. " (Gartloch),	.	17	17	10,270	.	168	1,379	7,764	19,588	410	19,178	293,490	21,200	22,784
11. " (Woodlee),	.	23	23	13,750	.	4,141	1,611	5,887	25,342	2,436	22,906	199,019	18,800	8,840
12. Haddington,	.	5	5	9,346	281	387	1,240	6,499	17,758	776	16,982	185,392	19,392	8,840
13. Inverness,	.	2	2	1,551	446	32	1,688	407	5,648	83	665	12,135	1,682	442
14. Kirkcaldy,	.	391	391	1,551	116	116	768	2,398	5,650	683	4,967	77,585	7,100	2,963
15. Lanark,	.	64	64	1,257	83	149	1,152	5,337	8,650	102	1,368	1,025	1,025	10,535
16. Midlothian,	.	107	107	1,728	136	118	1,385	2,142	6,697	578	6,451	74,254	6,750	2,723
17. Perth,	.	15	15	6,795	12	56	188	827	6,893	122	6,771	28,181	3,000	1,456
18. Renfrew,	.	29	29	4,881	.	340	2,342	1,881	9,133	748	8,385	62,400	5,000	1,964
19. Roxburgh,	.	1	1	10,358	.	630	539	1,967	13,205	101	13,104	73,519	4,900	1,964
20. Stirling,	.	110	110	1,251	.	615	2,054	4,093	375	3,718	63,303	7,000	3,013	3,013
Totals,	19	2,203	2,222	131,948	1,024	11,167	16,269	54,398	217,028	11,707	205,321	1,721,764	151,313	70,857

\* Rents or feu-duties of farm lands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.

† Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The Current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

§ Of this amount, a sum of £30,396 was paid to account of the cost of erection of the Asylum during the previous financial year.

|| The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 6 inclusive is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the transactions of each Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.





## APPENDIX A.

## The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	293	£ 762	£ s. d. 2 12 0	£ 171	£ s. d. 0 11 8	£ 616	£ s. d. 2 2 2	£ 345	£ s. d. 1 3 7	£ 749	£ s. d. 2 11 2	£ 164	£ s. d. 0 11 2	£ 111	£ s. d. 0 7 7	£ 15	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ 179	£ s. d. 0 12 3	£ 12	£ s. d. 0 0 10	£ 55	£ s. d. 0 3 9	£ 78	£ s. d. 0 11 0	£ 120	£ s. d. 0 8 8
2. Argyll, . . .	447	1247	2 15 10	228	0 10 2	1016	2 5 6	507	1 2 8	1131	2 10 7	325	0 14 6	158	0 7 1	1	0 0 1	227	0 10 2	.	.	88	0 3 11	124	0 11 5	109	0 4 3
3. Ayr, . . .	513	1387	2 14 1	187	0 7 3	727	1 8 4	751	1 9 3	1344	2 12 5	460	0 17 11	194	0 7 7	24	0 0 11	336	0 13 1	18	0 0 8	113	0 4 5	145	0 11 6	160	0 6 6
4. Banff, . . .	180	423	2 7 0	35	0 3 10	285	1 11 8	214	1 3 9	514	2 17 1	98	0 10 11	40	0 4 5	3	0 0 4	63	0 7 0	26	0 2 11	31	0 3 5	46	0 10 5	39	0 4 4
5. Dundee, . . .	369	1303	3 10 8	115	0 6 3	593	1 12 2	574	1 11 1	1034	2 16 1	267	0 14 6	162	0 8 9	2	0 0 1	222	0 12 0	7	0 0 5	114	0 6 2	112	0 13 9	190	0 10 8
6. Edinburgh, . . .	164	749	4 11 4	91	0 11 1	388	2 7 4	255	1 11 1	443	2 14 0	109	0 13 4	68	0 8 4	4	0 0 6	116	0 14 2	38	0 4 7	123	0 15 0	41	0 11 3	108	0 13 2
7. Elgin, . . .	172	519	3 0 4	42	0 4 11	246	1 8 7	224	1 6 1	429	2 9 11	85	0 9 11	60	0 7 0	7	0 0 10	88	0 10 3	44	0 5 1	84	0 9 9	48	0 13 6	105	0 12 3
8. Fife, . . .	567	1789	3 3 1	97	0 3 5	866	1 10 7	809	1 8 6	1355	2 7 10	341	0 12 0	129	0 4 7	1	.	204	0 7 2	59	0 2 1	226	0 8 0	134	0 9 10	384	0 13 7
9. Glasgow (Gartloch),	631	2114	3 2 1	299	0 8 9	1470	2 3 2	938	1 7 7	1654	2 8 7	511	0 15 0	277	0 8 2	14	0 0 5	396	0 11 8	13	0 0 5	288	0 8 5	172	0 9 8	325	0 9 7
10. Glasgow (Woodilee),	913	2677	2 18 8	535	0 11 9	1801	1 19 5	1255	1 7 6	2126	2 6 7	523	0 11 5	346	0 7 7	15	0 0 4	543	0 11 11	33	0 0 9	241	0 5 3	224	0 9 4	254	0 5 7
11. Govan, . . .	520	1383	2 13 2	186	0 7 2	912	1 15 1	582	1 2 5	978	1 17 7	442	0 17 0	248	0 9 6	8	0 0 4	194	0 7 6	23	0 0 11	153	0 5 11	173	0 11 9	155	0 8 8
12. Haddington, . . .	161	493	3 1 3	46	0 5 9	292	1 16 3	161	1 0 0	518	3 4 4	94	0 11 8	57	0 7 1	1	0 0 1	105	0 13 1	45	0 5 7	47	0 5 10	58	0 16 7	114	0 14 0
13. Inverness, . . .	654	2407	3 13 7	231	0 7 1	1197	1 16 7	1035	1 11 8	1884	2 17 7	509	0 15 7	238	0 7 3	7	0 0 3	382	0 11 8	102	0 3 1	260	0 7 11	242	0 14 6	303	0 9 9
14. Kirklands, . . .	215	510	2 7 5	89	0 8 3	368	1 14 3	242	1 2 6	485	2 5 1	191	0 17 9	68	0 6 4	3	0 3 0	120	0 11 2	82	0 7 8	88	0 8 2	58	0 10 5	89	0 8 8
15. Lanark, . . .	897	1949	2 3 5	506	0 11 3	1596	1 15 7	816	0 18 2	1807	2 0 3	505	0 11 3	438	0 9 9	.	.	417	0 9 4	85	0 1 11	255	0 5 8	198	0 8 10	289	0 8 8
16. Midlothian, . . .	336	703	2 1 10	110	0 6 7	711	2 2 4	591	1 15 2	1039	2 1 10	201	0 11 11	161	0 9 7	9	0 0 6	159	0 9 5	76	0 4 6	109	0 6 6	64	0 7 10	160	0 9 7
17. Perth, . . .	373	1224	3 5 8	93	0 5 0	506	1 7 2	437	1 3 5	1099	2 18 11	293	0 15 9	161	0 8 7	.	.	217	0 11 8	48	0 2 7	125	0 6 8	80	0 8 10	136	0 7 7
18. Roxburgh, . . .	314	833	2 13 1	122	0 7 9	828	2 12 9	406	1 5 10	878	2 15 11	233	0 14 10	115	0 7 4	2	0 0 2	158	0 10 1	55	0 3 6	87	0 5 6	75	0 10 10	104	0 6 6
19. Stirling, . . .	656	2065	3 0 2	184	0 5 4	1173	1 14 2	944	1 7 6	1564	2 5 7	467	0 13 7	264	0 7 8	23	0 0 8	364	0 10 7	67	0 1 11	247	0 7 2	204	0 11 1	420	0 11 0
Totals and Averages,	8455	24537	2 18 0	3367	0 8 0	15591	1 16 11	11086	1 6 3	21031	2 9 9	5818	0 13 9	3295	0 7 10	139	0 0 4	4490	0 10 7	833	0 2 0	2734	0 6 6	2276	0 10 9	3564	0 8 0

<sup>1</sup> GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

<sup>2</sup> The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1904-1905.

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15TH MAY 1904 TO 15TH MAY 1905.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Light, and Water.		Salaries and Wages								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE:—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.			
£ 86	£ s. d. 0 5 10	£ 2375	£ s. d. 8 2 1	£ 70	£ s. d. 0 4 9	£ 1576	£ s. d. 5 7 7	£ 1058	£ s. d. 3 12 3	£ 1441	£ s. d. 4 18 4	£ 90	£ s. d. 0 6 2	£ 2589	£ s. d. 8 16 9	£ 831	£ s. d. 2 16 9	£ 52	£ s. d. 0 3 7	£ 10956	£ s. d. 37 7 10	£ + 587	£	£		
64	0 2 10	464	1 0 9	55	0 2 6	1022	2 5 9	1282	2 17 4	1678	3 15 1	262	0 11 9	3222	7 4 2	440	0 19 8	323	0 14 5	10751	24 1 0	— 312	10439	23 7 1	1. Aberdenn.	
212	0 8 3	820	1 12 0	113	0 4 5	1625	3 3 4	1470	2 17 4	1969	3 16 9	420	0 16 4	3859	7 10 5	479	0 18 8	728	1 8 5	13682	26 13 5	— 329	13353	26 0 7	2. Argyll.	
38	0 4 3	181	1 0 1	54	0 6 0	526	2 18 5	415	2 6 1	585	3 5 0	41	0 4 7	1041	5 15 8	207	1 3 0	157	0 17 5	4021	22 6 9	— 483	3538	19 13 1	3. Ayr.	
106	0 5 9	712	1 18 7	154	0 8 4	1096	2 19 5	1054	2 17 2	1552	4 4 1	231	0 12 6	2837	7 13 9	616	1 13 5	682	1 17 0	10898	29 10 8	— 1244	9654	26 3 3	4. Banff.	
65	0 7 11	364	2 4 5	52	0 6 4	528	3 4 5	963	5 17 5	898	5 9 6	80	0 9 9	1941	11 16 8	430	2 12 5	.	.	5913	36 1 1	+ 236	6149	37 9 11	5. Dundee.	
33	0 3 10	268	1 11 2	42	0 4 11	424	2 9 4	385	2 4 9	622	3 12 4	.	.	1007	5 17 1	167	0 19 5	129	0 15 0	4051	23 11 1	— 172	3879	22 11 1	6. Edinburgh.	
321	0 11 4	1346	2 7 6	190	0 6 8	1283	2 5 3	1295	2 5 8	2171	3 16 7	388	0 13 8	3854	6 15 11	1017	1 15 10	909	1 12 1	15314	27 0 2	— 421	14893	26 5 4	7. Elgin.	
169	0 5 0	1377	2 0 5	255	0 7 6	2477	3 12 9	1834	2 13 10	3938	5 15 8	338	0 9 11	6110	8 19 5	1359	1 19 11	1028	1 10 2	21246	31 4 0	— 856	20390	29 18 10	8. Fife.	
287	0 6 3	1732	1 17 11	291	0 6 4	2091	2 5 10	2808	3 1 6	4730	5 3 7	501	0 11 0	8039	8 16 1	1181	1 5 10	1530	1 13 6	25724	28 3 6	— 623	25096	27 9 9	9. Glasgow (Gartloch).	
152	0 5 10	1263	2 8 7	156	0 6 0	2045	3 18 8	1537	2 19 1	2890	5 11 2	101	0 3 11	4528	8 14 2	1167	2 4 11	413	0 10 11	15161	29 3 1	— 431	14730	28 6 6	10. Glasgow (Woodilee).	
44	0 5 6	218	1 7 1	48	0 6 0	255	1 11 8	515	3 4 0	559	3 9 5	.	.	1074	6 13 5	338	2 2 0	214	1 6 7	4222	26 4 6	— 496	3726	23 2 10	11. Govan.	
125	0 3 10	1165	1 15 8	99	0 3 0	1714	2 12 5	1426	2 3 7	2755	4 4 3	300	0 9 2	4481	6 17 0	742	1 2 8	676	1 0 8	17799	27 4 4	— 1273	16526	25 5 5	12. Haddington.	
63	0 5 10	346	1 12 2	126	0 11 9	427	1 19 9	687	3 3 11	879	4 1 9	68	0 6 4	1634	7 12 0	371	1 14 6	234	1 1 9	5594	26 0 4	— 106	5488	25 10 6	13. Inverness.	
153	0 3 5	1444	1 12 2	288	0 6 5	1520	1 13 11	1983	2 4 4	3969	4 8 6	233	0 6 4	6240	6 19 2	803	0 17 11	770	0 17 2	20079	22 7 8	— 621	19458	21 13 10	14. Kirklands.	
105	0 6 3	590	1 15 1	108	0 6 5	629	1 17 5	1181	3 10 3	1439	4 5 8	190	0 11 4	2810	8 7 3	911	2 14 3	776	2 0 2	10022	29 16 7	— 477	9545	28 8 2	15. Lanark.	
156	0 8 4	494	1 6 6	113	0 6 1	954	2 11 2	1188	3 3 8	1428	3 16 7	365	0 19 7	2981	7 19 10	505	1 7 1	398	1 1 4	10020	26 17 3	+ 19	10039	26 18 3	16. Midlothian.	
82	0 5 3	645	2 1 1	78	0 5 0	1068	3 8 0	1263	4 0 5	1169	3 14 6	162	0 10 4	2594	8 5 3	453	1 8 10	293	0 13 8	9109	29 0 2	— 211	8898	28 6 9	17. Perth.	
196	0 5 9	1014	1 9 7	382	0 11 2	1795	2 12 4	1702	2 9 7	2949	4 6 0	594	0 17 4	5245	7 12 11	1369	1 19 11	763	1 11 3	18750	27 6 8	— 166	18584	27 1 10	18. Roxburgh.	
2457	0 5 10	16818	1 19 9	2674	0 6 4	23055	2 14 6	24051	2 16 11	37621	4 9 0	4414	0 10 5	66086	7 16 4	13386	1 11 8	10075	1 3 10	233312	27 11 11	— 7384	225928	26 14 5	19. Stirling.	
																							Totals and Averages.			

Connection with land, buildings, furnishings, &amp;c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

as is.

Out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.







## APPENDIX A.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Aberdeen, .	293	65	358	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
2. Argyll, .	447	67	514	96	2 7 6	2	3 10 8	15	2 7 3 (²).	.	.	19	0 9 11	36	1 2 6	47	0 0 10	.	.	16	3 12 10	4	1 10 2	5	4 12 3	10	2 1 10	11	0 14 0	308	0 11 2
3. Ayr, .	513	79	592	83	2 4 8	2	3 7 6	23	2 17 3 (²).	.	.	31	1 0 10	2	1 7 4	39	0 0 8	.	.	23	4 2 4	2	2 3 0	4	3 16 1	8	2 17 6	130	0 11 0	209	0 11 2
4. Banff, .	180	27	207	77	2 15 1 (²).	.	.	.	.	8	2 0 10	17	1 0 2	2	0 13 7	30	0 0 10	7	0 0 4	14	5 8 6	3	2 10 8	7	2 19 2	8	1 11 3	391	0 9 10	9	0 13 9
5. Dundee, .	369	72	441	104	2 10 5	15	2 2 4	12	2 13 11	2	2 7 5	19	0 16 1	11	1 5 0	36	0 0 9	.	.	21	3 16 5	6	2 16 5	4	4 2 9	12	2 12 11	382	0 10 4	12	0 10 4
6. Edinburgh, .	164	37	201	115	3 6 0	6	3 18 9 (²).	.	.	3	2 11 8	41	1 0 10	5	1 11 3	39	0 1 0	.	.	27	3 17 4	1	2 7 2	6	3 18 2	5	2 9 11	316	0 11 1	26	0 12 9
7. Elgin, .	172	27	199	95	2 18 11	1	5 6 8	.	.	2	2 17 9	12	1 4 6	7	1 4 7	33	0 0 9	.	.	13	5 3 4	8	2 6 8	6	3 5 5	11	2 0 7	354	0 9 9	22	1 2 3
8. Fife, .	567	83	650	97	2 13 5 (²).	.	.	18	2 9 10 (²).	.	.	18	0 9 8	6	1 8 10	36	0 0 9	.	.	13	5 1 3	6	2 9 1	5	3 17 0	16	2 6 8	.	.	289	0 11 3
9. Glasgow (Gartloch), }	681	150	831	101	2 8 3	5	3 2 2	8	2 17 3	1	3 2 10	29	0 17 10	10	1 8 7	42	0 0 10 (²).	.	.	25	3 6 2 (²).	.	.	6	3 15 4	8	2 9 1	326	0 10 8	13	0 10 8
10. Glasgow (Woodilee), }	913	164	1,077	86	2 8 8	4	3 7 2	15	2 19 7	5	2 19 8	43	0 18 6	14	1 2 3	40	0 0 10 (²).	.	.	22	3 9 11 (²).	.	.	12	3 6 5	5	2 8 10	98	0 10 7	234	0 10 8
11. Govan, .	520	87	607	104	2 3 9	8	3 6 8	.	.	(²).	.	19	0 17 1	14	1 6 7	40	0 0 9	.	.	20	3 10 9	2	1 16 0	6	3 15 4	4	2 7 1	.	.	258	0 10 3
12. Haddington, .	161	24	185	84	3 6 6	3	3 2 7	.	.	3	2 16 0	25	1 2 7 (²).	.	.	38	0 0 10	.	.	8	6 9 6	5	2 15 10	8	4 0 8 (²).	.	.	405	0 10 3	28	0 11 3
13. Inverness, .	654	108	762	124	2 14 2	3	4 1 11	1	2 15 5 (²).	.	.	17	0 19 7	19	0 18 5	47	0 0 8	.	.	26	4 1 3	4	3 2 7	5	3 5 9	7	2 16 0	348	0 11 5	26	0 11 3
14. Kirklands, .	215	28	243	85	2 5 8	2	4 8 6	11	2 17 2 (²).	.	.	39	0 19 6	2	1 16 6	41	0 0 9	.	.	19	3 6 6	3	1 9 10	7	3 10 8	9	2 8 10	315	0 10 4	23	0 12 3
15. Lanark, .	897	140	1,037	91	2 3 3	2	3 3 9	2	2 6 1 (²).	.	.	30	1 3 4	17	1 2 10	43	0 0 9 (²).	.	.	19	3 8 3	6	1 8 11	1	4 7 1	3	2 11 4	.	.	244	0 11 3
16. Midlothian, .	386	53	389	84	2 3 11	1	3 13 5	5	2 11 11	1	2 18 0	24	0 18 2	7	1 8 9	44	0 0 10 (²).	.	.	16	5 6 1	4	1 16 10	11	4 8 9	12	2 11 7	411	0 10 7	19	0 12 3
17. Perth, .	373	63	436	93	2 10 5	7	3 15 1	20	2 11 2	1	2 8 1	28	0 14 3	5	0 17 0	32	0 0 9	.	.	16	3 11 2	2	1 14 9	9	3 0 10	10	2 2 7	396	0 10 7	19	0 10 8
18. Roxburgh, .	314	42	356	78	2 12 6	3	3 7 6	17	2 8 11	1	5 1 8	41	0 18 4	1	1 1 11	53	0 0 10	.	.	19	5 1 9	3	1 15 0	3	3 12 11	6	2 10 1	383	0 11 1	12	0 11 3
19. Stirling, .	686	122	808	117	2 0 9	4	3 16 0	11	2 9 8	1	4 8 11	31	0 13 7	3	1 4 11	36	0 0 10 (²).	.	.	24	3 8 3	1	1 18 6	8	3 11 8	8	1 19 6	1	(²) 3 12 6	292	0 10 3
Totals & Averages,	8455	1438	9893	94	2 10 8	4	3 11 7	12	2 12 7	3	2 19 10	28	0 18 2	9	1 4 4	40	0 0 9	7	0 0 4	19	4 3 11	4	2 2 5	6	3 13 9	8	2 7 1	364 80	0 10 9	262 19	0 11 3

(¹) These figures are the Averages of the quantities of bread and flour used.

(²) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

(³) The expenditure under this head was solely for biscuits.

TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum during the Financial Year 1904-1905, and the Price of each Article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.			25.	26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Peas, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.			Tea.	Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
53	0 10 0	11	0 6 7	24	0 10 4	8	0 11 11	220	0 2 7	103	0 4 5	4	0 14 3	3	1 8 3	42	0 16 4	9	0 10 3	6	9 0 6	1	0 14 9	.	.	51	19 3 7	107	0 14 8	1. Aberdeen.
78	0 10 7	16	0 7 10	7	0 9 3	18	0 11 4	290	0 2 8	133	0 4 10	3	1 9 3	3	1 3 6	39	0 17 10 (2).	.	.	6	8 3 0	.	.	.	.	51	20 2 8	51	0 11 4	2. Argyll.
64	0 11 2	7	0 8 4	25	0 10 3	20	0 12 4	292	0 3 10	116	0 5 4	5	1 8 1	3	1 2 2	41	0 18 0	8	0 11 8	6	8 16 9	1	0 17 2	.	.	51	20 1 2	65	0 8 4	3. Ayr.
114	0 9 11	17	0 8 3	21	0 10 2	9	0 12 1	275	0 2 4	73	0 5 8	12	0 16 1	1	1 10 11	25	0 17 0	2	0 18 8	3	9 14 7	3	1 0 1	8	0 0 10	41	22 13 2	42	0 17 2	4. Banff.
63	0 10 7	24	0 7 9	17	0 9 1	7	0 17 1	175	0 2 5	141	0 6 7	1	1 0 3	3	2 0 10	45	0 18 2	1	0 18 8	6	8 7 11 (2).	.	.	.	.	66	18 11 0	69	0 10 0	5. Dundee.
47	0 13 1	8	0 7 5	28	0 9 7	10	0 17 6	209	0 3 5	52	0 9 6	1	1 14 2	4	1 19 8	39	0 19 6	1	1 7 10	7	8 8 0	8	0 14 3	1	0 1 6	54	18 13 10	72	0 9 1	6. Edinburgh.
58	0 11 5	15	0 7 0	10	0 9 3	5	0 7 3	284	0 1 6	100	0 5 4	9	1 5 2	4	1 6 2	46	0 14 8	6	0 14 0	7	6 10 9	4	0 16 4	26	0 0 8	59	20 11 1	32	0 17 5	7. Elgin.
76	0 11 2	12	0 7 8	14	0 9 11	18	0 10 4	269	0 2 6	131	0 3 9	1	1 6 1	7	1 6 11	28	0 15 10	1	0 9 0	5	7 11 1	3	0 15 9	1	0 2 4	40	22 2 9	88	0 8 0	8. Fife.
43	0 11 5	9	0 8 5	15	0 9 4	13	0 10 9	267	0 3 9	90	0 4 2	9	0 14 0	6	1 3 0	43	0 17 5	3	0 12 6	6	8 8 0	1	0 16 7 (2).	.	.	45	19 3 11	101	0 7 10	{ 9. Glasgow (Gartloch). 10. Glasgow (Woodlee).
42	0 12 6	9	0 8 2	22	0 9 8	14	0 12 4	227	0 3 4	100	0 3 4	4	1 1 6	5	1 3 4	41	0 17 5	3	0 12 7	6	8 8 0	1	0 16 1 (2).	.	.	42	19 18 8	64	0 8 6	
42	0 12 11	5	0 8 0	8	0 9 0	20	0 11 4	274	0 3 7	109	0 6 0	1	0 17 0	2	1 9 1	69	0 13 4	2	0 18 11	4	8 8 1	1	0 17 11 (2).	.	.	56	18 17 2	100	0 7 9	11. Govan.
93	0 14 3	21	0 7 11	13	0 9 8	18	0 11 1	132	0 4 4	105	0 5 5	10	1 0 0	2	1 17 4	38	0 18 3	1	0 10 2	6	10 5 1	5	0 17 2	20	0 0 11	67	22 2 0	47	0 10 10	12. Haddington.
59	0 11 9	16	0 8 5	18	0 11 2	19	0 11 8	287	0 3 2	99	0 6 0	11	0 15 0	3	1 16 5	39	0 17 11	1	1 2 2	6	8 10 2	4	0 11 6	7	0 1 8	61	21 5 9	60	0 14 11	13. Inverness.
60	0 11 0	5	0 7 5	14	0 10 10	4	0 15 5	272	0 3 4	197	0 4 4	7	1 9 0	3	1 13 4	37	0 16 11	1	1 5 1	7	7 10 9	9	0 18 2	6	0 2 0	44	21 3 5	62	0 8 2	14. Kirklands.
58	0 12 2	5	0 8 0	20	0 11 0	10	0 14 11	236	0 3 1	96	0 3 11	13	0 13 9	3	1 14 9	46	1 0 9	.	.	5	8 7 2	2	0 17 4	5	0 2 2	40	19 15 2	80	0 7 2	15. Lanark.
81	0 12 5	10	0 8 1	19	0 10 1	11	0 11 10	245	0 2 8	130	0 3 11	8	0 17 10	4	1 12 9	47	0 19 11	3	0 16 9	5	8 8 0	6	0 17 11	2	0 2 1	36	19 3 5	86	0 7 7	16. Midlothian.
72	0 11 2	11	0 7 5	22	0 10 2	14	0 10 8	166	0 2 8	192	0 5 7	11	0 16 3	3	1 7 2	47	0 17 8 (2).	.	.	6	8 5 8	3	0 10 4	13	0 0 10	41	19 6 5	56	0 13 0	17. Perth.
61	0 11 11	10	0 7 11	19	0 10 10	11	0 11 6	239	0 3 2	136	0 5 3	8	1 5 0	1	1 10 6	36	1 0 6	2	0 7 11	7	7 8 9	1	1 3 1	11	0 1 8	45	21 9 4	109	0 10 11	18. Roxburgh.
62	0 11 8	16	0 7 0	20	0 9 3	15	0 11 8	218	0 2 7	171	0 4 3	7	1 3 9	3	1 9 2	45	0 16 3	4	0 16 9	5	7 8 3	2	0 17 9	3	0 1 10	50	20 1 4	72	0 6 11	19. Stirling.
65	0 11 8	12	0 7 9	18	0 9 11	13	0 12 3	241	0 3 0	120	0 5 2	7	1 1 5	3	1 10 3	42	0 17 6	3	0 14 11	6	8 6 4	3	0 16 7	9	0 1 7	49	20 4 6	72	0 10 6	Totals & Averages.

respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

quantity used was below 1 lb. or 1 gallon per inmate, as the case may be, during the year.

and cakes purchased at a cost of about 7½d. per lb.





# Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1904-1905; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.												PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS			
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.							
		cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	
1. Aberdeen City.		6	14	.	.	17951	616	.	.	.	.	352	50	259	55	.	.	272	1007	2 6 8	0 0 8	.	.	.	.	1. Aberdeen City.	
2. Argyll.		236	540	98	3	24129	1004	.	533	13	344	56	609	145	1294	14	.	91	1866	2 5 9	3 8 7	0 10	.	2 14	8	2. Argyll.	
3. Ayr.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	581	158	2213	30	.	.	188	.	.	.	.	.	.	3. Ayr.	
4. Banff.		74	222	1595	29	7732	285	1918	96	1469	39	509	59	135	39	2005	15	115	899	3 0 0	2 0 9	0 0 9	5 12	1 2	19	4. Banff.	
5. Dundee.		.	.	.	.	15817	593	.	.	.	.	632	73	548	174	.	.	35	875	.	0 0 9	.	.	0 2	4	5. Dundee.	
6. Edinburgh.		175	592	576	10	7768	388	.	.	985	25	505	38	178	47	1292	11	35	1128	3 7 8	1 18	11 0	1 0	.	0 3	6. Edinburgh.	
7. Elgin.		.	.	399	10	6562	246	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	377	.	2 16	2 0	9	.	2 16	7. Elgin.	
8. Fife.		580	1545	.	.	23102	866	.	.	.	.	1560	198	762	143	584	8	39	2799	2 13	3	0 0	9	.	0 2	8. Fife.	
9. Glasgow (Gartloch).		701	1718	810	23	35498	1470	1161	68	3318	122	1287	196	619	124	898	11	687	4419	2 9 0	3 3	7	0 10	6 11	2	9. Glasgow (Gartloch).	
10. Glasgow (Woodlee).		774	1930	308	15	43228	1801	286	16	2399	100	1627	225	963	158	1129	12	507	4764	2 9 11	5 9	1	0 10	6 5	4	10. Glasgow (Woodlee).	
11. Govan.		.	.	70	3	24316	912	309	20	2004	68	679	107	563	168	.	.	286	1564	.	4 16	0 0	9	7 5	0	11. Govan.	
12. Haddington.		22	78	505	13	7012	292	.	1427	51	219	47	172	46	1204	11	44	582	3 10	11 2	17	8	0 10	.	4	12. Haddington.	
13. Inverness.		567	1666	.	.	35913	1197	.	.	.	.	1950	309	672	201	6688	41	77	3491	2 18	9	0 0	8	.	0 3	13. Inverness.	
14. *Kirklands.		3	11	98	3	.	.	.	204	9	254	39	420	88	1502	21	51	222	3 13	4	3	8	7	.	.	14. *Kirklands.	
15. Lanark.		2	4	302	7	45389	1596	1314	77	1362	53	156	20	853	158	3553	25	53	1993	2 0 0	2 11	11	0 8	6 11	3	15. Lanark.	
16. Midlothian.		.	.	316	8	17043	709	.	1124	47	582	59	404	72	2668	19	124	1088	.	.	2 16	9	0 10	.	4	16. Midlothian.	
17. Perth.		.	.	.	.	12026	426	.	.	.	.	641	76	744	207	3967	25	30	764	.	.	0 0	9	.	0 2	17. Perth.	
18. *Roxburgh.		38	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	21	433	113	959	17	6	247	2 7	4	.	.	.	0 3	18. *Roxburgh.	
19. Stirling.		11	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1306	136	1176	246	3585	42	102	552	2 7	3	.	.	.	0 2	19. Stirling.	
Totals and Averages.		3189	8436	5077	194	323486	12401	4988	277	14825	527	13088	1771	10738	2855	32581	302	2554	28775	2 12	11 2	14	9	0 0	9 6	4	{ Totals and Averages.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.





## APPENDIX B.

## ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
16th, 17th, and 18th February 1905.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 15th August 1904,	126	141	286	323	876
Admitted, . . . . .	11	29	24	20	84
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	10	13	15	43
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	3	6	7	18
Died, . . . . .	4	2	6	6	18
On register at this date,	127	155	285	315	882

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 4 men and 5 women from the private to the pauper list and of 1 man and 2 women from the pauper to the private list. Included among the 282 private patients are 2 voluntary patients—a lady and a gentleman; and in the preceding figures effect has been given to the entrance of 2 voluntary patients and the retiral of 1. Ten of the private patients, 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies, were absent on statutory probation. With these exceptions all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 15th August 1904, the date of the previous visit, the total number of patients on the register of the asylum has increased by 4. The following table shows the change in the population which has occurred since the visit of March the 22nd, prior to removal of a portion of the city patients to the new asylum at Kingseat.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 22nd March 1904, . . . . .	136	145	342	380	1003
On register 16th February 1905, . . . . .	127	155	285	315	882
	- 9	+ 10	- 57	- 65	- 121

After the 16th May of last year 106 patients were transferred to the Kingseat Asylum, not including 52 patients who were in the course of the year sent to the lunatic wards of poorhouses belonging to the Aberdeen Parish Council. Thus, although nearly 160 pauper patients were removed from the asylum last year, the resident population is gradually, though slowly, rising again. There are still between 110 and 120 city parish patients in the asylum, and their

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ultimate removal will further reduce the number resident. There are, however, indications that the county parishes are sending an increasing number of patients to the asylum, which fact, however regrettable from one point of view, is likely to have the effect of counterbalancing in time the removal of the city patients. But even were the place of the city patients unoccupied there is a great field of useful work open to the Directors in providing accommodation for private patients who can only afford to pay low rates of board. There must be in the city of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, as elsewhere, large numbers of people who would prefer to pay for their insane relatives reasonably moderate rates of board rather than apply to the parish authorities for relief. It is for this class of the community that the Royal Asylums of Scotland were originally founded, and there is every reason to believe that were the Directors to intimate their intention of providing specially for this class of patient the provision would be widely taken advantage of.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident to any of the patients or officials since last visit. There is no entry in the Register of Escapes. Dr. Reid and his staff are to be congratulated upon this pleasing freedom from casualties and unwelcome incidents during a period of nine months.

The deaths number 18, which on the population now resident averages only about 2 per cent. This is a remarkably low rate of mortality for an asylum which, during the period under review, had between 900 and 1000 patients under treatment. The deaths were all due to natural causes and were registered as follows:—4 cases died of pneumonia; 3 of heart disease; 2 of cerebral hæmorrhage; 2 of general paralysis; 2 of acute mania; 2 of phthisis; and 1 of each of the following diseases, viz.:—epilepsy, gangrene, and senile asthenia. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 11 instances.

Out of a staff of 96 attendants and nurses, 5 men and 9 women resigned and 1 man and 7 women were engaged. This is a comparatively small proportion of changes. The slight reduction in the staff indicated by these figures is due to the removal of the City patients and the reduction in the space presently occupied by patients in the main buildings caused by the structural alterations now in progress. Excluding Elmhill House, the proportion of attendants and nurses to pauper patients and to patients paying lower rates of board is as follows:—Day duty—acute cases 1 to 8; chronic cases 1 to 12. Night duty—acute cases 1 to 20; chronic cases 1 to 60. There are 8 female nurses in immediate charge of male patients in the male hospital and 2 nurses on the gentlemen's side of Elmhill House. Dr. Reid expresses the opinion that the system of female nursing for certain classes of male patient is a distinct advance in the care and treatment of mental disorders.

The work of reconstructing the older parts of the main buildings has been commenced on the female side and is now well advanced. The re-construction contemplated is as thorough as possible, and the work now in progress in the female division includes the removal of the old dayrooms, corridors, and single rooms, and the substitution of modern and well lighted living and sleeping apartments; the erection of new lavatories, bootrooms, and cloak-rooms; and the construction of two new staircases, so as to afford alternative exits in case of fire and generally to facilitate access to the wards. In addition to the structural alterations mentioned, the sanitary appliances, the drainage, and the lighting of the buildings are to be renewed.

There are 109 patients, 63 men and 46 women, in the branch asylum at Daviot. Their care and surroundings were found in the most satisfactory condition, as at previous visits. The two houses for the accommodation of patients which form the branch asylum were found in admirable order. At the time of the visit all the patients at Daviot were working, and they were all in good health and suitably provided for in every respect.

Since the asylum was last visited the villa of Clarkseat, situated within the grounds of the Royal Asylum, has been opened for the reception of 28 female patients. The patients, including some of the more noisy and troublesome cases from the main buildings, have done excellently in this villa, where the quietness and the greater freedom of movement appear to have reacted favourably upon their mental condition.

The general health of the patients was good. With few exceptions, chiefly

among the female patients in the main building, their conduct and demeanour were all that could be desired, and they were on the whole free from noisy excitement. For the various classes of the insane which the institution accommodates every necessary provision of a special nature is made, and the whole administration of these various departments is fittingly and harmoniously conjoined under Dr. Reid's careful superintendence.

Through the death of Miss Roy the institution has lost the services of a devoted official. It is understood that the post of Matron thus rendered vacant is not to be filled in the meantime, but that heads of departments are to be appointed who will have immediate charge of the various sections of the female division of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th, 19th, and 20th July 1905.

On the 19th instant there were 840 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 gentleman and 1 lady are voluntary inmates, 123 males and 154 females are private patients, and 265 males and 296 females are paupers. Three males and 3 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 males and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Five patients are absent on statutory probation. The number in residence is 835, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

In the interval since the 16th February 1905, the date of previous visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	12	21	23	32	88
Discharged recovered, .	8	12	8	11	39
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	3	30	33	67
Died, . . . . .	5	4	6	9	24

The only changes among the voluntary boarders are the admission of 1 gentleman, and the retiral of 1.

The population of the asylum has since last visit decreased from 882 to 840, or by 42 patients. Of these, 3 were private patients, and 39 were paupers. During the period dealt with, 53 paupers have been transferred to Kingseat Asylum. The pauper admissions have been 55, and the pauper discharges from all sources, exclusive of these transfers, have been 44. It will be evident from these figures that there has been an increase of 11 paupers belonging to the county parishes. But even should this growth in the number from the landward parishes continue, it will take many years to fill the accommodation rendered vacant by the removals to lunatic wards and to Kingseat Asylum, which up to present date amount to 211. A reduction in all items of expenditure, corresponding to the number transferred, is a practical impossibility, and consequently the burden of present expenditure must in a measure fall on the reduced number left behind. In this matter, it must be borne in mind that the rate charged by Royal Asylums includes not only the cost of maintenance, but also the cost of asylum accommodation. The average annual cost of pauper patients, for maintenance and for providing asylum accommodation, for all District Asylums in Scotland, is £46 5s. 7d. The number of private patients in the institution at low rates of board, which it is understood are unremunerative, is large, and even these rates are reduced in many cases by contributions from charitable funds. It is doubtful whether the present financial position of the asylum will allow of these very moderate rates being continued.

The mortality continues low, and the deaths were, with one exception, due to ordinary and natural causes. In the excepted case it was due to suicide. The patient hanged himself in the male sickroom by means of a window cord when the nurse in charge was for a few minutes engaged with a troublesome patient. As the marks of the cord were slight and confined to one side of the neck, his death must have been accelerated by the serious organic disease of the heart which was found at the autopsy. The causes of the remaining deaths are registered as acute and chronic diseases of the brain in 8 cases,

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Appendix B. pneumonia in 4 cases, heart affections in 4 cases, senile asthenia in 3 cases, general paralysis in 2 cases, and consumption in 2 cases. In 11 instances, or in 45 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

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The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. The only accident which has occurred is the one previously referred to. Five patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the members of the nursing staff have been 16 resignations and 17 engagements. There have been no dismissals. It will be seen that there has been no reduction of the staff, as the withdrawal of a few patients from each ward—to be sent to Kingseat Asylum—does not admit of a smaller number of attendants and nurses being on duty in each dayroom. The female nursing in the male hospital is proving so satisfactory and successful that it is being extended. Two nurses have replaced attendants in the section for recent and senile cases; it contains 63 patients, and its present staff consists of 4 nurses and 3 attendants. Systematic efforts are made by lectures and practical instruction to train the staff in the discharge of their duties. Four attendants and 14 nurses have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The reconstruction of the east female section of the main asylum, which has been in progress for some time, is approaching completion. Of the many benefits and advantages which this practically new accommodation will confer on the patients there can be no question. These structural and sanitary improvements were matters of pressing moment for the welfare of the inmates, and it is earnestly hoped that the day is not far distant when the male division of the old asylum will be dealt with on similar lines, as its present accommodation presents many antiquated and undesirable features. It is, however, only just to recognise the many and important extensions and improvements which the Directors have carried out. If the financial position of the institution will allow, it is their desire to bring every section and department up to modern requirements.

The condition of the patients in all sections was, generally speaking, eminently satisfactory. Except in one of the female exercise courts, where some noisy excitement prevailed, the behaviour was quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made calling for special mention. Apart from appeals for discharge, which were not numerous, there was general contentment. The clothing and personal neatness of both sexes bore evidence of the patients being properly attended to by those in whose charge they were. The health of the institution is good, being free from diseases of a zymotic character. The sun-burnt complexions of the inmates show that they have an abundance of open-air life. There are 45 patients confined to bed, or 5·4 per cent. of the number in residence, chiefly suffering from the infirmities of old age. The requirements of private patients of all classes are liberally met, and those resident at Elmhill and Elmhill Cottage are admirably provided for. The ability and energy which characterise Dr. Reid's administration of the asylum were never more evident than at the present visit.

The Daviot Branch was found in excellent order and most successfully managed. The number in residence was 110, of whom 5 are private patients. As a result of useful employment being found for every inmate, of good feeding and comfortable accommodation, the patients were remarkably contented. The dinner on the day of the visit consisted of broth, bread, curried stew, and potatoes; it was well cooked, and the quantity for each was liberal. One hundred and eight attended Divine service last Sunday.

The medical records are carefully kept, and the official registers were found correct and written up to date.

Aberdeen City District Asylum.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th and 14th February 1905.

The following statement shows the present state of the population of the asylum, and the changes that have occurred since last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 5th October 1904, . . .	140	151	291
Admitted, . . . . .	22	20	42
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	12	18
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	2	2
Died, . . . . .	9	5	14
On register at this date, . . . . .	147	152	299

With the exception of 1 man who was absent on statutory probation all the patients were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit. Appendix B.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. No patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion since the asylum was previously visited. Commissioners' Entries.

One man escaped, and was absent for one night before being brought back. Royal and District Asylums.

The causes of the 14 deaths, which in 7 instances were verified by *post mortem* examination, are registered as follows:—gross disease of the brain in 3 cases; in 2 cases each the following diseases, viz.:—heart disease, epilepsy, phthisis, pneumonia, erysipelas; and in 1 case, general paralysis. Aberdeen City District Asylum.

The nursing staff of the asylum consists of a matron, 2 assistant matrons, and 43 attendants and nurses. The changes which have occurred in this staff since the previous visit are as follows:—5 women resigned, 2 men and 2 women were dismissed, and 3 men and 5 women were engaged. The 43 nurses and attendants are distributed on duty in the following manner. Ten men and 7 women are on day duty on the male side; 18 women are on day duty on the female side; 2 men and 2 women are on night duty on the male side, and 4 nurses are on night duty on the female side. The staff, as may be inferred from the above figures, is large, and conforms to the maximum requirements of modern asylums. There is 1 attendant on day duty to 8·5 patients, and 1 attendant on night duty to 37 patients. It would be wrong to attribute this very adequate staff to the type of construction upon which the asylum has been built, or to compare it with that of any asylum in which modern ideas on the nursing and care of the acutely insane have not been adopted. There are asylums in Scotland, built on the older principle, in which the numerical strength of the staff very closely approximates to this one. It should be remembered that Dr. Angus has organised the staff, not so much with reference to the structure of the asylum, as with the object of securing for his patients the best methods of care and treatment. In accordance with the aforesaid principle, it was observed at the time of the visit that 94 of the male patients, or 64·4 per cent. of the male population of the asylum were under the charge of female nurses. These men include the inmates of the sick ward, and of the ward for depressed patients in the hospital, numbering 20 in all, 32 men in one of the colony villas, and 42 men in another colony villa who are under the charge of a male attendant and his wife. The 74 male patients in the two colony villas referred to are managed by 4 attendants, showing that the proportion of attendants—1 to 18—is not greater than in an ordinary asylum, and that the comparatively larger nursing staff is accounted for by the greater attention given to the care of the recent, acute, and sick cases.

The portions of the asylum at present occupied by patients are the hospital and six villas—three for each sex. Four villas—two on each side—are at present unoccupied, but next month, when a fresh detachment of patients from the Royal Asylum is received, the unoccupied villas will be reduced to two. One of the three villas on each side is a “Closed” villa, so called because its doors are usually kept locked, for it is occupied by the troublesome class of patients. The remaining two villas have their doors always open during the day, and as little restriction as possible is placed upon the movements of the patients, who are generally quiet, harmless and capable of employment. Of the latter class of patients, 143—79 men and 64 women—were industriously employed at the time of the visit. Fifty men were working on the farm and constructing roads in the grounds; 18 women were working in the kitchen and laundry, and 27 women were sewing or knitting. What has been said illustrates the particular advantage of this type of asylum. The segregation of the buildings permits of the classification of the inmates to any extent that is desired, so that the quieter patients can be wholly separated from the noisier and more turbulent; the acute and those who are capable of enjoying more extended liberty can live apart from those whose actions demand, for any reason, close supervision.

As this is the first asylum of its kind opened for the reception of patients in Great Britain, its organisation and adaptability to the purpose for which it was erected must excite interest if not criticism. It is due to the severe economy rigidly adhered to by the original Committee who had charge of the building of the asylum, that in cost of construction it ranks among the cheapest asylums in this country. It must be borne in mind that the main cost of asylums, as of other buildings, is in the external architecture, and not



Appendix B. in the furnishing or fittings, which in most modern asylums in this country are pretty much alike. The external architecture of all the buildings of this Commissioners' asylum, as well as the internal finishing of the buildings, is uniformly plain, Entries. but thanks to the skill of the architect, they are neither ugly nor commonplace. The excellence and suitability of the furnishings of the asylum have been fully referred to in the preceding entry, and need not be again described. It may, however, be pointed out that the prison system of treating the insane has for nearly half a century disappeared from this country, and was replaced by what is known as the "non-restraint" system. So soon as the latter system had reached the stage of permitting freedom of movement to the patients within homely surroundings, the style and character of the furnishings changed from the prison to the domestic type. With everything said in the previous report as to the beneficial influence of these furnishings upon the mental condition, health and happiness of the insane who are destined, in the majority of instances, to pass their lives in seclusion, the writer of this report is wholly in agreement. There is nothing exceptional in the furnishings of this asylum as compared with that of any similar institution, and the difference in cost between what is absolutely necessary and what, according to modern opinion, is considered desirable, would form but an insignificant fraction of the total cost of the institution.

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District  
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The administrative staff of the asylum consists of the Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Officer, a Matron, two assistant Matrons, and a House Steward. There is no head Male Attendant, and the Matron has immediate charge both of the male and the female sides of the asylum. One of the Assistant Matrons takes charge of the institution during the night, and the other assists the Matron during the day. When there are more patients in the asylum a third Matron will be appointed, and there will be an Assistant Matron in charge of the male and female divisions of the asylum, respectively, under the Matron. The Matron and Assistant Matrons are trained hospital nurses. Under these conditions the asylum has been successfully and harmoniously managed during the past nine months, and nothing that was seen during the visit indicated a reason why it should not continue to be managed in the same way. It is not possible as the result of a single visit to pronounce an opinion as to the effect upon the patients of the various innovations in asylum construction and management which have been mentioned, but judging from their appearance and conversation it is certain that they are not less comfortable or less happy than in an ordinary asylum, and judging from the paucity of their complaints, they appeared to be less discontented than they would be under any other form of confinement. Except in the female Closed Villa, which contains the more troublesome class of women, there was no suggestion of noisy excitement, and even there the manifestation of excitement was caused among two or three individuals by the presence of a stranger, and was only of temporary duration. So far as regards the care and personal comfort of the patients there is little room for comment of any kind, for everything that was seen was generally satisfactory. The personal clothing of both sexes was neat, warm, and well fitting, and the beds with their coverings were in excellent order. On the second day of the visit the dinner and the service of food from the main kitchen was inspected. The dinner consisted of broth with bread, minced meat and potatoes. The food was well cooked and of sufficient quality. The various articles were placed in separate covered vessels labelled for each house, and conveyed in a special waggon to the various villas. The last consignment was delivered at the last villa within ten minutes from the time that the waggon left the kitchen, and the food so conveyed was tasted in that villa, and found to be as hot and as palatable as could be desired.

The asylum was found in excellent order as regards the cleanliness and arrangement of the various apartments occupied by patients. Many of the wards were overheated and there did not appear to be any satisfactory means of regulating the amount of heat coming from the heating apparatus. The flooring of certain portions of the hospital corridors had to be raised and relaid in consequence of the heating pipes not being insulated, and being too near the floor. The pipes are now insulated and it is not expected that any further trouble will arise from this source. Owing to the wet weather and the unfinished state of the roads, it was evident that the pitch pine floors in some of the houses were liable to suffer from the necessary traffic. It is



hoped that the District Board will not grudge the expense of having well-made roads with the best possible surfaces constructed around the various villas and the hospital; otherwise the clay sub-soil and the exposed nature of the site cannot fail to reduce the roads to such a condition, especially in the winter months, as will deleteriously affect the floors in all the buildings.

One of the best and most carefully constructed departments in this asylum is the Store. It is spacious, well lighted, and replete with every convenience for storing and issuing supplies with the least possible labour. The cold storage room and the electro-motor driven machines for such purposes as grinding coffee and mincing meat are a great advantage in respect of expedition, labour saving and the prevention of waste.

The manner in which the onerous task of organising this institution has been undertaken, and so far successfully carried out by Dr. Angus and his assistants, is deserving of all praise, for apart from the vast amount of detail which such work always involves, there were many matters to be determined, arising out of the novelty of the type of the asylum, in which they had nothing to guide them but their own judgment and initiative, for there was no precedent to which to appeal.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
17th July 1905.

There are 370 patients, 183 men and 187 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. They were all in residence and seen, except 1 man who was absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who was absent on pass.

The following changes in the population have taken place during the interval which has elapsed since 13th February 1905, the date of the previous visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	55	56	111
Discharged recovered . . . .	12	8	20
Discharged unrecovered . . .	2	1	3
Died . . . . .	5	12	17

During the period under review there has been an increase of 71 in the number on the register. Fifty patients were, on the 16th May, transferred from the Royal Asylum. The number of admissions, exclusive of these transfers, has been 61, and as the discharges from all causes since last visit amount to only 40, the increase during the last six months has been 21. Should this growth of the population continue the accommodation of the asylum will be fully occupied within two years. Efforts should, therefore, be made to discharge those inmates who have ceased to require a fully equipped asylum for their proper care. It is desirable to point out that every patient detained unnecessarily in an asylum throws an unjustifiable burden on the rates, and it is by the discharge of such patients to private or domestic care, that undue accumulation is prevented. The percentage of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish of Aberdeen, provided for in private dwellings, is far smaller than it ought to be.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and are registered as follows :— Acute and chronic brain diseases in 5 cases, tubercular affections in 4 cases, cancer in 2 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, senile decay in 2 cases, and pneumonia and erysipelas in 1 case each. Those who died from consumption were affected with the malady on admission. The only zymotic disease since last visit has been erysipelas, but it is understood that the patient has had many previous attacks. In 10 instances, or in 58·8 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. This percentage is not a high one, but it is explained that in the other 7 deaths the relatives withheld their consent to an examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. No accident has occurred, and no escape has taken place.

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows :—3 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, and 6 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. The opening of the new villas, on account of

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the increase in population, necessitated additions being made to the staff. Each villa required 2 for day, and 1 for night duty. The interesting and unique features in the nursing arrangements in this asylum have been so fully detailed and discussed in previous reports that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. Suffice it to say, that they are working successfully and efficiently. The training of the staff by lectures and practical instruction is systematically carried on during the winter months. As two years service is one of the qualifications for examination, no candidate can go forward until next May.

Everything seen during the visit indicated that the asylum is managed by Dr. Angus with energy and ability. The general condition of the patients was very satisfactory; they were with very few exceptions quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made. The appeals for discharge were not numerous, but in no instance from those who were apparently fit for liberation. The clothing of both sexes was of good quality, well fitting, and in proper repair. The personal neatness of the inmates showed due regard in this direction of those in charge. There were 25 patients, or 6·8 per cent. of those in residence, confined to bed, and it was abundantly evident that they were being treated and nursed in a skilful and efficient manner in the hospital wards. It was understood at the time of the visit that arrangements were in process for isolating, in the infectious blocks, those who were the subject of tubercular disease. The segregation of those who suffer from consumption is imperative in the interests of other patients, as they are centres of infection. The employment of the patients continues to be well attended to. Eighty-three men are engaged in outdoor labour—all the work on the farm, except that in which the employment of horses is necessary, is done by the patients and the attendant staff. At this date 27 were engaged in hoeing turnips. The daily register shows that 129 men and 76 women are industrially employed, and no pains appear to be spared in trying to meet individual aptitude for work. The number who attend Divine service is 196, and 66 per cent. of the patients are usually present at associated amusements. Outside games are necessary both for patients and staff, and it is, therefore, understood with approval that an adequate cricket field is to be provided, and also that croquet and tennis grounds are to be made, and that turf for them has been procured. Games of this kind may be regarded as a means of treatment, as the interest taken in them is often beneficial mentally. They are also of great use to the members of the staff, as they tend to keep them in good health, and to make them better able to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

It is strongly and urgently recommended that the roads and paths around the various buildings be constructed in a thorough manner without delay. Their present state is far from satisfactory; in fact, it is one which is both unsightly and dangerous. Good roads and paths are as necessary for the comfort and safety of the patients as any other equipment of the asylum. The outside workers have their time fully occupied on the farm and garden, and judging from the little that has been done by them in putting the roads and paths in order during the past twelve months, it is evident it will take many years before a satisfactory state of matters is arrived at.

All sections of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in good order. The dayrooms presented many features of comfort, and their aspect is rendered bright and pleasant by an abundance of flowers and plants supplied from the greenhouse. The bedding is of excellent quality, and every bed examined was in a clean and satisfactory condition. The heating arrangements, which have proved defective, are still in the hands of the contractors. A committee has, it is understood, been appointed to review these arrangements, and have them put in proper working order.

The visiting days for patients' relatives are Wednesdays and Saturdays, also all public holidays in Aberdeen. A record has been kept of the number of visitors, which, since the opening of the asylum, amounts to over four thousand.

The case books were fully written up by the Assistant Medical Officer. The official registers are regularly and accurately kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th January 1905.

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Commissioners' Entries.

There were on the 18th instant 451 patients, 219 men and 232 women, on the register of the asylum. Of these, 13 men and 14 women are private patients, and 206 men and 218 women are paupers. Since last visit 1 woman has been removed from the private list to the pauper list. There are 3 men and 3 women absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 445, all of whom were seen during the course of the visit.

Since 4th July 1904, one of the dates of the previous report, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	16	17	36
Discharged recovered, .	0	1	7	7	15
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	1	3	5	10
Died, . . . . .	0	1	4	5	10

Owing to the low admission rate which has characterised the statistics of this asylum in recent years the population is practically remaining stationary. Since 4th July 1904 the increase in the number on the register is only 1 and that in the number resident is only 2. Of the 8 paupers discharged improved or unrecovered, 4 were sent to the care of relatives, 3 were boarded out, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. Of the 451 patients at present on the register of the asylum 138, or 30 per cent., have been discharged and tried either at their own homes or boarded out in private dwellings, under the care of suitable guardians, and have from mental changes or other causes had to be readmitted. It will be evident from these figures that Dr. Cameron is influenced by broad and liberal views in the discharge of patients; he has given them the opportunity of living outside the asylum; but the experiment has not been ultimately successful. It must, however, be borne in mind that a large proportion of these patients were not returned until after years of residence under domestic care, a fact which fully justified their discharge.

The rate of mortality continues low, and the deaths were the result of natural and ordinary causes. Three were due to acute pulmonary affections, 3 to consumption, 2 to heart disease, 1 to miliary tuberculosis, and 1 to femoral thrombosis. In 9 instances, or in 90 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination. The Pathological Journal, which contains the results of these autopsies, and the medical records in the case books are kept in a manner which is highly creditable to Dr. M'Millan, Assistant Medical Officer.

The use of mechanical restraint or of seclusion has not been resorted to in the treatment of any patient during the period under review. No escape entailing a night's absence from the asylum has occurred. The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries. These refer to (1) bruising and scorching of a hand, due to the guard of the ironing machine not being put to its proper use, (2) fracture of neck of right femur, the result of a fall, (3) scalp wound caused by a fall of plaster. The fourth entry refers to a sudden death which, on *post mortem* examination, was found due to natural causes. The records relating to minor casualties are faithfully kept.

Seven attendants and 10 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 11 attendants and 10 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not for offences affecting the patients. The staff comprises 21 men and 24 women for day duty, these figures give the proportion of 1 attendant to every 10 males and 1 nurse to every 9½ female patients. Three men and 5 women are employed for night duty. The teaching and training of the staff is systematically carried on, and the results are said to be satisfactory.

With the exception of a few noisy and excited cases, the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and, apart from appeals for discharge, they were free from complaint. In both divisions due attention is given to their clothing and personal neatness, as their condition in regard to these matters was satisfactory. The general health of the asylum is good, although 21 are confined to bed, many of whom are suffering from the feebleness of old age.



Appendix B. The evening meal was seen, and the allowance of bread and butter was a liberal one. Porridge and milk was given to those who desired it. The industrial features of the administration continue to be well attended to, the number of men employed with the artisan attendants being exceptionally large. It is hoped that the want of an adequate amount of land will be remedied at the first available opportunity. The number of men engaged in healthy outdoor work could be considerably increased were the means of doing so acquired.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The asylum is maintained in excellent order, the wards being scrupulously clean and presenting an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The dayrooms were suitably warmed and ventilated. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was thoroughly satisfactory. It was evident that in all directions the asylum is ably and carefully managed.

The new square of workshops is completed, and constitutes a most useful addition to the asylum. The joiners' shop is a large, well lighted, and well ventilated room, and the patients working there do so under healthy conditions. The other shops are of good size, and equally satisfactory as to light and ventilation. A nicely tiled water-closet has been provided in this square.

The new fire station is more conveniently situated and more suitable in every way than the former one. An experimental alarm of fire was given and the brigade was in operation with commendable promptness. It was noted that there are no means of conveying intimation of a fire from the various sections of the asylum to those in charge of the hooter and to the fire station. It is strongly recommended that bells be provided and also an indicator in the fire station to show the site of the fire.

Progress is being made with the mortuary chapel, *post mortem* room, and pathological laboratory. The arrangements for the funeral service in the chapel will, it is believed, be quite satisfactory to the relatives of a deceased patient.

The new reservoir is now in use, and it contains about 100 days' supply which appears to be sufficient to tide over any period of drought that may occur.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
25th July 1905.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 18th January 1905, . . . . .	11	14	208	218	451
Admitted, . . . . .	3	2	9	7	21
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	5	4	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	—	3	3	7
Died, . . . . .	—	—	6	6	12
On register at this date, . . . . .	13	16	203	212	444

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference, since last visit, of 2 males and 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 female from the pauper to the private list.

In the period of seven months covered by this report 5 private and 16 pauper patients have been admitted. This is, compared with previous periods, a low admission rate. In the last fifteen years the annual admissions taken as a whole have shown a tendency to decline. In the quinquenniad 1890-1894, 413, or an average of 82·6 a year, were admitted; in the quinquenniad 1895-1899, 384 patients were admitted, or an average of 76·8 a year; and in the quinquenniad 1900-1904, 343 patients, or an average of 68·6, were admitted each year. There is ground, therefore, for believing that the fall in the admission rate is a real and steady one.

Turning to the discharges and deaths, we find a corresponding decrease during the period covered by this report, for the recoveries and deaths are largely influenced by the number of recent and acute cases admitted. Seven

patients were discharged unrecovered, and it is satisfactory to observe that 5 patients—1 man and 4 woman—were absent on statutory probation with a view to ascertaining their fitness for living out of the asylum. With the exception of these 5 patients and of 1 man who was absent on pass for the day, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes:—Heart disease in 3 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case, namely, cancer of the pancreas, tubercular phthisis, fibroid phthisis, general paralysis, epilepsy with heart disease, congestion of the lungs, erysipelas, enteritis, and cerebral tumour. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 10 instances, and the details of these examinations are recorded with great care and lucidity by the present Assistant Medical Officer.

The following changes have occurred among the nurses and attendants. Nine men and 6 women have been engaged, 6 men and 3 woman have resigned, and 2 men and 1 woman were dismissed.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion or in the Register of Escapes. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the neck of the femur in a man 86 years of age. The cause of the fracture could not be ascertained.

At the time of the visit, 344 patients—181 men and 163 women—were industrially employed. Forty-five men and 68 women are returned as assisting attendants in the wards; but the remainder, forming a large proportion of the resident population, are engaged in more active work. Thus 96 men and 8 women are employed as farm, garden and field workers; 39 men are employed as skilled labourers; 31 woman work in the kitchen and laundry; and 51 as needlewomen. These returns of employment compare favourably with those of any asylum in the country. In this connection it is interesting to note that the male as well as the female dormitories in this asylum are daily done up by the women patients. The result is that the male dormitories are better kept than in most asylums, and that a much needed outlet for superfluous female workers is obtained.

A new scullery has been added to the kitchen department. In addition to the usual appliances, a sink in the courtyard at the scullery door, for the washing of vegetables, has been erected. The walls and floor of the scullery have been laid with tiles, which insure cleanliness and prevent depreciation of the fabric. One of the blocks for married attendants is in process of being altered. Each of the four separate houses in the block is to be enlarged by the addition of a living room and scullery, and a fireplace is to be put into each of the existing bedrooms. The conversion of the old workshops into a mortuary department is making progress. The chapel or waiting-room is to be furnished with lancet windows which are to have stained glass. Opening off it in succession are the mortuary, the *post mortem* room, and a small combined research room and museum. A system of electrical signals in case of fire has been established between the administrative department, the fire station, and the engine-house. During the day the alarm of fire is given by a steam hooter, during the night by the ringing of bells in the cottages of the members of the fire brigade. In order to test the system an alarm was given this afternoon. The fire brigade was at the spot indicated by signal within three minutes, and the pressure of water was sufficient to carry the stream over the highest point of the building.

It is satisfactory to record that notwithstanding the long spell of exceptionally dry weather the water in the enlarged reservoir has only fallen 20 inches in two months and that there is still an ample supply for all purposes.

The dinner given to the patients to-day consisted of broth with bread, salt fish and potatoes. The food was suitably cooked and palatable.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their demeanour and their care was in all respects satisfactory.

The institution was clean throughout and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th and 17th January 1905.

Ayr District  
Asylum.

On the 17th instant there were on the register of the asylum 247 men and 259 women, or 506 patients in all. All were individually seen in the course of the visit except 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Appendix B. Since 12th July 1904, one of the dates of the preceding report, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	37	23	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	21	21	42
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	13	6	19
Died, . . . . .	13	12	25

The result of these changes is a decrease of 10 men and 16 women in the number on the register. The main factors contributing to this decrease are the low admission rate and the high percentage of recoveries, the latter being 56 per cent. on the male and 91 per cent. on the female admissions—which is exceptional, the average for Scottish asylums being 37·2 and 41 per cent. respectively. Of the 19 patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were sent to the care of relatives, 1 was boarded out, 12 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was a criminal lunatic who was discharged from the register on the expiry of his sentence.

The deaths since last visit have all been due to natural and ordinary causes, and, in the very creditable proportion of 96 per cent., *post mortem* examinations were made. The pathological records are carefully and intelligently kept. Of the 25 deaths, 4 are registered as due to senile decay, 3 to consumption, 3 to pneumonia, 3 to exhaustion from acute mental affections, 4 to heart disease, 2 to organic brain lesions, 2 to general paralysis, and to kidney disease, hysteria gravis, cancer, and rupture of aorta each in 1 case.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to an injury to an eye, the result of a blow from a fellow-patient. All minor casualties and their causes are scrupulously recorded. Only 1 escape has occurred in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back.

The following are the changes among the nursing staff :—6 attendants and 12 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse has been dismissed, and 8 attendants and 10 nurses have been engaged. The present day staff consists of 24 attendants and 24 nurses, which gives 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 10½ female patients. For night duty there are 6 attendants and 6 nurses, and their distribution is such as to secure efficient care and supervision of the sick, recently admitted, suicidal, epileptic, and those of defective habits during the night. Lectures to the staff are regularly given by Dr. Easterbrook and Medical Assistants during the winter months, and as a result of this teaching and training 4 attendants and 4 nurses have passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association and gained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. The District Board have granted an annual bonus of £1 to all who have acquired this certificate. The mess-rooms of the attendants and nurses have been enlarged and are now well furnished and comfortable mess-room parlours of a size suitable for their purpose. It is proposed, in order to improve and concentrate the sleeping accommodation of the staff, to divide two dormitories near the centre of the building into cubicles. In other asylums this has proved an acceptable and successful provision, and it is therefore hoped this improvement will be effected as soon as it is practicable.

The patients in all sections of the asylum bore evidence of being efficiently cared for, and their medical management and treatment, both of which are of a high order, attracted favourable notice during the visit. Ten men and 24 women were confined to bed, and the condition of each is thoroughly studied. It is recorded with satisfaction that the use of narcotic medicine is kept at a minimum; during last December an average of 3·8 sleeping draughts per night were administered, which, on the average population of 508, gives a percentage of 75 persons to whom a hypnotic was deemed necessary. The behaviour of the patients was, with very few exceptions, free from irritability and excitement, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made. The appeals for discharge were few. The clothing was comfortable and in good repair, and the personal neatness of the patients merits commendation. The dinners were ample and palatable meals, which were served in a quiet and orderly manner. One hundred and fifty men and one hundred and seventy-three women are regularly engaged in useful work.



Sixty-eight men during winter and 88 in summer are employed on the grounds, garden, and woods. A new walk through the wood at the back of the male villa has been made by the patients and staff and is a decided improvement to that section of the grounds. The number who attend Divine service is 97 men and 85 women, or 182 in all.

The wards were throughout clean, bright, and in good order, and notwithstanding the severe weather prevailing, they were warm and comfortable. The bedding was ample and clean, and it was observed that progress is being made in substituting wire mattresses for straw palliasses. Ward III. in the male division has been enlarged by incorporating the corridor and two single rooms, the result being a marked improvement in its accommodation both as to brightness and facilities of administration. A similar reconstruction is in progress in ward III. on the female side. The fire-escape staircases are completed, and an examination of them showed how efficient they were for the purpose they are intended to serve. A fire station in which the extinguishing apparatus is to be housed is in course of construction. Estimates are, it is understood, in hand for providing an efficient fire-alarm and for a signalling system throughout the whole asylum.

It was observed with regret that the railway siding is yet far from being in working order. As the building of the new hospital entirely depends on the completion of the siding, it is hoped the District Board will use every means to cause the contractor to finish the work at the earliest possible date. The fence guarding this branch railway is not sufficient; it should be covered on its outer aspect with wire netting similar to that on the escape staircases so as to render it unclimbable. Patients with suicidal tendencies are apt to run on to a line when they see a train approaching. Many such accidents occurred in an asylum where a line ran through its ground and was imperfectly fenced. Stringent precautions will have to be taken with the object of safeguarding the crossing of the line leading to the male villa.

The foundations of the new hospital are being excavated, but, as previously indicated, no further progress can be made until carriage of material is provided by the completion of the branch railway.

The work in connection with the electric lighting of the asylum is well forward; the wiring of the house is completed and the electric plant is in course of being erected. The boiler-house has been extended and a new high pressure boiler has been provided and fixed. A large chimney has been built, the former one being inadequate for present requirements.

Great energy and earnestness continue to be shown in the administration of the asylum, which is attended by excellent results.

The case-books contain full and able records of the condition, treatment, and progress of the patients. The official registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th and 7th July 1905.

The asylum was last visited on the 16th January of the present year. Since then the following changes in population have occurred:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 16th January 1905, . . . . .	247	259	506
Admitted, . . . . .	34	39	73
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	15	12	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	6	16
Died, . . . . .	9	24	33
On register at this date, . . . . .	247	256	503

All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit, except one woman who is absent on statutory probation.

The population of the asylum shows a slight decrease since the date of the previous visit, and a fall in the numbers resident of nearly 30 patients since the corresponding period last year. This decrease is due to a falling-off in the number of admissions, which, for the year 1904, was only 140, against an average of 162 for the previous ten years; while the discharges, recovered

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and unrecovered, and the number of deaths, during the year 1904, is equal to the average of the removals from all causes for the previous ten years.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases, viz.:—To pulmonary tuberculosis in 9 cases, to heart disease (including fatal syncope in 2 cases, one of them as a result of hæmorrhage caused by a self-inflicted wound of the throat sustained previous to admission) in 5 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental disease in 2 cases, and to intestinal catarrh, bronchitis, and cerebral hæmorrhage in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance except one. Such a devotion to the interests of science is unfortunately exceptional, but when it is met with deserves the highest commendation.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a dislocation of the shoulder in a female patient, caused by an assault committed upon her by another patient.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The changes in the nursing staff, in the period covered by this report, have been as follows:—7 men and 8 women resigned, and 5 men and 6 women were engaged.

Three hundred and forty-two patients, or 68 per cent. of the number resident, were industrially employed, and it was observed with approbation that 79 men were working in the garden and grounds. Considering the comparatively small amount of arable land in possession of the institution this is a satisfactory proportion of outdoor workers.

The area of the garden was seriously diminished by the new railway line which runs through it, but a portion of the meadow in front of the men's villa has been put into cultivation, which is equal in extent to the portion absorbed by the railway. There is still abundance of land which might be advantageously cultivated, and it is hoped that as the requirements for the healthy outdoor employment of patients demands it the land will be gradually utilised.

The medical care of the patients, so far as could be judged from their treatment in bed and the full records of the progress of the cases, was eminently satisfactory. It is true that the present accommodation makes it difficult to treat, by rest in bed, many patients who might benefit by this treatment, but it was pleasing to observe the hospital methods which were employed to meet the requirements of recent and acute patients. In this connection it is satisfactory to report that the new hospital is making rapid progress. The first stone was laid on the 24th February last, and it is expected that the mason and brick work will be finished in about a month from this date. It is understood that the work of construction has been greatly facilitated and cheapened by means of the new branch railway line, which was opened on the 1st of February of the present year. The wire-netting recommended in the preceding entry for the better protection of the fence along the railway line is to be immediately erected.

The general condition of the patients was entirely satisfactory. They were suitably and neatly dressed, and their dietary is both regular and adequate. The dinner of soup, fresh fish, and potatoes provided on the second day of the visit was a substantial meal, well cooked, and well served. There was a pleasing absence of noisy excitement among the patients, and except in one ward—the large men's dayroom in the main building—there was no evidence of any dissatisfaction. One or two individuals in this ward have for many years endeavoured to foment a spirit of discontent.

The asylum was in excellent order and as clean as possible, notwithstanding the disorder caused by the recent operations connected with the wiring of the various apartments for the introduction of the electric light. The new lighting installation has been in regular use since the 28th June last. Besides the introduction of electric light, several other changes of a structural nature have been carried out within the main buildings. Chief among these is the conversion of the two large dormitories in the administrative centre (above the stores on the men's side and above the servants' quarters on the female side) into large and airy cubicles for the junior attendants and nurses. Each of these dormitories is provided with a lavatory and bathroom. The junior attendants occupying this dormitory form the supplementary fire brigade, and near them sleep the unmarried members of the regular fire brigade, composed of artisans and tradesmen on the staff of the asylum. This structural

change has had the effect of removing all patients from the administrative block, and of converting the latter into quarters for officials and "homes" for attendants and nurses. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

On one of the days of the visit the regular drill of the fire brigade was seen, being conducted under the charge of the clerk of works. The various complicated operations, such as coupling, replacing portions of hose, and adding to the length of hose, were performed with rapidity and precision, but the manner in which the ladder and roof drill was accomplished was surprising and worthy of all praise. Royal and District Asylums.  
Ayr District Asylum.

The pressure of water was ample, and carried the stream over the highest point of the buildings with ease.

Amidst the numerous and important alterations in the structure and administration of the asylum, which necessarily occupy much thought and time, it is satisfactory to observe that the more proper medical work of the institution is conducted by Dr. Easterbrook and his assistants with unremitting zeal. In connection with the pathological department, the nucleus of a research laboratory has been formed, and a considerable amount of useful work has already been accomplished in it. The instruction of the attendants in their special duties is systematically carried on by means of lectures and demonstrations; at the last examination, in May of this year, two attendants and six nurses were successful in obtaining the certificate of the Medico Psychological Association for proficiency in the nursing of the insane.

It is understood that the married couple in charge of the men's villa find their quarters somewhat unhomelike, owing to the fact that there is no privacy and no provision by which they can obtain even temporary separation from their charges and their duties. The present attendant and his wife are properly trained, trustworthy officials, who have added to the efficiency of the building and to the comfort of the patients committed to their care. Should they for any reason leave the service their successors would probably complain of the same difficulties. If an addition, at a reasonable cost, to the villa would remove the inconvenience referred to, it may be pointed out that it would at the same time slightly increase the accommodation of the building.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th February 1905. Banff District Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit are as follows:—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 23rd June 1904, . . . . .	95	87	182
Admitted, . . . . .	10	15	25
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	12	4	16
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	5	13
Died, . . . . .	3	—	3
On register at this date, . . . . .	82	93	175

The above figures show that there has been a decrease of 7 patients in the number resident since the previous visit in June of last year. This decrease is not due to the falling off in the number of admissions, which has remained more or less constant for several years, but to the large number discharged recovered and unrecovered. The number discharged recovered averages, over the period under review, the very large proportion of 64 per cent., reckoned on the admissions to the asylum during the same period. Thirteen patients—8 men and 5 women—were discharged unrecovered and were disposed of as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Boarded out, . . . . .	3	2	5
Sent to care of relatives, . . . . .	3	2	5
Transferred, &c., . . . . .	2	1	3
	8	5	13



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Attention is directed to these removals of unrecovered patients because of their importance in preventing the accumulation of chronic patients in the asylum. The effect of the regular removal of patients of this class is to delay the necessity for adding to the accommodation of asylums, and it is the only possible way of attaining this object. Consequently it has come to be regarded as a mark of good administration in Scottish asylums when quiet and harmless patients, though not technically recovered, are placed in private dwellings, where they cost the ratepayers much less than in institutions, or are handed over to their relatives, when they often cease to be chargeable to the rates.

The deaths, of which there have only been 3 in the interval of seven months, covered by this report, are registered as due to the following causes, viz. :—pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer of the stomach, and general paralysis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in each instance.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry, referring to the fracture of the humerus in the case of an epileptic female patient. This accident which is supposed to have occurred by falling during an epileptic seizure, was not attended by any serious consequences. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient escaped and was absent at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants and nurses consist in the voluntary resignation of 3 men and 1 woman, and the engagement of a corresponding number to fill their places.

It is gratifying to observe the great amount of liberty which is accorded to the patients. No less than 47 patients—36 men and 11 women—enjoy the privilege of parole beyond the asylum grounds, while within the grounds a large proportion of the inmates are allowed unrestricted freedom. The industrial occupation of the patients is one of the prominent features of this institution. At the time of the visit there were in all 125 persons engaged in useful work. Notwithstanding the season of the year, 30 men were employed at outdoor labour upon the farm and grounds; 19 women were working in the kitchen and laundry, and 25 were sewing and knitting.

The general health of the inmates was highly satisfactory, only 1 man and 2 women being confined to bed. There has been no case of enteric fever this year, but during 1904 there were 4 cases—2 men and 2 women. It is understood that the water has been examined bacteriologically with the result that in some of the samples micro-organisms of a type which ought not to be present in a pure water supply were discovered. It seems improbable, however, that the typhoid bacillus could continue to exist for an indefinite number of years in a rural water supply in the absence of renewed specific pollution of which there is no evidence. At the same time it is only right that the District Board should take such steps as are necessary to have the water supply of the asylum purified from all suspicion of micro-organisms of a pathogenic nature. To this end it is understood that mechanical means are to be adopted whereby the sediment which collects in the cisterns and reservoirs can be readily removed by a system of flushing. It is to be hoped that this precaution will have the expected result of rendering the water supply of the asylum absolutely pure, but if it should not do so the District Board are no doubt prepared to take such reasonable measures as are necessary to secure this possible and highly desirable end.

The various divisions of the institution are now connected by telephone with the central administrative block. This improvement has proved of the greatest use in facilitating the work of the asylum and relieving the onerous duties of the Superintendent. In a lunatic asylum where unexpected incidents are apt to happen from time to time with startling rapidity—it is of consequence that advice should be asked and instructions given with as little delay as possible. Especially is this the case in an institution like this where the patients are segregated in separate buildings.

The asylum was found in good order throughout. The dormitories in the main building were scrupulously clean, properly ventilated, and suitably heated. It is understood that preparations are being made for reflooring the male dayroom in this division. The present flooring is worn out and cannot be in a good sanitary condition. The condition of the separate building at Woodpark was satisfactory in all respects. The villa for male patients was in excellent order and affords the best and most approved modern type of

accommodation, for the class of patients who occupy it. A new bagatelle table, thoughtfully presented by the Chairman of the District Board of Lunacy, is an acquisition highly appreciated by the inmates, and it helps to relieve the monotony of their leisure hours.

In the matters affecting the care and comfort of the patients, such as food, clothing, and supervision, no comment is required, for the management of the asylum continues, as before, to be active and conscientious.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

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BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th July 1905.

The patients on the register of the asylum at this date are 170 in number. One female is a private patient, and 81 males and 88 females are paupers. All were in residence except 1 male, who was absent on pass.

During the period since last visit on 9th February 1905, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	—	1	8	7	16
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	4	8	12
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	—	2	1	4
Died, . . . . .	—	—	2	3	5

The recovery rate has been high, being 75 per cent. on the number admitted. The number on the register has decreased by 5 since last visit, due to the large number of recoveries, and to the continued and praiseworthy efforts to board out those patients who have ceased to require care in a fully-equipped asylum. During the last thirteen months 12 patients have been discharged to private or domestic care.

The mortality continues very low—for the year ending 15th May 1905 only 4 deaths occurred in the asylum, and it is recorded with satisfaction that since last July there have been no cases of typhoid fever, erysipelas, or other zymotic disease. It is earnestly hoped that this immunity will continue, as every means suggested to the District Board for securing a pure water supply and improving the sanitary arrangements have been ungrudgingly carried out. The latest step taken has been to provide a system of flushing for the reservoirs and cisterns by which all sediment is removed. Continued vigilance is, however, recommended—in other words, that the water should be sent from time to time for bacteriological examination.

Among the deaths since last visit is a suicide by hanging. This patient, when in the inner exercise court, eluded the vigilance of the attendant, and got back to the wards, where he hanged himself by means of his cravat from an outside bolt of a bedroom. This bolt has now been altered so as not to afford a point of suspension. A book has been instituted in which the attendants note the hour at which they take over the charge of suicidal patients. This procedure will tend to accentuate their responsibility in the supervision of such patients.

The deaths, in addition to the one just referred to, are registered as due to phthisis, enteritis, heart disease, and purulent peritonitis, each in 1 case. In every instance a *post mortem* examination was made, a fact which shows that an important medical duty is regularly performed.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. No escape has occurred. Two attendants and 2 nurses have resigned and their places have been filled.

The patients in residence are distributed as follows :—37 in Woodpark, 42 in male villa, and 90 in main asylum. In all sections the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. Their requirements are evidently well provided for; their clothing was suitable and in good repair, and their general health is indicated by the fact that only 1 man and 1 woman were confined to bed. A substantial dinner, which was evidently popular, was served to the patients during the visit. The quietness and orderliness in the

Appendix B. wards and dining-hall, and the absence of signs of discontent, point to kind and considerate care and treatment.

Commissioners' Entries. The efforts to engage the patients in useful work continue as successful as hitherto; 59 men and 69 women are daily employed in occupations suited to their varied capacities. The farm affords outside labour for about 40 per cent. of the men, and this work is not only beneficial to them, but it is remunerative to the ratepayers. The profits from the farm, due to capable management, enable the District Board to make the rate for maintenance the lowest in Scotland.

Royal and District Asylums. It is understood that the reflooring of the male dayroom in the main asylum and the conversion of the two small rooms in the wing into sickroom accommodation are to be undertaken without delay. These improvements are greatly needed to render this section satisfactory, and it is therefore hoped that they will be carried out in an effective manner. The other sections were in a state of commendable good order, and the beds and bedding were in excellent condition. The telephonic communication between the various buildings is of great assistance in administration, and has increased the efficiency of the whole establishment.

Banff District Asylum. The books and registers were found written up to date and accurately kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th January 1905.

There were on the 10th instant, 798 patients on the registers of the institution. Of these, 17 were voluntary boarders, 467 were private patients, and 314 were paupers. Since last visit, 1 male has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 males and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Four males and 4 females were absent on probation. The number resident was 790, all of whom were seen in the course of the four days during which the visit extended.

Since 6th July 1904, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certified Patients:—					
Admitted, . . . . .	26	26	15	13	80
Discharged recovered, . .	14	6	9	7	36
Discharged unrecovered, .	3	6	6	2	17
Died, . . . . .	5	9	1	5	20
II. Voluntary Inmates:—					
Admitted, . . . . .	3	6	—	—	9
Left, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	5

During the period under review there has been an increase of 4 in the number of voluntary inmates, of 11 in that of the private patients, and a decrease of 4 in that of the paupers. There is an increase of 7 in the number on the register, and of those resident the increase is 13.

The rate of mortality has been low. The deaths are registered as due to brain and nervous diseases in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to pneumonia, abdominal tumour, and enteritis each in one case. In 30 per cent. of the deaths, consumption was the cause. It is hoped that a diminution in this high phthical mortality will ultimately ensue from the isolation and treatment of those affected with this malady in the well constructed and efficiently equipped Sanatorium. In 13 instances, or in 65 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the use of seclusion in a case of violent excitement.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that no accident of a serious character has occurred. Minor casualties have been few and trifling. There have been 8 escapes, one of which was permanent, and in one case the patient was discharged after 4 days' absence. The others were brought back after being absent for at least one night.

The changes in the staff are as follows :—5 attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 10 attendants



and 16 nurses have been engaged. The causes of the dismissals were not for misconduct affecting the patients. The duration of service among the senior members of the staff is most satisfactory—19 have served for periods varying from 47 to 5 years, a noteworthy fact in the interests of the patients and of the institution. The percentage of those who have been less than a year in the service is 20 in the male division, and 62 in the female division of the First House, and 25 and 21 in the corresponding sections of the Second House. The average length of service of the staff in other houses is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years. There are now 18 married attendants who are provided with suitable house accommodation on the estate of the institution. The teaching and training of the attendants is evidently carried on by Drs. Law and Cullum in a thorough manner, and it is highly creditable to the staff that 24 of the members hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The two Reception Hospitals are now in occupation. These not only add to the accommodation of the institution, but increase immensely its efficiency for the care and treatment of the pauper inmates. The design and arrangements of these buildings are admirable in all directions. The wards and entrance corridors are spacious, and their brightness and cheerfulness have been secured by an abundance of light and tasteful colouring. Every room has been excellently furnished, and such surroundings cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The recently admitted, the acutely insane, and the sick of the pauper section of the inmates are now provided for in a manner which will do everything that is possible to promote the recovery of the curable, and alleviate those suffering from bodily disease. The staff of each hospital is a liberal one, and it is recorded with approval that Dr. Rutherford has introduced female nursing in the sick ward, thus bringing the nursing arrangements into line with those of a general hospital. Experience has amply shown that female nursing of the sick male insane is attended with many benefits and advantages; their care is more sympathetic and efficient, and, owing to the inhibitory influence of the nurses, the behaviour of the men is much improved.

All classes of the pauper insane except the infirm and those chronic inmates who require special care are well provided for in the new hospitals, Johnstone House, Farm Annexe, and certain of the detached houses. It is hoped that the Directors will complete the pauper accommodation by erecting an infirmary block for the class just referred to, who are at present in the Second House. Not only will those patients be more adequately and efficiently accommodated in an infirmary section, but their removal from the Second House would allow of the reconstruction of the male division of this house, which has been too long delayed. There are many parts of this division which are most unsatisfactory and completely out of harmony with all other sections of the institution. The reconstruction—in fact, the rebuilding—of this division has been frequently recommended in previous reports.

The new dining-hall in the First House is completed and about to be furnished. It is a room of handsome proportions, well lighted, and most artistically decorated. It is a valuable addition to the accommodation, and will greatly conduce to the comfort of the patients and to the orderly service of the meals. Above this hall are ten comfortably furnished bedrooms for nurses, also a recreation room for them when free from duty. A commencement has been made with the improvements to be effected in the low north gallery, radiators have been supplied, and the dilapidated lavatory and bath-room are to be thoroughly renovated and re-equipped. A large sitting-room in the Second House has been suitably furnished for the nurses, and is freely taken advantage of during their spare hours. The dining-halls of the Second House have been tastefully repainted, and a similar renovation is required for the recreation hall. The floor of the wash-house is in process of being laid with cement. The laundry is, as a whole, now in an efficient condition.

The occupation of Rosebank is at present in abeyance pending additions being made to accommodate sixteen patients. It is hoped another house will soon be found for the 13 old gentlemen, who have been removed to the First House from Hannahfield, where they were in charge of a lady and admirably cared for. This provision was one of the most striking features of the administration.

Everywhere the remarkable ability and energy which characterise the management of the institution by Dr. Rutherford was apparent. The

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Appendix B. condition of the patients in the various houses was highly satisfactory. The tranquillity and contentment which prevailed always attract favourable attention. No complaints were preferred which call for mention, and appeals for discharge were not numerous. The dinners seen were substantial and palatable meals, of which appreciation was freely expressed. The efforts to get the patients to engage in useful work are very successful. Amusements and associated entertainments are liberally provided, and open air games are well organised. The number attending Divine service is at present 265, but it is much larger in finer weather.

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The annual rate of board for paupers continues at £24, which is lower than that of all district asylums except those of Banff and Elgin. The average maintenance rate for all district asylums for the year ending 15th May 1904 was £27 3s. 5d. The present rate for paupers at the Edinburgh Royal Asylum is £33, and at the Aberdeen and Montrose Asylums £32. Not only are the ratepayers of the Dumfries Lunacy District charged one of the lowest maintenance rates for their pauper insane, but they are also wholly exempt from any cost for accommodation. The Directors have since 1900 expended £51,700 in building the various sections of the new pauper asylum. The expenditure for providing accommodation over fourteen lunacy districts for 1093-1904, amounted to £19 2s. 2d. per patient. The total annual cost for building and maintenance expenses over these districts was £43 5s. 8d. per patient. The foregoing figures show how slight is the burden of the pauper insane to the ratepayers of the Dumfries Lunacy District, a fact which should be fully recognised. The number of pauper patients is lessened, it is safe to say, by a fifth, by the low rate of board charged for private patients of limited means, and by the contributions from the Charity Fund towards reducing this rate to deserving cases. The total contributions from the Charity Fund towards the reduction of rates of board now amount to £1711.

It is understood with satisfaction that the Directors have granted leave of absence to Dr. Rutherford. It is earnestly hoped that the change will completely restore his health and strength, which his strenuous devotion to duty has impaired.

The books and registers were examined and found neatly, regularly, and accurately kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
19th, 20th, and 21st June 1905.

The institution was last visited on the 10th January of the present year. Since then the following changes in the population have occurred:—

	VOLUNTARY INMATES.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 10th Jan. 1905,	10	7	221	244	147	169	798
Admitted,	6	5	24	18	18	18	89
Discharged recovered,	—	—	8	8	12	7	35
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	5	4	1	—	10
Left,	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
Died,	—	—	8	10	2	2	22
On register 19th June 1905,	13	10	224	240	150	178	815

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference, since last visit, of 2 males and 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 female from the pauper to the private list.

All the patients were resident and were seen at the time of the visit, except 4 men and 1 woman who were absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who was absent on pass.

It has once again to be recorded that the rate of mortality in the institution is gratifyingly low. That this is not a mere temporary condition is seen from the fact that the percentage of deaths, reckoned on the average numbers resident, has, during the past 2 years, been only about one-half of the Scottish asylum average. The deaths are all due to natural causes, and these causes were verified by *post mortem* examination in 12 instances. The mean age of the patients who died was slightly over 61 years. In 4 instances



death is attributed to senile decay, and the age at death of these patients was 79, 80, 84, and 94 years respectively. Five patients died of heart disease, 3 of pneumonia, 2 of general paralysis, 2 of phthisis, and 1 of each of the following diseases, namely, pernicious anæmia, cellulitis, cancer, abscess of the lung, chronic cerebral disease, and epilepsy.

There are two circumstances in the administration of this asylum which probably tend towards producing those healthy conditions of life upon which alone such a low death-rate can depend. These are (1) the extensive segregation of the patients, and (2) the nutritious dietary which is provided for all classes of inmates. The segregation of the patients in the various new buildings on the estate is year by year becoming a more prominent feature of the institution. Out of 809 patients who were resident at the time of the visit, 309, or 40 per cent. of the whole, were living outside the First and Second Houses, which are the main and original portions of the asylum. In addition to many other benefits, life in these houses and villas ensures more freedom of movement and more time spent in the open air, and thereby conduces towards physical and mental health. For patients in institutions of this description, the chief meal of the day is the midday dinner. In the course of the visit this meal was seen either being partaken of or being cooked in almost all the divisions. In every instance, during the three days' inspection, whether for private or pauper inmates, this meal consisted of three courses, namely, soup of some kind, meat of some kind, and a variety of puddings with which milk in liberal quantity was invariably supplied. The quality of the food and its cooking were both excellent. The effect of one such daily meal as this upon pauper patients, and patients paying the lower rates of board, whose means do not permit of providing them with anything beyond the bare necessities of life, is undoubtedly beneficial, and conduces towards physical wellbeing and contentment. The introduction of this important improvement in dietary is distinctly creditable to the Directors and the Physician Superintendent.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 3 persons on 3 occasions on account of violent excitement. There is only 1 entry in the Register of Accidents, which describes a fracture of the bones of the leg. The circumstances which occasioned this casualty are unimportant, and the patient made a good recovery. There are only 7 entries in the minor accident book, which is an exceptionally small number for an institution of this size. It is probable that more stringent regulations would result in a greatly increased number of these records.

Four hundred and thirty-nine patients are daily employed in useful work, and it is observed with approbation that 154 of the male inmates, or 33 per cent. of those resident, are regularly working on the extensive lands possessed by the institution.

The changes among the attendants and nurses have been somewhat numerous in the period covered by this report. They are as follows:—8 men and 14 women have resigned, 1 man has been dismissed, and 10 men and 17 women have been engaged.

The comfort of the patients in the First House has been greatly increased by the opening of the handsome new dining-room erected over the kitchen, and which is capable of accommodating comfortably 120 patients. On the first day of the visit 100 patients, 20 ladies and 80 gentlemen, were seen at dinner in this hall. The hall is elegantly and sumptuously furnished. The patients sat at small tables, 4 at each table—and the tables were tastefully decorated with flowers. The service of the dinner was in every respect similar to that of a private house or restaurant, and perfect order prevailed during the meal. At tea, in the same room, it was observed with approval that separate teapots were provided for each table, a system which greatly improves the flavour and quality of the tea. There are 181 private patients, 118 gentlemen and 63 ladies, in the First House. They all gave the impression of being suitably cared for and generously treated. There were at the time of the visit 312 private and 79 pauper patients in the Second House. The service of food in the Second House has been greatly improved. The larger dining-room, which has been entirely given up to private patients, while the now reduced number of pauper patients in this house are accommodated in the smaller room, has been tastefully repainted and refurnished with small tables seated for 4 patients each. The tables were prettily

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decorated with flowers. There was no noise or confusion during the meal. The dinner for the private patients consisted of soup with bread, two kinds of meat, and a pudding. One hundred and ten patients, 53 gentlemen and 57 ladies, sat down to dinner in this room on the second day of the visit. The opening of the male and female reception hospitals for pauper patients has relieved the accommodation in the Second House, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to convert one of the larger female dormitories (30 feet by 27) into a recreation and common room for the female attendants. This room has been comfortably furnished and nicely decorated, and provided with a piano and writing-table. It is said to be appreciated and regularly used.

The condition of the 300 patients who live in the various detached buildings varied greatly according to the class to which they belonged and to the individuality of the management of the houses, but, speaking generally, their condition was highly satisfactory, and the patients are treated with the same consideration, and are in receipt of equal comforts, in respect of food and lodgment, as those in the main buildings.

As will be seen from the tabular statement at the commencement of this report, the institution contains 487 private and 328 pauper patients. Of the former, 181 pay the higher rate of board and reside in the First House, and 306 pay lower rates and occupy the Second House. The sum expended by the institution in the relief of boards chiefly for the latter class, was on 1st May last at the rate of £1683 10s. per annum. There are 230 patients who pay £40 a year and under, 50 who pay £10 and under, and 11 who pay only £5 a year. The mere statement of these figures is sufficient testimony to the extensive benefit which this institution is conferring upon a large and deserving section of the community.

It is understood that the Directors have resolved to proceed with the erection of an infirmary block in connection with the new pauper asylum for the southern counties. This building will complete the construction of this division of the institution, and permit of the transference of all the pauper patients from the Second House. When this is done it will be necessary to partially reconstruct and renovate the Second House.

The impression produced by the visit, considering the large-minded and liberal manner in which the institution is managed, and the unmistakable way in which the patients benefit from the methods of management, could not fail to be favourable.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
31st May 1905.

There are in all 67 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 30 are gentlemen and 37 are ladies. Two of the ladies are voluntary inmates. The following changes have taken place since the 10th August 1904, the date of last visit:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	8	6	14
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	1	5
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	5	7
Died, . . . . .	3	3	6

All the patients were resident and were seen at the time of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes in one case each, viz., heart disease, pneumonia, organic brain disease, senile decay, appendicitis, and suicide by drowning. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 3 instances.

The suicide by drowning to which reference is made above occurred in the case of a gentleman, admitted to the asylum in 1903, suffering from mental depression with suicidal tendencies. During several months previous to his death he had manifested considerable mental improvement, with an apparent freedom from all suicidal leanings. He also took an ordinary interest in work and games, and although always under observation, it is evident that he

had succeeded in disarming all suspicions on the part of his attendants. One forenoon, while the other patients were going out to walk, he succeeded in making his escape, and threw himself from the railway bridge into a disused quarry near Invergowrie. He was seen struggling in the water which filled the quarry by some workmen in the neighbourhood, but before they could rescue him he had sunk.

The patients were found in good health, and they gave evidence by their appearance of receiving good care and treatment. One gentleman and 2 ladies were confined to bed suffering from ordinary ailments. The various apartments occupied by patients were clean and in excellent order.

The patients paying the lower rates of board are accommodated in rooms on the first floor, while those paying higher rates of board occupy the ground floor.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th September 1905.

There are 67 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, 2 of whom are voluntary boarders and 65 are certificated patients.

Since last visit on 31st May 1905, 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has died. The cause of death, which was verified by a *post mortem* examination is registered as hypostatic pneumonia.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded during the interval since last visit. No accident has occurred involving injury, and there has been no escape. Two members of the nursing staff have resigned, and 2 have been engaged in their stead. For day duty there are 5 attendants (inclusive of the head attendant) and a matron and 6 nurses, and there are two of each sex for night supervision.

The asylum, which was designed and built as an establishment for private patients belonging to the middle and upper classes, is admirably suited for its purpose. It is elegantly furnished and handsomely decorated, and in every direction meets the requirements of patients able to pay the higher rates of board. Its comforts and surroundings are those of a modern and well appointed house. Its permanent acquisition with a suitable amount of land is a matter for the serious consideration of the Directors.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition, and tranquillity and good order prevailed. Two gentlemen and 3 ladies were confined to bed, the rest were out of doors walking about the grounds. Except on the score of detention from those whose mental condition has been fully considered there were no complaints.

The extent to which the Directors provide for patients of limited means at low and unremunerative rates of board merits the warmest recognition. An important service is rendered to the community by contributing towards the care and treatment of persons of this class in the excellent accommodation of this asylum. Of the 67 patients 51 pay from £25 to £40 and of these no less than 15 only pay £25. To afford charitable aid in this manner is an act of enlightened benevolence.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
31st May and 1st June 1905. Dundee District Asylum.

On the 31st instant there were 380 patients in the asylum, of whom 168 were males and 212 were females. They were all pauper patients. Since the 10th August 1904, the date of last visit, the following changes in population have occurred :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On the register 10th August 1904,	157	222	379
Admitted since,	58	55	113
Discharged recovered,	23	25	48
Discharged unrecovered,	6	21	27
Died,	18	19	37
On the register 31st May 1905,	168	212	380

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All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit, except one man who was absent on pass.

The deaths appear more numerous than usual, for the reason that the period under review extends to nearly ten months. The causes of death are all natural and are registered as follows:—General paralysis in 9 cases, organic disease of the brain in 7 cases, heart disease in 6 cases, senile decay in 5 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis in 3 cases, diarrhoea in 2 cases, and the following diseases in 1 case each, namely, peritonitis, exhaustion from acute mania, intestinal obstruction, Bright's disease, and septicæmia. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 22 instances, and it is recorded that the permission to perform these examinations was refused in 15 instances.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Escapes referring to the escapes of 3 patients, who were in each instance absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion or in the Register of Accidents. A record of all minor accidents occurring in the institution from day to day is now regularly kept.

Two hundred and nineteen patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit, which gives a proportion on the numbers resident of about 57 per cent. This proportion might with advantage be increased. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the number of men employed in outdoor work upon the farm and garden has increased since last visit, and there is reason to believe that the number will go on increasing until a maximum proportion of the available male patients are engaged in what is undoubtedly the most beneficial kind of work which can be provided for the able-bodied male inmates of asylums. It is suggested that a number of the female patients would benefit from some modified form of outdoor work either on the farm or in the garden. Many of the female inmates, though perhaps somewhat less noisy than on some previous occasions, were still exceptionally turbulent and unruly. The kitchen and laundry already provide occupation for 46 women, which is probably as many as can be conveniently employed in these departments, and it is difficult to suggest any other kind of regular work than that indicated.

The dress of the inmates of both sexes was neat and in every respect suitable. On the first day of the visit the patients were seen at dinner and at tea. The dinner consisted of broth with bread, and a plain suet pudding eaten with stewed rhubarb. It was observed that at the tea meal the tea was served from urns at each table and that the patients were allowed to help themselves to sugar according to taste. It is proposed immediately to place milk jugs on the tables so that the patients can help themselves to milk in the same way as they now do with sugar. These changes in the old way of dispensing asylum tea are cordially commended. The service of the food at both meals was orderly and expeditious, and the behaviour of the 258 patients in the hall was very quiet. Grace was sung both before and after food, and music was played by one of the nurses during the course of the meals. The appearance of the dining-hall has been much improved by painting its walls and by the rearrangement of the tables and the substitution of chairs for the benches formerly in use.

The kitchen has been completely reorganised. It has been refloored and repainted. The scullery has been partitioned off into four apartments, the larger of which is retained as the scullery proper, while the three smaller divisions are set apart for vegetables and dishes. The new apparatus introduced into the kitchen consist of a cooking range, 4 cooking boilers, a fish kettle, 2 vegetable steamers, a tea infuser, and 2 hot plates at the service windows communicating with the dining-hall. The present lavatories off the kitchen are to be removed and the space utilised for other purposes, and new lavatories opening off the female corridor are being erected for the use of the kitchen workers.

The laundry has also been completely renovated. The roof has been renewed, and the drying horses, which were formerly defective, have been fitted with an extracting fan and otherwise put into good working order. The following new appliances have been added to the machinery, namely, a four-roller steam mangle, 2 washing machines, and a soap and soda boiler. This important department of the institution is now reported to be working efficiently. A considerable amount of painting of the outer woodwork of the



asylum buildings has been undertaken during the past few months, and the drains surrounding the buildings have been overhauled. A new 12-inch drain has been laid to connect the asylum sewage with the adjoining drainage system of the County Council. A complete equipment of fire hose has been provided for use both within and outside the asylum buildings. Inside the hydrants have been so arranged as to control the whole of the area of each floor in case of an outbreak of fire.

Nothing has as yet been done towards providing new sick-rooms. The present accommodation on both sides is inadequate for the needs of an asylum of this size, and it is open to doubt whether the proposed new side-rooms will prove sufficient. It was observed that in ordinary wards on the male side there were patients who would certainly have benefited from rest in bed or from living in a hospital ward if such were available.

The asylum was found throughout in commendably good order, clean, and well ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th September 1905

There were on the 18th instant 394 patients on the register of the asylum. The males number 176 and the females 218. One male was absent on pass, and 1 by escape. The number resident is 392, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

In the interval between 31st May 1905, the date of the previous report and now, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.				
	M.	F.		TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	23	24		47
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	8		15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	2		4
Died, . . . . .	6	8		14

During the period under review, amounting to a little over three months and a half, there has been an increase of 14 patients—8 men and 6 women. The accommodation of the asylum has been carefully measured by Dr. Mackenzie, and according to present requirements as to floor space, there is dayroom space for 150 men and 229 women, and sleeping accommodation for 192 men and 243 women. There are therefore 24 men resident in excess of dayroom space, and spare dayroom accommodation for 11 women. Vacant dormitory space exists for 16 men and 25 women. If the dayroom and dormitory accommodation were readjusted in the male division, it would be found that the male side is, with its present numbers, practically full. The margin of spare accommodation on the female side may be said to be for about 20.

It is understood that owing to the prospective overcrowding of the East Poorhouse it may be necessary to transfer the majority of the patients in the lunatic wards to the asylum. Before any decision is come to regarding what, in the circumstances, it would be right to do, it is suggested that a deputation from the District Board should have a conference with the General Board on the subject.

The deaths, which in the low proportion of 57 per cent. were followed by *post mortem* examination were all due to natural causes. Dr. Mackenzie states that an examination was made in every case except where objection was made by the relatives. The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to exhaustion from acute mania in 3 cases, to tubercular affections in 2 cases, and to heart disease in 1 case.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of the patients since last visit. No serious casualty has occurred, and the records of accidents of a slight character are few. A male patient, who was about to be discharged recovered, escaped from a working party and is still absent. His name should be removed from the register.

The changes in the nursing staff are as follows:—1 attendant and 2 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants have been dismissed and 4 attendants and

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Appendix B. 4 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not due to any misconduct affecting the patients. The staff consists of 16 attendants and 21 nurses for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every 10 of each sex. The night staff is numerically large—5 attendants and 8 nurses, and consequently the arrangements as to the night supervision of the patients are highly satisfactory. Seventeen of the staff are in possession of the medal and certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 8 junior members are being taught and prepared for the examination in November.

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The condition of the patients as to tidiness of dress and personal neatness was very satisfactory. The clothing on the female side was varied and on both sides its quality was good. With few exceptions the behaviour of the inmates was quiet and orderly—the appeals for discharge were few, and no complaints apart from those which were the outcome of delusions were made. Forty patients, or 10·2 per cent. of the numbers resident were confined to bed. Two wards to the south-east on the female side are in future to be used as sick-rooms, one for those subject to acute mental disorders, and the other for those suffering from bodily diseases. To facilitate the introduction of female nursing in the male sick-rooms, the wards to the north will be used, as they are more convenient for this purpose. These sections have been repainted in pleasing colours. It is intended to admit all patients by the side doors into these sick-rooms, where they will be under treatment for the time their condition requires. The present plan of receiving patients at the administrative section and taking them through doors and corridors before they reach the hospital wards is not satisfactory, and it is apt to create unpleasant impressions.

The service of meals has been greatly improved; grace is sung, all standing; and a nurse plays a selection of music on the piano while the meal lasts. The food is served in an orderly and expeditious manner, and the conduct of the patients was remarkably quiet. The dinner consisted of broth of good quality, bread and cheese. Sugar and milk are placed on the tables at tea time for the patients to help themselves. This innovation is working well, and the domesticity of these arrangements is noted with approval. The dining hall has been most tastefully re-decorated.

Of the men, 75 per cent., and of the women, 46 per cent. are registered as usefully employed. Only 23 per cent. of the men are engaged in healthy outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds. This percentage compares unfavourably with that of other asylums; in some it is as high as 50, and it is therefore hoped that endeavours will be made to increase the number employed outside, as nothing conduces to contentment and good health so much as labour on the farm and grounds.

The reconstruction and re-equipment of the kitchen and laundry, which are fully detailed in previous report, have made them most efficient departments. Attention is again drawn to the fact that there is no reserve boiler of a size adequate to carry on the heating and lighting requirements should any mishap occur to the present boiler. To have to depend upon one boiler in an asylum of this size is not a satisfactory state of matters. In a neighbouring asylum with 100 less patients there are three full-sized boilers.

The wards were in excellent order, and the bedding was in a very good condition throughout. The asylum is maintained in good repair, and the repainting of the various rooms and corridors is in constant progress. A lavatory and a water-closet have been provided for three of the dormitory floors, both of which were much required. As the waiting-room accommodation has always been most inadequate in size, it is understood, with satisfaction, that two rooms on each side of the administrative section are to be utilised for the purpose, and important and desirable improvements are contemplated in regard to the entrance vestibule and front corridor. A fire alarm was experimentally given, and two jets of water were playing on the roofs of the male division in less than four minutes. The fire-extinguishing apparatus has been renewed, and there are four fire buckets in each corridor.

The medical case books and the pathological records continue to be kept in a creditable manner. The official registers were found correct and written up to date.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
12th, 13th, and 14th June 1905.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries,  
Royal and  
District  
Asylums,  
Royal Edin-  
burgh Asylum.

There were 873 patients on the register of the asylum on the 12th inst. Of these, 17 were voluntary inmates and 856 were certificated patients. Since the 6th December 1904, the date of the previous visit, the following changes in population have taken place:—

I. Certificated Patients—	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 6th Dec. 1904, .	169	186	212	248	815
Admitted, . . . . .	31	24	77	97	229
Discharged recovered, . .	9	7	16	41	73
Discharged unrecovered, .	7	2	21	22	52
Died, . . . . .	5	9	22	27	63
On register 12th June 1905, .	179	192	230	255	856

II. Voluntary Inmates—		M.	F.	—	—	TOTALS.
Resident at last visit, .	5	7	—	—	—	12
Admitted, . . . . .	7	3	—	—	—	10
Left, . . . . .	—	4	—	—	—	4
Died, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Resident 12th inst., .	11	6	—	—	—	17

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 3 male and 1 female patients from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 male and 6 female patients from the pauper to the private list.

All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit, with the following exceptions:—One man and 3 women who were absent on pass, 3 men and 2 women who were absent on statutory probation, 2 men who had escaped, and 4 men and 4 women who were at the seaside house at Cockenzie.

The deaths are registered as follows:—General paralysis 18 cases, senile decay with brain atrophy 13 cases, phthisis or tuberculosis 10 cases, heart disease 8 cases, gross brain disease 5 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disease 3 cases, cancer 2 cases, pneumonia 2 cases, bronchitis 1 case, peritonitis 1 case, and suicide 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 54 instances, or in 84 per cent. of the occurring deaths. This is a high proportion, and may be taken as an index of the assiduous manner in which the medical work of the institution is performed.

The death from suicide occurred in the case of a gentleman who entered the asylum as a voluntary inmate. Shortly after admission he asked his attendant to let him have a razor for the purpose of shaving. This simple request was injudiciously though unwillingly complied with, and the patient cut his throat immediately afterwards. The matter was in due course reported to the Board and to the Procurator-Fiscal. With this exception, the deaths are all due to natural causes, and beyond the fact that general paralysis still continues to be exceptionally prevalent in this asylum, the other causes of death call for no comment.

There are 56 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 1 woman on six occasions on account of violent excitement with homicidal tendencies, and the seclusion of 17 persons. All these entries refer to patients in the West House. None of the inmates of Craig House have been subjected to either restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report.

The only accident recorded, other than the case of suicide already referred to, is a dislocation of the shoulder-joint in a male patient caused while playfully wrestling with another patient.

The following tabular statement shows the number of inmates who were industrially employed, attending chapel last Sunday, or taking part in the ordinary associated amusements. No distinction is made between private and pauper patients:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Industrially employed on 12th inst., . . . . .	189	260	449
Attending Divine service last Sunday, . . . . .	226	168	394
Attending associated amusements last week, . . . . .	216	132	448



Appendix B. The above figures indicate that the social needs of the patients are sufficiently attended to, and that every effort is made to occupy their time as pleasantly and profitably as possible.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The patients of Craig House were quiet and orderly in their demeanour and remarkably contented with their surroundings. A few of them expressed, in the course of private interviews, a strong desire to be liberated, but such requests are natural and must always be looked for so long as otherwise intelligent persons are deprived of liberty on account of mental aberrations which affect conduct and necessitate their enforced separation from their ordinary pursuits and associations. It was observed that all the patients who are physically able to do so pass much of their time in the open air. Abundant opportunities for walking exercise are provided within the grounds, while the numerous tennis and croquet lawns and the golf course afford abundance of healthy and pleasant outdoor amusements. A number of the ladies and gentlemen engage in gardening work of a light kind. It is a commendable feature in the administration that so much liberty of action is allowed to the inmates, so that the feeling of restraint is made as light as possible for those who are capable of going about unattended, and who are therefore more likely to be sensitive on the subject of rigorous supervision. There are in all 71 private patients who enjoy parole within the grounds, and 10 who are allowed the privilege of going on parole into town or into the country. A further material addition to the liberty of the patients is made by leaving the doors of the separate villas open during the daytime so that the patients can pass freely into the open air.

If the care and treatment of the inmates in an asylum may be adequately judged from the absence of excitement, querulousness, or discontent, then the condition of the 600 patients in the West House cannot be commended in too favourable terms. An air of general quietness and order pervaded the whole establishment. It is true that one or two individuals labouring under acute mental disorder were restless and noisy, but such symptoms were limited to the patients so affected. Some persons appealed for release, but they based their requests on general grounds, and on being questioned they all stated that, with respect to their treatment and comfort in the institution, they had no complaint to make. The dinner of the pauper patients in this department on the second day of the visit was an abundant meal consisting of broth, bread, tinned beef, and potatoes. The food was palatable and appreciated, and the quantity of each article supplied to each patient was ample. A large amount of individual liberty is allowed to those patients who are trustworthy. Ninety-three pauper patients were on parole within the grounds at the time of the visit.

The population of the asylum has increased from 827 to 873 within the past six months. This increase is fairly divided between the private and pauper patients, for the former have increased by 21 and the latter by 25. The considerable increase in the number of private patients is due to the fact that the Directors have now freely opened their institution to patients paying the lower rates of board, and refuse practically no application of this kind. The boon thus conferred upon a large section of the community in Edinburgh and the surrounding districts is of course a valuable one. It is therefore very important that the new City Asylum at Bangour should be opened for the reception of patients at the earliest possible date, for otherwise the unchecked admission of the city patients into Morningside, together with an increasing admission of the class of private patients referred to, cannot fail to result in the overcrowding of the West House in the course of the next few months.

The asylum in all its departments was found in excellent order. A large amount of painting and redecorating of the interior of the wards and corridors, both at Craig House and at the West House, was in progress at the time of the visit.

It was observed with approval that a mess-room for the male attendants is being provided at the West House. The general anxiety of the staff to minister efficiently and conscientiously to the welfare of the patients was on this as on similar previous occasions a prominent feature in all the details of administration which came under observation during the visit.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
28th, 29th, and 30th November and 1st December 1905.

On the 28th instant there were 878 patients on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown by the following statement :—

I. Certificated Patients—		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private, . . . . .		189	192	381
Pauper, . . . . .		224	262	486
II. Voluntary Boarders, . . . . .		5	6	11
		418	460	878

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

During the period under review 1 male and 3 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 5 males and 4 females from the pauper to the private list. Effect has been given to these changes in the foregoing figures.

The number resident was 870, all of whom were seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired. Four patients were absent on statutory probation, and 4 were in residence at the seaside villa at Cockenzie.

Since 12th June 1905, when the asylum was last visited, the following changes have taken place :—

		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—						
Admitted, . . . . .		22	28	66	77	193
Discharged recovered, . . . . .		8	13	21	23	65
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .		6	6	36	14	62
Died, . . . . .		2	10	11	32	55
II. Voluntary Boarders—						
Admitted, . . . . .		2	2	—	—	4
Left, . . . . .		7	2	—	—	9
Died, . . . . .		1	—	—	—	1

The results of these changes are an increase of 10 in the number of private male patients, of 7 in that of the female paupers, and a decrease of 6 in that of the male paupers. The population of rate-paid patients has remained stationary since last visit. It is recorded with satisfaction that no application for the admission of patients at the lowest rate of board is now refused. The advantage to the community of having good accommodation available for patients in indigent circumstances is very great. It prevents many of the insane from falling on the rates and from having the stigma of pauperism attached to them, and it also lessens the burdens of the parishes of the district.

The number of city patients in residence at this date is 300, of those chargeable to Leith 143, to Orkney parishes 40, to other parishes 3. (There are 42 Orkney patients in other asylums.) The accommodation which will soon be ready for occupation at the new District Asylum at Bangour will be required for the 126 city patients boarded in other asylums, and it will therefore be a year, if not longer, before any reduction is possible in the number provided for in this asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 21 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disorders in 6 cases, to brain lesions in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to cardiac disease in 5 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to acute bronchitis in 2 cases, to colitis in 2 cases, and to cystitis, kidney disease, and cancer each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 40 instances, or in 73 per cent. of the deaths. General paralysis was responsible for 38 per cent. and consumption only for 9 per cent. of the total deaths. Colitis has unfortunately reappeared in the West House; an assistant matron, 2 males, and 12 females have been attacked. It has proved fatal in the cases of 2 females. Six patients who were the subjects of this infective malady at the time of the visit were isolated in single rooms, and measures of disinfection adopted. The drains which have been found broken at two points are in process of being overhauled and put into order. The destruction of rats is called for, as it is well

Appendix B. known they are the disseminators of every kind of disease which can be conveyed into drains and from drains.

Commissioners' Entries. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 46 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint on 16 occasions in the case of 2 patients on account of homicidal violence and attempts at self-mutilation, and to the employment of seclusion on 30 occasions in the treatment of 13 patients. Seven casualties are recorded, 5 involved fracture of a bone, 4 of which were accidentally sustained, and 1, a fracture of a rib, was due to a blow received by a night attendant from a patient; a dislocation of the right shoulder, due to severe struggling while being dressed; and an incised wound of throat self-inflicted, while absent on pass. In the last case the patient made a good recovery. Fourteen patients have escaped, 1 permanently, but the others were brought back after one or more night's absence.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The changes in the nursing staff consist of 24 resignations, 28 engagements, and 3 dismissals. The day staff is a large and efficient one, and contains many who have been long in the service of the asylum. The number on night duty has lately been increased—it is at present 21, 10 attendants and 11 nurses. The importance of adequate night supervision cannot be over-estimated, as it secures the good care of those who require constant nursing, and the safety of the suicidal and epileptic, and it is also a check on those of restless, depraved, and destructive habits—in other words, it continues the moral treatment exercised during the day. No less than 53 members of the present staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. A mess-room has been provided for the male attendants in the West House. It has been suitably and comfortably furnished, and otherwise equipped for the orderly service of the meals. This improvement is, it is understood, due to the initiative and energy of Dr. Mackenzie, assistant medical officer.

The patients in Craig House and the adjacent villas may be described at the time of the visit as entirely without complaint. A few appealed on the ground of undue detention, private interviews were given them, and their mental condition fully discussed. So far as could be observed there was in the general treatment of the patients an absence of irksome discipline and an amount of trust and liberty accorded which conduces to their tranquillity and contentment. There was frequent expression of satisfaction with the care and kindness received. The idiosyncrasies of each patient are carefully studied and their various requirements are well provided for. Those suffering from bodily ailments or the infirmities of old age are efficiently nursed, and those who are the subjects of acute mental disease are skilfully treated. Associated entertainments are regularly held, and outdoor games are well organised. Nothing in fact is left undone which will tend to promote the comfort, happiness, and general well-being of the patients. It is a noteworthy fact that no case of consumption has ever arisen at Craig House since its opening.

The cottage at Myreside has been greatly improved externally, and the grounds around it are admirably kept. It affords comfortable accommodation for 5 old gentlemen.

The West House is maintained in excellent order. The large dining-hall has been most artistically repainted, and the smaller hall and several dayrooms and dormitories have been renovated in pleasing colours. The linoleum in the upper corridors has been renewed. It is noted with approval that the large dayroom in No. 3 Female Gallery is now utilised as a dormitory—its size made it have a bare and comfortless aspect as a dayroom. Two small dormitories on the opposite side of the corridor have been converted into dayroom accommodation. This room, which has a southern outlook, is a cheerful and suitably furnished apartment. The patients were remarkably free from noisy excitement, and also free from complaint as to their treatment. The appeals for discharge were not numerous. The clothing of the female paupers was excellent and varied, and both the men and women were tidy and neat in person and clothing. The dinners seen during the visit were good in quality and liberal in quantity. The broth and Irish stew were well made and most palatable—both were highly appreciated by the patients. From a return furnished there are 178 private patients and 274 paupers daily engaged in useful work. Regular outdoor employment is found for 55 private and 58 pauper patients in the garden and grounds.

Everything seen during the visit disclosed that ability and energy in the



management on the part of Dr. Clouston to which reference has often been made in previous entries. Appendix B.

The duties of the medical staff as regards the case books are efficiently discharged. The registers were examined, and found regularly, accurately, and neatly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, BANGOUR,  
6th April 1905. Royal and District Asylums.

The asylum was last visited on the 20th October 1904. Since then the following changes in population have taken place :— Edinburgh District Asylum, Bangour.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 20th October 1904, . . . . .	89	91	180
Admitted since, . . . . .	16	11	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Died, . . . . .	4	2	6
On register at this date, . . . . .	99	99	198

All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit, with the exception of 1 woman who is on parole and was beyond the asylum grounds.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 4 cases, and to epilepsy and phthisis in 1 case each. There is no entry in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The changes in the nursing staff consist in the resignation of 2 female attendants and in the engagement of 1 male and 1 female attendant. The nursing staff consists of 8 male and 18 female attendants. Of the latter, 6 are employed on the male side of the asylum. One of the two male wards is under the charge of female nurses both during the day and at night. The patients in this ward are epileptics, general paralytics, and senile or infirm cases. At night these patients are under the charge of 2 female nurses. So far as an opinion could be formed from a temporary observation of their care and condition, the system of nursing referred to appears to work admirably. The present proportion of day attendants (1 to 9) is rendered necessary by the fact that nearly one-half of the patients are acute cases, in the sense that they are noisy or troublesome or senile or suffering from progressive forms of nervous disease. In these circumstances it was not surprising that there was considerable excitement during the visit. It was therefore observed with satisfaction that in dealing with such cases no repressive measures were used and that the management of the patients was made to depend largely upon the tact of the attendants. A well-cooked and substantial dinner, consisting of broth with bread, boiled beef, and potatoes, was served during the visit. With regard to food supplies it is interesting to note that the following articles of consumption are entirely supplied by the asylum farm :—beef, mutton, pork, bacon, milk, oatmeal, potatoes, turnips, &c., and green vegetables. With the exception of bread and tea and a few adjuvant articles of dietary, the whole food supply of the patients comes from the farm.

The present and immediate scheme of construction of the asylum aims at an institution capable of containing 744 patients. The only part of that accommodation in use is five wood and iron villas, one of which is temporarily used as an administrative block. The following buildings are either in process of being built or the District Board has arranged for their construction in the near future :—

A. INDUSTRIAL SECTION :—		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Farm Home, . . . . .		15	—	15
Five Industrial Homes (wood and iron), . . . . .		225	—	225
Four „ „ (stone), . . . . .		—	190	190
B. MEDICAL SECTION :—				
Admission Wards—Male, . . . . .		40	—	40
„ „ Female, . . . . .		—	40	40
Closed Villa—Male, . . . . .		32	—	32
„ „ Female, . . . . .		—	32	32
Observation Villa—Male, . . . . .		40	—	40
„ „ Female, . . . . .		—	40	40
Hospital, . . . . .		45	45	90
		397	347	744

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Edinburgh District Asylum, Bangour.

The farmhouse will not be available for occupation by patients until the new steward's house is built, which will be about the end of the present year. The patients at present resident occupy the wood and iron villas. Two of the four industrial villas to be built of stone are now being erected and their walls are about 10 feet above ground, the foundations of the third are laid, and the fourth is to be immediately proceeded with. The admission wards (male and female) are being painted, and the administrative block is equally advanced. The contracts for the erection of the observation and closed villas are being arranged and the plans of the hospital are ready.

As the occupation of any of the buildings which may be finished and otherwise ready for the reception of patients must depend upon the supply of electric light, it is satisfactory to know that the erection of the engine and boiler house is making fair progress. For the same reason it is satisfactory to be able to report that the mason-work of the laundry and stores is completed and that of the kitchen nearly so.

The Medical Superintendent's house is roofed in. The water reservoir is completed and the requisite water pipes are laid on the ground in the line of their ultimate position. Preparations for the formation of roads and drains are being pushed forward and a considerable section of the road excavations has been taken out.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, BANGOUR,  
16th and 17th November 1905.

There were on the 16th inst. 96 men and 101 women, or 197 patients in all, on the register of the asylum. There are 3 men and 1 woman absent on statutory probation with a view of testing their suitability for private care before being finally discharged.

Since last visit on 6th April 1905, the following changes in the population have taken place :—seven men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men have died.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 5 cases, and to consumption, epilepsy, cancer, and pneumonia each in 1 case. The mortuary has been completed and is ready for use. It has in all its arrangements been well designed for its purpose, and the *post mortem* room is equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of the patients. It is satisfactory to be able to report, in view of the rough condition of the grounds, that no serious accident has occurred. A record of minor casualties is kept in order that due attention is paid to the causes which led to their occurrence. One escape has taken place, in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back.

The changes in the staff have been commendably few. Since the opening of the asylum no male attendant has resigned or been dismissed, and of the 3 nurses who resigned, 1, who left owing to temporary ill-health, has been re-engaged. The ratio of the day staff to patients is 1 to 8 in the male and 1 to 9 in the female wards. For night duty there are 4 nurses and 1 attendant. The District Board possesses 37 cottages in the village of Dechmont, 4 of which are occupied by married attendants and 2 by other employees. The other cottages are let, but are available for the married staff when necessary. The privilege of having a suitable and comfortable cottage conduces among married attendants to good conduct and better attention to duty. In one Scottish asylum, where 71 per cent. of the male staff are married and provided with cottage accommodation, the results as to conduct and duration of service are most satisfactory.

The condition of the patients was very creditable in respect to both their personal tidiness and the neatness of their clothing. Except two or three of the women who are generally given to noisy excitement, the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and general contentment prevailed. Ten men and 6 women, or 8 per cent. of the number resident, were confined to bed. The proportion of men who are the subject of general paralysis and other organic brain disease is large, and entails much work and responsibility on the nursing staff. The dinner seen during the visit was a

substantial and excellently cooked meal, consisting of broth, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. It was relished by the patients. Appendix B.

The attention which is given to the industrial occupation of both sexes deserves cordial commendation. Sixty-one men and 53 women daily engage in useful work. A squad of 14 men are constantly employed on the farm, and at busy seasons, such as potato-lifting, turnip-thinning, hay and corn harvest, the number is increased to 25 or 30. A party of 20 work in the garden or in levelling and laying out the grounds around the homes. A nursery of young trees and shrubs has been trenched and prepared for use by the labour of the patients, as well as trees planted and walks formed in the enclosed ground around the sewage works. A greenhouse has been erected, the foundations and drains of which were dug out and made by the garden squad. Work of an active character is found for the women in the laundry, kitchens, and wards, and 17 engage in sewing and knitting. Commissioners' Entries.

The Medical Superintendent's house is completed. It is a well planned and commodious dwelling, and from its site commands a view of every section of the asylum. The administrative block, with its admission wings for 80 patients, is ready for occupation, but on account of the delay in providing the power station its accommodation cannot be utilised. It is, however, expected that the electric plant will be in working order by the beginning of next year. Satisfactory progress is being made with the following buildings :—The four female chronic blocks, the four closed villas, the nurses' home, the store and kitchen, the laundry, and bakery, and the steward's house. The byres are being reconstructed, and a milk house is in course of being provided. It is understood that contracts for the building of the hospital to contain 90 beds have been accepted, and that the cost per bed is to be moderate.

It was pointed out in the previous entry that the asylum when completed, as at present proposed, will be capable of accommodating 744 patients. There were on the 15th instant 1143 pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh. They were provided for in the following manner :—

618 were in Asylums.  
233 were in Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.  
21 were in Imbecile Institutions.  
271 were Boarded Out.

According to an agreement entered into between the Edinburgh Parish Council and the Managers of the Royal Asylum, 105 patients are to be retained in the Morningside Asylum till 1914. The number, therefore, to be transferred to Bangour from all asylums in the immediate future will be about 316. It will be evident that there will be a margin of spare accommodation to the extent of about 230 beds at Bangour when the present buildings are completed. If, however, the District Board propose to remove to Bangour the 233 patients in the Poorhouse Lunatic Wards, all the 744 beds would then be filled, and there will be no vacancies to meet the inevitable growth of the asylum population.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, Elgin District Asylum.  
9th February 1905.

The following statement shows the present state of the population of the asylum and the changes that have occurred since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 24th June 1904,	5	6	67	95	173
Admitted, . . . . .	—	—	16	13	29
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	5	3	8
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	4	3	7
Died, . . . . .	1	—	6	7	14
On register at this date, . . . . .	4	6	68	95	173

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 male patient from the private to the pauper list and of 1 female



Appendix B. patient from the pauper to the private list. As the removals from all causes equal the number of admissions, the population of the asylum remains the same as at the date of the previous visit in June of last year. It is satisfactory to observe that the admissions to the asylum have not shown any marked tendency to increase in recent years. In the year 1894 there were 204 pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in the County of Elgin, which was the highest number reached; since then the numbers have declined, until at the 1st of January 1905 there were 180. During the same period the population of the county has slightly increased.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

The following table shows the numbers and manner of disposal of the pauper lunatics of the county at the 1st of January of each of the years referred to and the decrease which has taken place:—

	IN ASYLUMS.	IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.	TOTAL.
1894, . . . . .	161	43	204
1905, . . . . .	148	32	180
	13	11	24

The deaths have been more numerous than usual, but they are all due to natural causes, and an analysis of the ages of those who died shows that 7 of them were over 60 and 4 of the 7 over 70 years. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 7 instances. The causes of the 14 deaths are registered as follows:—tubercular disease 4 cases, gross disease of the brain 3 cases, heart disease 2 cases, epilepsy 2 cases, and ovarian tumour, pneumonia, and senile decay in 1 case each.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the seclusion of 2 individuals on one occasion each on account of maniacal excitement. There is no entry in the Register of Escapes. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to an attempt at suicide on the part of a female patient by stabbing herself in the abdomen with a pair of scissors. Notwithstanding the serious nature of the injury the patient under careful medical attendance and nursing, made a good recovery.

The following changes in the nursing staff have occurred since last visit:—3 female attendants resigned, 2 were dismissed, and 5 were engaged.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive the careful attention which it deserves, and which has been favourably noticed in previous entries. In all 123 patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Only 19 men and 31 women were unemployed, and the majority of these were for physical reasons unfit for work. Thirty-five men were working on the farm or grounds and 23 women in the kitchen or laundry. The remaining patients were employed at various trades and household work. It was learned with regret that some of the male patients at Bilbohall are getting old and unfit for such active work, and that their places cannot be easily filled from among the male patients in the main asylum. As occasion arises it will no doubt be found, on testing them with short periods of residence at the farm, that there are yet suitable patients to replace those who must soon in the natural course be removed. The conditions of life in the farm-house are more natural and pleasant than in the asylum wards, and it can readily be understood that some of the older patients are averse to return to the asylum.

The institution was found as usual in the very best order, the dayrooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated and properly heated. Owing to the erection of the new lavatory on the male side one of the windows of the large dayroom for male patients has been blocked up. Consequently, the lighting of the room has been markedly diminished. It is recommended that another window be introduced in the opposite wall from the one closed up; this would materially add to the brightness and cheerfulness of the apartment. The new lavatory is in process of construction; the one on the female side is finished, and the fittings and workmanship are in every respect excellent. The knobs, which on being pushed produce a flushing of the closets, are most suitable appliances for use in an asylum where the use of chains is for various reasons objectionable. The fire escape staircases have been erected and they provide all reasonable facilities for alternative exits from the various parts of the buildings which were formerly unprotected in

this respect. On the female side a balcony made of iron runs along the west wall of the building connecting the two higher wing dormitories, which in their turn are connected with the main staircases on each side. In this way the danger of either of these wings being cut off in the event of fire is reduced to a minimum. On the male side an external iron staircase has been erected which serves both the first and second floors. At the level of the first floor it rests upon the flat roof of the new lavatory, from which another stair leads to the ground.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory as regards everything connected with their care and treatment. They were suitably clothed, and they bore all the evidences of being generously fed. Those who were ill and confined to bed receive regular medical attention and careful nursing. At the time of the visit some of the male patients were in bed, and the majority of the women who were indisposed were suffering from minor ailments. The patients were free from excitement and were quiet and orderly in their demeanour. Beyond the usual demands for release there were no complaints of any kind with regard to treatment.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th July 1905.

There are at this date 169 patients on the register of the asylum. Three men and 6 women are private patients, and 68 men and 92 women are paupers. No patient was absent on pass or probation, and all were given an opportunity of making any statement they desired.

In the interval since last visit on 9th February 1905, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	1	5	9	16
Discharged recovered,	1	1	3	1	6
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	1	0	1
Died,	1	0	1	11	13

These figures show a decrease of 3 in the number of female paupers, and of 1 in that of the private male patients.

The mortality continues very high, and it was noted with regret that tubercular disease accounts for 36 per cent. of the female deaths. It was observed that the complexions of the women did not indicate a sufficient time spent out of doors. There are two exercise courts in connection with the asylum. The one for the men is small and inadequate, and, consequently, they use the larger one in the forenoons. It is recommended that the smaller one be extended by taking in the garden to the west. There is a small field adjoining Gray's Hospital which belongs to the asylum, and which could be substituted as garden ground. The enlarged court would give adequate space for the exercise of the men both forenoon and afternoon. The present arrangements deprive the women of any exercise during the morning hours, when it would be of great benefit for them to have fresh air. For the women to be out of doors in summer weather only in the afternoons is not sufficient, especially for those who have a tendency to consumption. It is now universally acknowledged that an open-air life is one of the most curative agents in wasting diseases.

There is no record of the employment of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No escape has occurred, and the Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to a slight wound on forehead caused by a fall.

No attendant or nurse has been dismissed for misconduct since last visit. Two attendants and 3 nurses have resigned, and 2 attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged.

Mrs. Hendry, the matron, has been absent for some time owing to serious ill-health, but it is understood that she intends soon to return to duty. It is recommended that the District Board sanction the appointment of a nurse of good social position, and well qualified to assist Mrs. Hendry in every

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department of asylum work. The proportion of nurses to patients is not a high one, being 1 to 12½; in a staff of adequate strength the ratio is 1 to 10. The clothing of the patients and their state of personal neatness were highly satisfactory. There was almost a complete absence of excitement, and no complaints of a reasonable character were made. General contentment may be said to have prevailed. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of rice broth, bread, and Irish stew—it was a well cooked and palatable meal, with which the more intelligent patients expressed satisfaction. The industrial employment of the inmates continues to be well attended to, and to merit the favourable comments previously made. The work on the farm is carried on successfully, to the advantage alike of the patients and the ratepayers.

The male dayroom stands greatly in need of repainting, and now that the reconstruction and re-equipment of the adjoining bathroom and lavatory is completed, this renovation should be carried out without delay. It is recommended that a screen be erected in front of the water-closets in the male lavatory. The condition of the female dayrooms and of the dormitories generally was excellent, being clean and bright in appearance, and comfortably and tastefully furnished. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean, and wire mattresses are gradually being substituted for straw palliasses. The latter are now wholly discarded in the best asylums.

The new fire escape arrangements were tried, and found satisfactory. The shields over the locks of the doors leading to the outside staircase on the male side have not been properly put on, but this will be easily remedied. Access from the ground to the male escape staircase has been efficiently guarded by a door. It was noted, with approval, that good, serviceable fire-buckets have been provided throughout the establishment.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Fife and Kin-  
 ross District  
 Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 18th and 19th April 1905.

In the interval of five months which has elapsed since the asylum was last visited the following changes in population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On the register 15th November 1904, . . . . .	275	296	571
Admitted, . . . . .	27	31	58
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	9	19
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	10	17
Died, . . . . .	10	12	22
Remaining 18th April 1905, . . . . .	275	296	571

Six of the female patients are wholly supported out of private funds; the others are all paupers. With the exception of 1 man who was absent by escape, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. As the removals from all causes are equal to the number of admissions, the population of the asylum remains the same as at last visit. The 17 patients who were discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows:—Four were transferred to other institutions, 8 were sent to the care of their relatives and removed from the roll of their parishes, and 5 were boarded out.

The deaths are registered as due to senile degeneration of the brain in 5 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases (3 of them following influenza), to organic brain disease in 4 cases, and to general paralysis, diabetes, colitis, peripheral neuritis, and phthisis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in the large proportion of 19 of the 22 deaths; in the three cases in which such examinations were not held the consent of the relatives had been refused.

There is only one entry in the Register of Accidents, which refers to the fracture of the femur in a male patient, 73 years of age, caused by his being pushed over by a fellow-patient and falling on the floor.

There are 12 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, 11 of which refer to the seclusion of a female patient. Seclusion in this case was resorted



to owing to the patient's persistent tendency, during a period of excitement, to assault and struggle with the nurses. For a similar reason another female patient was secluded on one occasion.

There are 57 attendants and nurses on day duty, a proportion of 1 to about 10 patients; and there are 10 on night duty, a proportion of 1 to 57 patients. Out of this staff of 67 attendants, 5 men and 5 women resigned and 3 men and 1 woman were dismissed in the period covered by this report. One male attendant was dismissed because there were grounds for believing that he had acted with roughness towards a patient, the other 3 were dismissed on account of unsuitability. Eleven men and 9 women were engaged.

The new hospital wings are ready for occupation but for the furnishings, which are expected to be delivered at an early date. In the meantime it is proposed to relieve the congestion in other parts of the building by removing the surplus beds into the new dormitories. The additions to the hospital are designed to accommodate 100 patients (50 of each sex). On the ground floor of each side are two dayrooms and on the first floor two large observation dormitories. A partial second storey gives accommodation for nurses and attendants. On the female side there is a new dining-room, where meals will be served to all the female patients in the hospital who are not confined to bed. The present hospital dining-hall will be used exclusively for male patients. In the female wing, where the position of the ground necessitated under-building, additional rooms in the basement have been provided, which are to be utilised as accommodation for nurses. Underneath the buildings are capacious tunnels for the introduction of hot air to all the apartments, which is a continuation of the system already in use in the hospital. The new wings are liberally supplied with bathrooms, lavatories, and other sanitary conveniences, and storerooms and cupboards have been placed wherever their use is likely to be required. The buildings are plain and substantial, and the provision of necessary details, while in no way curtailed, is characterised by a due regard for economy. The iron bridges between the dormitory floors of the original hospital and the new wings have been erected. In addition to affording alternative exits in case of fire, which was the object of their construction, they are likely to prove of use as ordinary means of communication.

It is understood than plans for the reconstruction and enlargement of the present laundry are at present under the consideration of the District Board.

The new sewage tanks and filtration system are now in use and are reported to be working satisfactorily.

The asylum was found in good order in all its departments. The various apartments occupied by patients were clean and well ventilated. The patients were unusually quiet in their demeanour and generally free from excitement. Only a few of them made statements, which had reference almost entirely to a desire for liberation. The majority of those so complaining were manifestly insane, and the cases of those who were deemed worthy of attention were afterwards discussed with Dr. Turnbull. It was noticed that the dress of the inmates of both sexes was neat and well-fitting. The dress of the women is so evidently the subject of special attention on the part of the female officers that it deserves special recognition. The dinner of the inmates on the first day of the visit consisted of broth, bread, and suet pudding; and on the second day of broth, potatoes, and tinued beef. There was nothing in the quantity or quality of the food which calls for comment.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

**FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 20th October 1905.**

There were on the 17th instant on the register of the asylum 584 patients, in the proportion of 282 males to 302 females. Seven females are private patients. All were in residence and were seen and spoken to in the course of the visit.

During the interval since 18th April 1905 the following changes in the population have taken place:—

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## Appendix B.

		PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted	34	41	75
	Discharged recovered,	11	15	26
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	6	11	17
	Died,	10	9	19

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The resident population has, during the past six months, increased by 13 patients. Of these, 1 is a private patient and 12 are paupers. The main feature in the statistics of the asylum during the past five years is an increase of 19 in the number of male patients. The necessity for the recent addition capable of accommodating 50 patients is therefore obvious. During the same period the increase in the number of females is 15. Of the 17 discharged improved or unrecovered, 8 were sent to the care of relatives, 4 were boarded out with unrelated guardians, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was sent to England. During the year 31st July 1904-1905, 17 relieved patients were sent to the care of relatives, and 11 were boarded out in rural districts. The discharge of these patients constitutes a policy which is advantageous to the ratepayers as well as to the patients themselves.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, ascertained most creditably in every instance by *post mortem* examination. Senile degeneration of the brain was the cause of death in 5 cases, general paralysis in 4 cases, tubercular disease in 2 cases, cancer in 2 cases, brain disease in 2 cases, cardiac affections in 2 cases, and cystitis and nephritis each in 1 case.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit. Four casualties are recorded, each involving a fracture of a bone. In 2 instances the injuries were caused by the patient being thrown or drawn down by a fellow-patient, 1 was due to an accidental fall, and the circumstances attending a fracture of a rib were so suspicious as to involve the dismissal of an attendant. One escape is registered in which the patient was absent for two nights before being brought back.

The day staff of attendants and nurses continues to be maintained at adequate strength, the ratio to patients being throughout 1 to 10. For night duty there are 5 attendants and 7 nurses, the proportion being 1 to 56 on the male and to 43 on the female side. The appointment of a second Assistant Matron is noted with approval. Her special charge is the new wing of the hospital, in which all recently admitted patients who do not require bed treatment are accommodated. This addition to the staff will secure efficient supervision and adequate attention to the work of such an important section of the asylum. The changes in the staff are as follows:—Seven attendants and 6 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 4 nurses have been dismissed, and 10 attendants and 11 nurses have been engaged. In 5 instances the dismissals were for conduct not affecting the patients. It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that 26 members of the present staff hold the certificate of proficiency in mental nursing.

The two new hospital wings are now in occupation. They are separate blocks of building, but are connected to the main hospital by corridors of communication. Each wing has dayrooms and dormitories designed to facilitate the special supervision of newly admitted cases who do not require treatment in the sick wards, but who are the subjects of suicidal or other tendencies necessitating careful watching. The internal arrangements bear evidence of having been planned with great care, and of being well adapted to provide for the efficiency of the care and treatment of this class of patients. The new dining-hall for the female inmates of the hospital is a useful addition to the accommodation. The new wards have been suitably and comfortably furnished, and the sanitary arrangements are of the most approved pattern. The rooms in the hospital formerly used for the reception of new cases have been added to the sickroom accommodation. There is now a series of three dormitories, which permits of a proper classification of patients who are either mentally disturbed, sick, or infirm, and who more or less require bed treatment. All patients are received into the hospital building and are placed either in the sickroom proper or in the new wings according as they require treatment in bed or not. The whole building will compare favourably with any other asylum hospital in Scotland.

A very favourable report can be given of the general condition of the



patients. They were, with few exceptions, quiet and well behaved and were free from any complaint calling for special mention. The appeals relating to detention were few and made by those who were manifestly unfit for discharge. The patients are evidently treated with consideration and kindness, and constant efforts are made to promote their happiness and contentment. All were neatly and suitably clothed, and the dress of the females is pleasantly varied and tasteful in appearance. Thirteen men and 23 women, 36 in all, or 6 per cent. of the number resident, were confined to bed, and were evidently skilfully treated and efficiently nursed. The general health is good, the asylum having been free from zymotic disease. The dinners served during the visit were substantial meals, of which no complaint was made. As regards employment, 65 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. The number who attend Divine service is 255, and 146 are present at associated entertainments.

The wards were found in very good order, the dayrooms being bright, comfortable, and abundantly supplied with flowers, plants, and other objects of decoration. The dormitories were well ventilated and the beds and bedding clean and in other respects well attended to.

The enlargement and internal reconstruction of the laundry are now in progress. The extension of the washhouse will contain a receiving-room, and a dispatch-room is being added to the laundry proper. The ironing-room will be enlarged by the removal of the drying chambers to the wall adjoining the boiler-house. It is understood that the drying arrangements and machinery are to be of the most recent and effective character. There is therefore every prospect of this department being made an adequate and efficient one.

The medical records are intelligently kept, and the official registers were found correct and written up to date

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
13th and 14th June, 1905.

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Commissioners' Entries.  
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Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There were on the 12th instant 430 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 gentlemen and 14 ladies are voluntary boarders, 180 gentlemen and 230 ladies are certificated private patients, and 1 male is a pauper inmate. Six ladies were, at the date of the visit, resident at summer quarters at Aberfoyle, 1 gentleman was absent on statutory probation, and 1 lady was absent on pass. The number in residence was 422, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

In the interval which has elapsed since the date of previous report, 21st November 1904, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.			
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	25	21	46
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	8	15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	10	16
Died, . . . . .	10	4	14
II. Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted, . . . . .	5	6	11
Left, . . . . .	7	5	12

The rate of mortality continues low, a feature in the statistics of the asylum which has continued for many years. The deaths are all due to natural and ordinary causes, which are registered as follows :—to gross brain lesions in 3 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to old age in 2 cases, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, and to diabetes, acute cellulitis, pneumonia, and phthisis in 1 case each. It is interesting to note that among the deaths was that of an old lady who had been resident in the asylum for over 47 years. In 10 instances, or in 71 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. Among the improvements now in progress is the provision of a new *post mortem* room, larger than the former one, with tiled floor and equipped with the most modern appliances for pathological examinations. Adjoining it is a microscopic room and a small mortuary chapel. The latter is ecclesiastical in character, and in every way a suitable apartment for its purpose. In it relatives can view the body of a deceased patient. The entrance to the



Appendix B.  
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mortuary chapel is by a porch to the south. The above rooms are *en suite*, and they constitute a marked advance on the former accommodation for such purposes.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since last visit. One patient has escaped and been absent over night before being brought back. Among the casualties calling for notice are two attempts at suicide, which were not attended with serious results, and three fractures of bones, two of which were caused by assaults by fellow-patients, and one from climbing over a high fence.

The following changes in the nursing staff have taken place :—8 attendants and 5 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 12 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. Lectures and practical nursing demonstrations are systematically given to the staff. Eight nurses and three attendants gained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing at the recent examination of the Medico-Psychological Association, and of the present staff 30 per cent. are certificated in this respect.

The patients were, as usual, found admirably provided for, and except on the score of detention they were free from complaints. With few exceptions, they were most orderly in behaviour and contented. The general health of the asylum is good, 39 patients, or 9 per cent., being confined to bed. Among these were acute cases who were being treated by rest in bed in the open air. It is now widely acknowledged that bed treatment, coupled with fresh air and a nutritious dietary, has a marked sedative influence on many mental conditions. Successful efforts are made to induce the patients to occupy themselves in useful work—43 gentlemen engage in healthy outdoor work, and two parties of ladies are out gardening every day. Such work interests them, and at the same time it better their mental condition as well as improves their physical health. In addition to those engaged outside, there are 67 gentlemen and 130 ladies who assist in the wards or are employed at occupations suited to their tastes and capabilities. Abundant opportunities for both outdoor and indoor recreations are provided. A new full-sized bowling-green has been made inside the garden—its site is both a pleasant and private one. A pavilion is being built which will serve the bowlers and those who play cricket, the ground for which adjoins the bowling-green. Twelve patients are granted parole beyond the grounds, and no less than 80 have that privilege within the grounds. Successive groups of patients are sent to Aberfoyle during the summer months. Everything seen during the visit indicated ability and liberality in the management.

The various parts of the asylum were found scrupulously clean. Certain sections were in process of renovation, and a considerable amount of papering and painting is being done. Several of the sitting-rooms in the West House have been redecorated and refurnished. The kitchen in the East House has been thoroughly re-equipped. The range has been replaced by a series of gas cooking ovens of large capacity which will admit of greater variety in cooking the dinners of the patients. Hot closets have been provided so as to keep the food warm before being sent to the dining-halls and to the mess-rooms of the staff. The servery in connection with the dining-halls has been widened and furnished with a range of sinks and a hot carving plate with a steam-heated closet underneath. A small jacketted copper boiler has been provided to supply hot water for infusing the tea, which is now made separately for each table. All these improvements are noted with satisfaction, as these kitchen and service-room fittings enable the food to be served more promptly and in a more appetising way.

The new church has met a long felt want in the institution. The appreciative description of its artistic arrangements given in the previous report is fully endorsed. Its actual separation from the main building is found to be no disadvantage; rather the opposite, as the walk to the church is liked by the patients. Its outside walls have been planted with ivy and other creepers, which in time will add to their picturesqueness. The number of patients who attend Divine service is generally over 200.

The asylum continues to provide in a very liberal manner accommodation and treatment for patients of limited means. Since last visit 5 patients have been admitted who were only able to pay rates of board which admitted of no profit but actually involved a loss, and 15 at the lowest rates. At present there are 62 patients for whom boards of under £40 are paid, and there are

no less than 144 who are only paying £40 per annum. The extent to which the patients in the asylum consist of persons maintained at low rates of board continues to be pleasing evidence of the philanthropic spirit in which the institution is administered. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The sudden death of Mrs. Murray, who was for over 16 years matron at the West House, is recorded with great regret. Her marked ability and devotion to duty was widely known and fully recognised. It was evident that her loss was deeply felt by those who were under her charge. Royal and District Asylums.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept. Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
15th and 16th November 1905.

The institution was last visited on the 13th June of the present year. Since then the following changes in population have occurred :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—			
On register 13th June 1905, -	182	231	413
Admitted, - - - - -	24	22	46
Discharged recovered, - - -	7	7	14
Discharged unrecovered, - -	14	12	26
Died, - - - - -	6	3	9
On register at this date, - -	179	231	410
II. Voluntary Inmates—			
Resident at last visit, - - -	5	14	19
Admitted, - - - - -	6	7	13
Left, - - - - -	2	5	7
Resident at this date, - - -	9	16	25

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes, viz. :—To old age in 3 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, and to organic disease of the brain, pleurisy, and phthisis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in all instances except one. The small proportion of deaths in this asylum is a remarkable and satisfactory feature in its statistics.

Of several entries in the Register of Accidents only two require mention, namely, a burn of the legs and abdomen and a fracture of one of the bones of the forearm. The first casualty occurred in the case of a male patient who, with suicidal intent, set fire to his nightdress, as the result of which he sustained very severe burns of the body. Fortunately he is progressing favourably towards recovery both of mind and body. The fracture occurred in the case of a lady who was pushed over by a fellow-patient.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

All the patients on the registers, 435 in number, were resident except two ladies who were absent on pass, and, with these exceptions and that of a lady who was out on pass for the day, they were all seen in the course of the visit. A very favourable account can be given of their comfort and contentment. They were as a whole free from excitement, and, except for the usual number of appeals for discharge, they were not only free from complaint but several of them expressed their satisfaction with the treatment they receive. It was pleasing to observe the friendly and cordial relations existing between Dr. Oswald and his patients.

The institution was found in admirable working order. There are 58 nurses and attendants on day duty, a proportion of 1 to 7½ patients, and 12 on night duty, a proportion of 1 to about 36. The attendants had the appearance of being well trained and conversant with their duties. The changes which have occurred in the staff of attendants since last visit are as follows:—Ten men and 7 women have resigned, 1 man was dismissed for misconduct, and 10 men and 5 women have been engaged.

Employment of a useful kind is provided for 255 patients, and 50 of them, including 9 ladies, work outside in the garden. One hundred and eighty-two attended Divine service in the new chapel last Sunday, and about the same number were present at the associated amusements during the week. It

Appendix B. has been found necessary to consider the question of enlarging the accommodation of the chapel.

Commissioners' Entries. The present laundry accommodation is deficient, and a proposal for the erection of a new laundry is understood to be at present under the consideration of the Directors.

Royal and District Asylums. The work of providing iron escape staircases in those parts of the institution which are unprovided with alternative exits in case of fire is at present in progress.

Glasgow Royal Asylum. The following classification of the rates of board will help to show the large extent to which the institution receives patients who can only afford to pay the lower rates of board:—

Under £40,	-	57	patients.
At £40,	-	155	"
From £40-£60	-	110	"
Above £60	-	113	"
		435	

Dr. Oswald's administration of the asylum continues to be both successful and progressive.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Glasgow District Asylum,  
Gartloch.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
3rd and 4th May 1905.

There were on the 3rd instant 364 males and 336 females—700 patients in all—on the register of the asylum. With the exception of 2 men who were absent on pass, all were resident and seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 10th and 11th November 1904, the dates of the previous report, the following changes in the asylum population have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted,	85	59	144
Discharged recovered,	21	32	53
Discharged unrecovered,	22	6	28
Died,	32	17	49

During the period under review there has been an increase of 10 in the number of men on the register and of 4 in that of the women. Of the 28 discharged unrecovered, 12 were sent to the care of relatives, 7 were boarded-out, 6 were transferred to other asylums, 2 were sent to Ireland, and 1 was discharged after 28 days' absence by escape. As one of the main causes of the increase of asylum population is the growing tendency to retain patients unduly, it is hoped that the inducement to detain useful working inmates whose services help to lower the average cost of maintenance will not lessen the efforts to board-out those who have ceased to benefit by or require institutional care. Patients who become moulded into asylum life are made less and less fitted for ordinary life.

The deaths are, with two exceptions, due to natural causes. The exceptional deaths were in one case due to acute mania, cardiac failure, and broken ribs, and in the other case to general paralysis, pneumonia, and broken ribs. These formed the subjects of inquiry by the Procurator-Fiscal and the General Board, and the results of these investigations have been communicated to the District Board. The remaining 47 deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 15 cases, to brain lesions in 10 cases, to consumption and other tubercular diseases in 8 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to kidney affections in 2 cases, to enteritis in 2 cases, and to syphilis and senile decay each in 1 case. In 39 instances, or in the satisfactory proportion of 82·9 per cent., a *post mortem* examination was made. Dr. Hannah continues to record the results of these autopsies in a most careful and intelligent manner. A summary of the pathological conditions present is made in each case, and the primary and contributory causes of death are fully stated.



The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Four casualties are recorded, 2 of which have been previously referred to, and the other 2 consist of (1) fracture of ribs which on investigation was found due to an accidental fall, (2) fracture of right femur caused by the patient running under a falling tree in mistake. Two escapes have occurred, one of which was permanent.

The changes in the nursing staff have been far more numerous than is desirable in the interests of the patients. Apparently due care is taken in investigating the character and qualifications of the applicants, but the number of dismissals and of those asked to resign to prevent their discharge show that the selection was, in some instances, unfortunate. Six have been dismissed and 6 asked to resign. No less than 43 per cent. of the female staff have since last visit either resigned or been dismissed. It was expected that the nurses' home, with its most comfortable accommodation, coupled with improved conditions of service, would have been effective in reducing the changes to a minimum.

Among a nursing staff of 107 persons, 36 have resigned, 6 have been dismissed, and 42 have been engaged. It is understood that a Committee of the District Board are at present inquiring as to the causes of these frequent changes and into other matters affecting the staff. Only 6, or 14 per cent., of the male attendants are married and provided with house accommodation. In one Scottish asylum there are 60 per cent. of the male staff who are so provided for, and the results as regards duration of service and good conduct are most satisfactory. It is therefore strongly recommended that additional cottages be erected in order to secure a more stable staff. For day duty there are 31 attendants and 12 nurses in the male, and 38 nurses in the female divisions, which figures give a proportion of about 1 to 8½ patients. The staff in charge of patients by night consists of 9 attendants and 17 nurses. Thirteen patients are reported to have wetted their beds last night.

The proportion of patients usefully employed, especially of the women, is not so high as is desirable; 62·9 per cent. of the men and only 43 per cent. of the women are daily registered as being engaged in useful occupations. The number of men employed on the farm is only 40, or 11 per cent., and of those working as garden and ground labourers 74, or 30·3 per cent. This asylum is amply provided with farm land, and full use should be made of it as a means of engaging the male patients in outdoor work, which is one of the best therapeutic agents in their mental and bodily treatment—in other words, those employed on the farm, garden, and the grounds might with advantage be largely increased.

The number of patients confined to bed is 65 men and 89 women, or 154 in all, being over 22 per cent. of the number resident. The average percentage of patients confined to bed in Scottish asylums is 8·1, but in many of the best asylums the average is under that figure. For instance, the percentage in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum is 6·6, in Stirling 6·6, in Ayr 6·9, in Fife 4·9, and in Hartwood 7·8. The Woodilee Asylum shows a percentage of 10·1, and of Hawkhead Asylum 10·2. It is evident from these figures that the patients in this asylum are confined to bed to an extent far beyond what is deemed beneficial in other asylums. The good effect of bed treatment in certain cases, especially in the early stages of acute insanity, is widely acknowledged, but many of the patients in this asylum are kept in bed for very long periods for reasons which wholly differ from those usually regarded as making bed treatment proper.

The patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. There were many appeals for discharge, which were as usual discussed with Dr. Parker. One complaint of ill-usage was made, which on investigation was found to be grossly exaggerated. The clothing of the patients was neat and of good quality, and their personal condition generally satisfactory. The dinners seen during the visit were sufficient and not unpopular. The serving of the meals in both the general and hospital dining-halls was not as orderly as it might be. The number of patients who attended Divine service last Sunday was 266, and of those who are present at associated entertainments is 251.

The various wards were clean, bright, and well ventilated. The asylum is maintained in good order, repainting being constantly in progress. The new mess-room for the staff is an excellent addition to the asylum, and serves its

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
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Appendix B.  
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purpose in an efficient manner. An assistant matron presides at each meal. The completion of the extension of the nurses' home is being delayed owing to trade disputes. The fire brigade was seen at practice, and the amount and pressure of water appeared to be adequate for any emergency.

The annual cost for maintenance per patient was, until May 1904, £33 0s. 10d.—the highest in Scotland—but it is fully anticipated that it will be less for the year ending May 1905. An inquiry by the District Board into the expenditure in the asylums under their charge is about to be made.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
30th and 31st October 1905.

The following figures show the changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 4th May 1905, . . . . .	364	336	700
Admitted, . . . . .	74	76	150
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	39	31	70
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	28	26	54
Died, . . . . .	14	11	25
On register 29th October 1905, . . . . .	357	344	701

One woman was absent on probation and one woman on pass ; with these exceptions, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The considerable discharge of unrecovered patients has done much to maintain the population at practically the same figure as when the asylum was last visited.

The deaths are all due to natural causes. These causes were verified by *post mortem* examination in 18 instances. The following are the assigned causes :—Cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral softening in 8 instances, general paralysis in 4 instances, heart disease in 4 instances, tuberculosis in 4 instances, epilepsy in 2 instances, and kidney disease, bronchitis, and cervical abscess in 1 instance each.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The Register of Accidents contains four entries, three of which refer to fractures of bones and one to a bruise of the face. The fractures involved ribs in the case of two male patients and a bone of the forearm in the case of a male patient. There are no circumstances of a suspicious nature attending the occurrence of any of the above injuries, and all of them were fully inquired into and intimated to the proper authorities immediately upon their detection.

It is satisfactory to observe that the employment of the patients in useful work is duly attended to. The Daily Register shows that on the last full working day preceding the visit 453 patients—237 men and 216 women—were engaged in work. Two hundred and twenty-five patients—114 men and 111 women—are returned as incapable of doing any work owing to mental or physical infirmity, and 6 men and 15 women refuse to work. These figures show that about 67 per cent. of all the inmates are at present capable of employment, and, judging from the experience of the other institutions, this number is possibly capable of extension. On the day in question 154 men (43 per cent. of the male population) were working on the farm and garden. It is satisfactory to record this fact, for the chief justification for an asylum farm is the employment it affords to able-bodied male patients who should be able to perform a fair share of the labour. But the numerical strength of the paid farm and garden staff in this asylum is too high to make it reasonable to suppose that the patients do more than an incidental and inconsiderable proportion of the work.

The staff of ordinary nurses and attendants, exclusive of head attendants, number 103. Of that number, 8 men and 12 women resigned and 2 men and 1 woman were dismissed in the period covered by this report. Twenty-three persons—12 men and 11 women—were engaged. There are 76 nurses and



attendants on day duty, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to 9 patients, and there are 27 nurses and attendants on night duty, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to 26 patients. The day staff is numerically high, but the night staff is exceptionally so. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The inspection of the patients left the impression that they are as comfortably treated as could be reasonably expected. As a whole they were quiet and contented in their demeanour, with the exception of a few of the female patients in the main asylum, who were somewhat turbulent. Excellent dinners were provided for the inmates on the days of the visit. In the main dining-hall grace was sung by a choir of nurses to the accompaniment of a harmonium, and many of the patients joined in the singing. Royal and District Asylums.  
Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch.

The wards and dormitories were found generally in good order, more especially in the male division of the main asylum, in the sanatorium for consumptive patients, and in the villa for farm workers.

The number of patients in the asylum who suffer from phthisis is not at present sufficient to occupy the 68 beds provided in the sanatorium. It is therefore a matter worthy of consideration whether the building might not be used for the accommodation of some other class of patients and the actively phthisical patients treated in another department of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
6th, 7th, and 8th June 1905. Glasgow District Asylum Woodilee.

There were on the 6th inst. 507 males and 446 females, or 953 patients in all, on the register of the asylum. All were seen in the course of the visit and afforded an opportunity of making any statement they desired. Except on the score of detention, no grievance or complaint was proffered which calls for comment.

One of the dates of the previous visit was 15th November 1904, and in the interval the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	97	79	176
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	26	30	56
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	12	12	24
Died, . . . . .	35	30	65

During the period under review there has been an increase of 24 in the number of males and of 7 in that of the females. The asylum, exclusive of the children's home, has, according to present requirements as to floor space, accommodation for 478 males and 482 females. In the male dormitories there are 19 patients in excess of the number they can properly accommodate, but in the female divisions there are 56 empty beds. In the male hospital and chronic blocks 34 of the patients' beds are occupied by members of the staff. If a home for unmarried attendants were provided, these beds would be available for patients, and this section of the male staff would then have the advantages and comforts of a separate residence such as are now enjoyed by the nurses in their home. The duties of both are practically the same and equally harassing, and it seems only right that attendants should be as well provided for as the nurses. At present the attendants sleep under conditions that may disturb their rest.

An increase of the accommodation for male patients is about to be made by an extension of West Muckcroft and by internal alterations at East Muckcroft. Plans for these improvements were examined and recommended for approval. These two houses, when extended and improved, will accommodate 36 men and 6 women and the necessary staff.

It is observed that since last visit the number of improved or unrecovered patients boarded out or sent home to relatives is only 4. It is, however, understood that fresh lists of those suitable for this mode of provision have been made by Dr. Marr, and that arrangements are in progress by the parochial officials for boarding them out in rural districts. It is by the transference of such patients to private dwellings that undue accumulation is prevented and the recurring need of an increase of asylum accommodation obviated.



Appendix B. With one exception, the deaths were from natural and ordinary causes and were followed by *post mortem* examination in 48 instances, or 73·8 per cent. Commissioners' Entries. The assigned causes of death were as follows:—gross cerebral lesions in 13 cases, cardiac affections in 10 cases, general paralysis in 12 cases, senile decay in 13 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, exhaustion from acute mania in 4 cases, marasmus in 2 cases, pneumonia in 3 cases, chronic bronchitis in 2 cases, and enteritis and asphyxia each in 1 case.

Royal and District Asylums. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee. The new laboratory is in complete working order, and is said by Dr. Marr to be fully justifying its existence by giving an added interest to the medical work of the asylum. There was abundant evidence of its elaborate equipment being taken advantage of, various researches being seen in progress. The ample scope of the laboratory, coupled with Dr. Marr's zeal and interest in such work, will do all that is possible to stimulate the medical staff to follow up their cases by scientific investigation. The ordinary pathological work of the asylum, such as *post mortem* examinations, is now carried on under healthier conditions than formerly. By the erection of the laboratory, rooms in the administrative centre, which were for many years used for scientific work, have been set free for their original purpose, viz., the accommodation of the asylum staff, and the old *post mortem* rooms have been utilised in a much-needed extension of the workshops.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint. Four patients have been secluded, 1 on 12 occasions, 1 on 4 occasions, and 2 each on 1, on account of maniacal excitement. Three patients have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The Register of Accidents contains 9 entries—5 refer to injuries which were slight in character, 3 to a fracture or dislocation of a bone, all of which were accidentally sustained, and 1 to a suicide by hanging. This patient went unobserved up a stair and got through one of the openings of a window leading to a brush-room and there hanged himself by means of his cravat from one of the brush-pegs. The glass in this window has been replaced by strong wire-netting.

The changes among the nursing staff have been as follows:—8 attendants and 13 nurses have resigned; 1 attendant and 3 nurses have been dismissed; 1 attendant has died, and 10 attendants and 15 nurses have been engaged. One of the dismissals was for striking a patient. The staff comprises 45 on the male side and 52 on the female side, which gives a ratio of 1 to every 11 men and 1 to every 9 women. The night staff consists of 12 in the male and of 11 in the female division. It is recorded with satisfaction that 21 members of the male staff, or 46 per cent., are married and provided with suitable house accommodation on the asylum estate. This is, without doubt, the best means of avoiding many and frequent changes, and of retaining capable and trustworthy attendants. The nurses' home is in occupation, 86 being in residence. It is under the charge of an assistant matron, who is specially qualified by previous experience for the duty devolving on her. The house has throughout been brightly and tastefully painted and papered, and every room substantially and comfortably furnished. It is hoped that the improved conditions of service which are effected by the advantages and comfort of the home will be instrumental in attracting suitable nurses and in preventing those who prove themselves competent from leaving without sufficient cause.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is creditable to the management, being 73 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women. The number of men engaged at work on the farm is 79 and of those on the grounds and garden 172, or 251 in all. The percentage of those employed outside is 49, which may be regarded as satisfactory in view of the fact that the patients are drawn from an urban population. A room on the female side which has hitherto served as a dormitory for nurses is now used as a workroom for patients. At the time of the visit it contained 22 patients, all of whom were engaged at sewing or working sewing machines. This room is a useful addition to the accommodation of those so employed. The number who attend Divine service is 455, or 49 per cent. of the inmates. The associated entertainments usually attract 404 patients, or 42 per cent.

The behaviour of the patients was, on the whole, very orderly, the manifestations of noisy excitement being few and slight. In the matters of dress and personal tidiness the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory.

The dinners seen during the visit were palatable and liberal meals, and Appendix B. enquiry from the more intelligent patients elicited no complaint either as to quality or quantity of their food. The service of the meals was orderly and Commissioners' Entries. expeditious.

The general health of the asylum is good, only 8·7 per cent. of the inmates being confined to bed, a percentage which is about the average in Scottish District Asylums. The larger of the two pavilions, containing 50 beds, is now used as the reception-house. Every patient admitted is treated in this house for the period the mental condition indicates. As its arrangements are wholly devoid of asylum features, being purely hospital in character, the environments of those patients who are curable are such as to conduce to early recovery. It may therefore be truly said that every means and method are provided in this house for the cure of those in whom recovery is possible. Of the 176 admitted since last visit, 46 patients have been discharged recovered from the reception-house without having to be sent to the main building. The impression produced by the inspection of the hospital wards and of the reception-house and sanatorium was that the medical treatment and care of their inmates was both able and painstaking, and that the opportunities for clinical study are fully taken advantage of. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.

The wards throughout presented a very pleasant and comfortable appearance. The repainting of the main building has been completed, and consequently its aspect is brighter and more cheerful. The bedding was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. It is recommended that some means of preventing access by the patients to the outside escape staircases be provided—at present these stairs are quite open, and patients with suicidal impulses could without hindrance climb them and throw themselves over from a considerable height.

The case books are properly kept, and the registers were examined and found written up to date.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
25th, 26th, and 27th October 1905.

The asylum was last visited on the 6th June of the present year. Since then the following changes have occurred:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	
On Register 6th June 1905,	507	446	953
Admitted,	55	52	107
Discharged recovered,	21	19	40
Discharged unrecovered,	24	22	46
Died,	22	11	33
On Register 26th October 1905,	495	446	941

All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The decrease in the population recorded in the above statement falls to be attributed mainly to the extensive discharge of unrecovered patients, 28 of whom—13 men and 15 women—were boarded out with strangers, while 3 men and 2 women were handed over to the care of relatives.

The causes of death are all natural, and may be classified as follows:—Five deaths are attributed to each of the following diseases, namely, senile debility, heart disease, general paralysis, and tuberculosis; 8 of the deaths were due to cerebral hæmorrhage and brain softening, and each of the following diseases is assigned as the cause of one death, namely, cystitis, pneumonia, exophthalmic goitre, epilepsy, and cancer. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 23 instances.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Accidents, neither of which was followed by serious effects, and they were both in their nature comparatively unimportant.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 woman on account of violent conduct. This patient was seen in seclusion at the time of the visit, and although she was quiet when seen, the medical officers stated that her attacks upon her fellow-patients rendered this form of isolation necessary.

Appendix B. The record of the employment of patients is a highly creditable one. Six hundred and sixty-six patients are returned as working. Deducting 73 men and 50 women, who assist the attendants in housework, there remain 308 men and 235 women who are engaged in more or less useful and productive labour. Two hundred and fifty-eight men are returned as working on the farm and garden. The rest are working as tradesmen of various kinds. The field for the employment of female patients is necessarily more limited, but this drawback is overcome by the large numbers who are kept steadily at work.

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Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee

Since last visit 18 attendants—9 men and 9 women—have been engaged, and 14—4 men and 10 women—have resigned. No member of the staff has been dismissed. The ordinary staff of the attendants on day duty numbers in all 99 persons, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  patients, and there are 25 persons on night duty, which gives a proportion of 1 to about  $37\frac{1}{2}$  patients. This is numerically a comparatively high staff, but there are special circumstances of a local nature, some of which have been mentioned in previous reports, which help to account for it.

The patients were free from complaints calling for interference. The demeanour and conduct of the inmates was, with the exception of one or two of the women, remarkably quiet and orderly. Their dress was universally neat and suitable.

The patients were seen at dinner on the first two days of the visit. These two meals were substantial and well cooked, and were apparently appreciated. The service of the food was expeditious and well organised.

The various wards and dormitories were found in a very satisfactory condition. The former were bright and cheerful and the latter were clean and in good order.

The numbers of patients attending Divine service last Sunday were 357 men and 131 women, and the numbers attending the associated amusements during the week were 352 men and 101 women. The total numbers are satisfactory, but the female patients did not appear at these associated gatherings in adequate proportion.

The attention of the District Board is directed to a paragraph in the preceding entry regarding the unprotected nature of the outside escape staircases. These staircases were examined, and the opinion that they are a source of danger in the case of patients with a tendency to suicide is concurred in.

The case books and other numerous records of the clinical work performed by the medical staff are elaborately kept and do them great credit.

The registers were examined and found correct.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
15th and 16th March 1905.

There were on the 15th instant 524 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 males and 6 females are private patients, and 290 men and 220 women are paupers. One male has since last visit been transferred from the pauper to the private list. With the exception of 1 woman who is absent on probation, and 3 men absent on pass, all were resident and individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 17th August 1904 the following changes in the population have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	3	72	72	148
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	2	30	38	70
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	15	9	24
Died, . . . . .	—	1	17	26	44

Since last visit there has been an increase of 9 in the number of males and a decrease of 1 in that of the females.

The following statement shows the number of males and females chargeable to Govan on the register of the asylum at 1st January of the six years from 1900 to 1905 :—



	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix B.
1900, . . . . .	224	242	466	Commissioners'
1901, . . . . .	216	235	451	Entries.
1902, . . . . .	232	216	448	
1903, . . . . .	248	235	483	Royal and
1904, . . . . .	256	204	460	District
1905, . . . . .	290	217	507	Asylums.

It will be observed from this statement that during these six years the number of males has increased by 66, while that of the females has decreased by 25. During the same period the male admissions have exceeded those of the female by 105. The number of pauper males at present on the register exceeds that of the females by 70.

The accommodation of the asylum, including the workshop block and farm house, has been carefully measured and detailed by Dr. Watson, and the result is that, according to present requirements as to floor space, the present capacity of the asylum is for 305 men and 260 women. There are 298 men and 226 women resident; consequently the margin of spare accommodation is only for 7 men, while that for women is 34. It will be clear from the foregoing figures that if the growth in the male population continues to be as great as in the last six years, and if no adequate relief can be obtained by boarding out, a large extension on the male side such as is proposed by the District Board will be fully required. As there is no spare accommodation in the wards of Govan Poorhouse or at the Kirklands Asylum, the annual increment in the number of Govan patients, which is inevitable, will have to be provided for in this asylum. In view of the decreasing number of females and of the considerable amount of vacant accommodation in the female divisions, it is not necessary to provide any extension, and it is hoped it may not be necessary for many years. The erection of buildings not immediately required tends to undue accumulation by lessening the efforts to board out suitable patients in private dwellings. Though it cannot be hoped that this mode of providing for certain of the insane will prevent the necessity for extension, yet efforts in this direction should be constantly made. The percentage of Govan patients thus provided for is a low one when compared with that of other large urban parishes; Edinburgh has 25 per cent. of its patients in private dwellings, Dundee 24, Glasgow 19, and Govan 15. There can be no good reason why Govan should have a lower percentage than that of the other parishes named. Dr. Watson has now drawn up a list of 17 men and 2 women as suitable for trial in private dwellings. The number of women might with advantage be increased. There will be no lack of effort on the part of the Inspector of Poor in securing suitable guardians and homes for these patients.

The deaths since last visit were all due to natural causes, which were verified by *post mortem* examinations in 29 instances, or in 66 per cent. of the deaths. In 14 cases the causes are registered as cerebral disease, in 7 as general paralysis, in 5 as heart disease, in 6 as consumption, in 4 as cancer, in 3 as exhaustion from acute mental affections, in 2 as bronchitis, and in 1 case each as senile decay, intestinal obstruction, and pneumonia. The Pathological Journal and medical records continue to be fully and efficiently kept.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. In 2 instances they refer to the use of the jacket in the treatment of 2 patients, and in 7 instances to the seclusion of 7 patients for periods varying from 4 to 8 hours on account of violent excitement. Five casualties are recorded, 4 of which involved a fracture of a bone, due in 2 cases to accidental falls, in 1 case to an assault by a fellow-patient, and in 1 case to a struggle with an attendant, to whom no blame could be attributed. The fifth casualty was not of a serious character. Four patients have escaped, but they were all safely brought back.

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows :—6 attendants and 8 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants have been dismissed, and 11 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were due in 1 case to ill-treatment of a patient, and in the other to the use of offensive language. The day staff comprises, exclusive of head attendants and head nurse, 26 attendants and 25 nurses, which gives a ratio of 1 to every 11 male and 1 to every 9 female patients. Six attendants and 5 nurses form the night staff.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners  
 Entries.  
 Royal and  
 District  
 Asylums.  
 Govan District  
 Asylum,  
 Hawkhead.

As the accommodation originally provided for the staff is now inadequate—in fact, there are at present 7 attendants and 4 nurses occupying patients' rooms—the District Board have resolved to erect two blocks, each to contain 20 bedrooms and a sitting-room. These will undoubtedly be most useful additions to the resources of the asylum, and it is hoped that they will prove instrumental in lessening the changes among the attendants and nurses. It is recommended that the sitting-room for the attendants be made large enough to accommodate a billiard-table. Such a provision in the male homes of other asylums is largely taken advantage of with many beneficial results.

As regards the asylum, great credit can be given to the condition in which the wards and dormitories of the hospital and female division of the main building were found. These sections have been repainted and redecorated, and present a clean and cheerful appearance. Progress is being made with the repainting of the male division. The whole of the outside wood-work of the asylum has been repainted. The heating arrangements of the wards have not proved efficient, and it is understood that a system of hot-water pipes and radiators is about to be tried. The beds and bedding were in the best of order, and the coverings were ample for the season. The workshop block affords accommodation for 32 patients, and its arrangements are proving satisfactory for their care and comfort. A boot-room and an additional closet have been provided in the courtyard.

Every inmate was given an opportunity of making any statement desired, and no complaint calling for mention was made. The appeals for discharge were fewer than usual. The personal condition of the patients and the neat and tidy appearance of the clothing gave assurance of proper attention to these matters on the part of the staff. Quietude and good order prevailed generally. The dinners were abundant and savoury meals, of which approval was freely expressed by the more intelligent patients. The orderly and efficient manner in which the meals are served merits commendation. The health of the institution appears to be very satisfactory. There are 50 patients, or 9·4 per cent., confined to bed, but none are suffering from disease of a zymotic character. Of the 182 employed, 97 are engaged in the outside work of the farm, garden, and grounds. Of the women, 68 per cent. are registered as usefully employed.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 17th and 18th October 1905.

The asylum was last visited on the 15th March of the present year. Since then the following changes in population have occurred :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 15th March 1905,	8	6	290	220	524
Admitted, - - -	1	2	62	58	123
Discharged recovered, - 0	1	1	28	26	55
Discharged unrecovered, - 0	0	0	29	13	42
Died, - - - - -	1	1	28	11	41
On register 18th Oct. 1905,	8	6	267	228	509

With the exception of 2 men, who were absent on pass, all the patients were resident. There is a decrease of 23 in the male pauper inmates, and an increase of 8 in the female pauper inmates—in all, a decrease of 15 since last visit. This decrease is mainly due to the large number of unrecovered patients who were discharged. The recovery rate has certainly been high (44 per cent. on the admissions), and the death rate has also been high, but the judicious removal of unrecovered patients is the only sure method of checking the undue accumulation of chronic patients. Besides the transfer of 12 patients to other asylums, it is recorded with much satisfaction that in the period covered by this report 5 men were sent to the lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse; 6 men and 6 women were sent to the care of their friends; and that 11 men and 2 women were boarded out with strangers. In all, 30 unrecovered patients, whose continued residence in the asylum



was considered to be unnecessary for their own welfare, were removed to other care. Appendix B.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 14 instances, to gross brain diseases in 9 instances, to heart disease in 5 instances, to phthisis and tuberculosis in 5 instances, to pneumonia and bronchitis in 4 instances, and to syncope, asphyxia from epilepsy, pernicious anæmia and senile decay in 1 instance each. Twenty-five *post mortem* examinations were made. Commissioners' Entries.

There are 36 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 2 persons for surgical reasons and of 1 person on account of violence and excitement, and to the seclusion of 5 persons on account of violent excitement. Royal and District Asylums.

The only entry in the Register of Accidents refers to the sudden death of a patient from syncope, due to natural causes. Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

The record of the employment of patients shows that at the time of the visit 322 patients were industrially employed. Among the principal forms of occupation detailed are the farm and garden, which afforded work to 86 of the male patients; the laundry and kitchen, where 40 women work; and needle-work, which was engaged in by 63 of the female patients.

All the patients resident were seen in the course of the visit. Their quiet and orderly behaviour, the absence of complaints calling for mention, their dress and personal tidiness—all deserve the highest commendation. The general health of the patients was also satisfactory, and an examination of the dinners on each of the days of the visit fully justifies the conclusion that they are liberally fed. The dinner on the first day consisted of Irish stew and a milk pudding, and on the second day of vegetable soup followed by boiled beef and potatoes. The food was all of the best quality, and its cooking and serving were both as good as could be desired or expected.

The institution throughout was found in admirable order. The day-rooms, which have been newly painted, were bright and clean, and it was satisfactory to observe that they are more plentifully supplied with objects calculated to interest and attract the patients. The dormitories and bedding were clean and in a thoroughly satisfactory state. Most of the dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors in the asylum and hospital blocks have been painted in bright effective colours, which has added greatly to the brightness and appearance of the interior of the institution.

The Hawkhead farm-house is now ready for the reception of 18 male patients who are soon to be transferred from the main asylum. Including this available accommodation, the following statement shows the present position of the population and space of the asylum:—

	ASYLUM.		HOSPITAL.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Beds,	207	159	102	106	309	265	574
Patients,	174	145	99	89	273	234	507
Vacant beds,	33	14	3	17	36	31	67

It is seen from this statement that there are at this date (17th October) 67 vacant beds in the asylum—36 for men and 31 for women—and that 47 of these are in the main asylum and 20 in the hospital. But although there are 20 vacant beds in the hospital, it unfortunately happens that the male side of that building, and more especially the infirmary ward, is overcrowded. There are eleven more patients in this ward than it can properly accommodate. In consequence, the patients cannot receive that amount of care and attention which their infirmities call for. It is therefore urgently necessary that the District Board should proceed without delay with the erection of the new block for infirm patients. In the meantime, however, some temporary means must be resorted to to overcome the difficulty presented by the large number of senile infirm and prematurely broken-down male patients. Dr. Watson has suggested the utilisation of the large apartment in the asylum known as the Boot-hall, which is at present used as a store-room. By converting the adjoining porch into lavatory accommodation, and by adding extra roof lights, as has been done in the corresponding room on the female side, it is believed that more or less efficient temporary provision could thus be made for about 15 bedridden patients. Such an arrangement, or any similar one that may be made, could only be regarded as a makeshift, which



Appendix B. might be used in times of emergency like the present, until the new buildings are opened.

Commissioners' Entries. The ordinary staff of attendants and nurses on day duty consists on the male side of 27 persons, or 1 to about 10 patients; and on the female side of 25 persons, or 1 to about 9 patients. There are 6 men and 5 women on night duty in the male and female wards respectively. Of this staff of over 60 persons, 11 men and 11 women resigned since last visit, and 2 men were dismissed, one for absenting himself from duty without leave and the other for concealing certain material facts at the time of his engagement. An examination of the causes which led to the resignation of the 22 persons referred to shows that only in 3 instances was no cause assigned. In each of the remaining instances the assigned reason for leaving appears to have been sufficient.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Govan District Asylum,  
Hawkhead.

The exit from the dormitories in the workshop block is inadequate in the event of an outbreak of fire. The risks of fire are increased by the fact that the wards are situated over the joiners' and upholsterers' departments. Dr. Watson stated that it is the intention of the Committee to line the ceilings of the workshops with non-inflammable material. This would certainly have a protective influence, but the fuller safety of the patients appears to require some form of alternative exit, and this point is recommended to the earnest attention of the District Board.

Since the foregoing report was written Dr. Watson has suggested that the west dormitory on the first floor of the front block of the asylum might be used to receive the infirm male patients for whom there is no room in the hospital block. If this dormitory can be conveniently spared it will form a better means of temporary accommodation for these cases than the Boot-hall referred to in the preceding portion of the report.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correct.

Haddington District Asylum.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th March 1905.

The following statement shows the present state of the population of the asylum and the changes that have occurred since last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 21st October 1904,	3	8	70	83	164
Admitted,	—	2	6	7	15
Discharged recovered,	—	—	1	2	3
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	3	1	4
Died,	—	2	5	5	12
On register at this date,	3	8	67	82	160

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference, since last visit, of 1 woman from the private to the pauper list. The patients were all resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay in 5 cases, to tuberculosis or phthisis in 3 cases, and to epilepsy, bronchitis, cancer, and pneumonia in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 7 instances. It is interesting to notice that in the case of 9 of the patients who died the age at death was over 60 years and in 4 of the 9 it was over 70. Four of the cases whose deaths are attributed to senile decay and who were of advanced age and labouring under physical disablement were, on an average, less than 2 years in the institution.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. No patient has escaped and no patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion in the interval covered by this report. These negative facts reflect very favourably upon the management of the asylum.

It is gratifying to record that there has been no change among the nurses or attendants since last visit. It was seen with approval that the male sick-room is under the charge of a female nurse. This innovation has, it is understood, proved successful and advantageous to the patients. The population of the asylum has slightly decreased in the period dealt with in this report, but the decrease has been due to the proportionately large

number of deaths among old and infirm patients. There is unfortunately no evidence of any response on the part of the majority of the parishes to the request of the District Board that harmless unrecovered patients should be removed from the asylum to private dwellings. The parishes of Haddington and Tranent are, it is learned, moving in the matter, and it is hoped that other Parish Councils may in time follow their example. The District Board should not relax their efforts in this direction, for, as has been pointed out in previous reports, this is the only way of preventing an undue accumulation of chronic patients in the asylum.

In the meantime the District Board are considering the best means of enlarging the asylum. There are three schemes now before them, viz. :—(1) Adding to the present buildings ; (2) erecting two separate villas to accommodate between 40 and 50 patients each ; or (3) purchasing the neighbouring mansion-house and estate of Alderston. Of the two first proposals the opinion of the General Board is strongly in favour of the erection of villas and opposed to any extension of the main asylum. The proposal to purchase Alderston had not been suggested when a deputation of the District Board recently interviewed the General Board on this subject, but the reporter is inclined to view the latter proposal favourably, and he believes that it would meet with the approval of his colleagues. The mansion-house of Alderston could be easily and speedily adapted for the accommodation of patients and at a comparatively moderate cost. Similar provision for the accommodation of pauper patients has been made by the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum at their branch establishment at Daviot, and the Inverness District Board has recently purchased the mansion-house and farm of Kinmylies as an addition to their asylum. A few years ago the Edinburgh Parish Council extended the accommodation of the lunatic wards of the Craiglockhart Poorhouse by adapting the mansion-house of Middleton Hall, in the parish of Uphall, for the reception of 65 patients. Each of the above-mentioned extensions has proved highly successful, and they have all afforded the patients who occupy them a healthier and more natural life than could possibly be provided in the wards of an ordinary institution. In considering this question it should be remembered that no form of addition to the asylum will cost less than from £100 to £120 per bed, and that the total cost of such additions would probably equal one-half of what is understood to be the purchase price of the estate and mansion-house of Alderston. When it is considered that the present asylum farm is only held on lease, and that the 300 acres or so of land attached to Alderston would become the property of the Board, the arguments in favour of purchase are greatly strengthened.

The water supply of the asylum has been rendered more satisfactory and more abundant by connecting the 3-inch pipe from the town of Haddington with the asylum's 2-inch pipe. It is proposed to extend the 3-inch pipe to the asylum ; in this way it is hoped that the supply of water and the pressure will be sufficient for every emergency.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. The dress of the patients of both sexes was neat, clean, and in good repair. There was a total absence of noisy excitement in the wards. There were no complaints of any kind. The dinner to-day consisted of broth, beef, with bread and potatoes ; it was well cooked, properly served, and sufficient in quantity.

The institution was found in admirable order. All the apartments were scrupulously clean, bright, and well ventilated.

Two of the nurses, a man and a woman, passed the necessary examinations last November and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. A tailor, who also acts as an attendant, has been added to the staff of the asylum.

The case-books and medical records of the patients are very carefully kept by Dr. Ronaldson and Dr. Grant. The registers were examined and found correct.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th October 1905.

There are 155 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 3 men and 8 women are private patients, and 65 men and 79 women are paupers. All were in residence and seen in the course of the visit.

The changes among the patients since the date of last report are as follows :—

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
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Appendix B.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted . . . . .	9	16	25
	Discharged recovered . . . . .	4	9	13
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	1	5	6
	Died . . . . .	6	5	11

Haddington District Asylum.

During the period under review there has been a reduction of 5 in the number on the register, due to a large percentage of recoveries and a high rate of mortality. Of the 6 discharged unrecovered 2 have been boarded out in private dwellings by the parish of Tranent. During the present year 4 patients, 2 chargeable to Haddington and 2 to Tranent, have been so provided for, and the efforts of these parishes in this direction are to be commended. The inactivity of other parishes toward the question of removing patients who have ceased to benefit by or to need asylum care is to be regretted. The number of admissions from 1st January 1905 to present date is 34, the number for the year 1904 was only 30, and it is therefore probable that the admission rate for 1905 will exceed that of any previous year. The following statement shows the growth of the resident population since 1880 :—

At 1st January.	Males.	Females.	Totals
1880	41	52	93
1885	52	57	109
1890	56	59	115
1895	60	67	127
1900	59	82	141
1905	71	89	160

During the above period there has been an increase of 30 in the number of men and 37 in that of women, or of 67 in all.

The dayrooms have, according to present requirements as to floor-space, accommodation for 56 men and 80 women. A dayroom in the female division of sufficient size for 11 patients is at present being reserved as a sitting and dining-room for the nurses. In view of the overcrowded condition of the dining-hall, the appropriation of this room for this purpose is temporarily approved of, as unless nurses are adequately and comfortably accommodated they will not remain in the service of the asylum. The dayroom space for the female patients has consequently been decreased, and at present only provides properly for 69 women. There are at this date 12 men and 18 women in excess of the proper number. The District Board have resolved to extend the asylum by the erection of two villas, and it is understood that plans are at present in course of preparation.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 4 cases, to phthisis in 3 cases, and to senile decay, peritonitis, Bright's disease, and epilepsy, each in 1 case. The high proportion of 27 per cent. of the deaths from phthisis points to one of the evil consequences of overcrowding. In the very creditable proportion of 90·9 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or of seclusion in the treatment of the patients. There have been no casualties and no escapes since last visit.

The changes in the staff have, unfortunately, been numerous—5 attendants, 2 nurses, and 5 servants have resigned, 1 nurse has been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. Tuition in mental nursing is carried on during the winter months, and two of the staff have obtained by examination the certificate of proficiency.

The number of patients engaged in industrial occupations continues to be large, 52 men and 71 women being registered as daily employed in useful work. Every advantage is taken of the asylum farm for the healthy outdoor employment of the male inmates, and the efficient and energetic manner in which it is managed makes it financially advantageous to the institution. The profit on the farm for the year to 15th May, 1905, was £411.

The patients were, with the exception of a few appeals for discharge,



free from complaints calling for special mention. They were quiet and well behaved, and as regards clothing and personal neatness their condition was highly satisfactory. Three men and 6 women were confined to bed; the majority of the latter were suffering from the infirmities of old age. An abundant dinner, consisting of excellent broth, beef, bread and potatoes, was served during the visit, and was evidently relished by the patients. Twelve cows are kept, and the milk supply is a liberal one.

The wards were for the most part clean, bright, and in good order. The dayrooms were well supplied with plants and other objects of decoration. The excellent condition of the beds and bedding merits commendation. The appearance of many of the passages and single rooms would be improved by repainting, and as the main building will not be interfered with during the erection of the villas there need be no delay in effecting this renovation.

The drying chambers in the laundry are, it is reported, inadequate in numbers for the work now to be overtaken, and it is recommended that they be added to and made as effective as possible.

A piece of land to the east of the asylum, about three acres in extent, which has been held on lease for many years, has recently been feued.

The books and registers were examined and, except for one small error, were found correctly and regularly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
7th, 8th, and 9th February 1905.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum.

The following changes in population have occurred in the interval covered by this report :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 28th June 1904, . . .	5	3	333	330	671
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	44	42	89
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	15	32	47
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	6	8	14
Died, . . . . .	1	2	18	14	35
On register at this date, . . . . .	5	3	338	318	664

Six men and 3 women were absent on statutory probation, leaving a resident population of 655 patients, of whom 337 were men and 318 women. As the accommodation of the asylum is only for 608 patients, it is manifest that the institution is overcrowded to the extent of 47 inmates. The proposed extension at the farm of Kinmylies will afford accommodation for 32 additional male patients, which will, when completed, give spare accommodation on the male side of the asylum. This will not, however, affect the state of the female side. It is suggested that it is yet possible to overcome the tendency to overcrowding on the female side by the judicious boarding-out of suitable cases, for as a rule women are more easily provided for in this way than men.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases :—heart disease in 7 cases, phthisis and tuberculosis in 6 cases, gross disease of the brain in 5 cases, pneumonia in 5 cases, cancer in 3 cases, general paralysis in 3 cases, and the following diseases in one case each, viz :—locomotor ataxia, Bright's disease, epilepsy, enteritis, asphyxia, and accidental drowning. *Post mortem* examinations were made in the creditable number of 28 instances.

The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries referring to the 2 last-mentioned cases of death by asphyxia and by drowning. The first fatal accident occurred in the case of a female patient who was labouring under acute mania, and who required to be artificially fed with the stomach tube. On one occasion, after the passing of the tube by one of the Medical Officers, the patient exhibited symptoms of suffocation, and though every effort was made to resuscitate her she died shortly afterwards. The second fatal accident occurred also in the case of a female patient who escaped from the asylum one evening, and was apparently making her way to the town of Inverness along the canal bank. It is presumed that in her anxiety to avoid the attendants who were sent to bring her back, she concealed herself among the bushes close to the edge of the canal, and that on emerging afterwards in

## Appendix B.

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## Royal and District Asylums.

## Inverness District Asylum.

the darkness she missed her footing and fell into the water. As the patient had never exhibited any suicidal tendencies, this account of her death seems to be the most probable one. These two unfortunate fatalities were reported in due course to the Procurator Fiscal and to the General Board of Lunacy.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 patient on account of maniacal excitement. Ten patients escaped since last visit and had been absent, each of them, for at least one night before being brought back.

The number of patients industrially employed continues very high, and is, with one exception, the highest of any asylum in Scotland. No less than 224 men out of a total population resident of 337 were, at the time of the visit, working on the farm or grounds. From every point of view, but more especially from the point of view of the mental and bodily health of the inmates themselves, outdoor employment to this extent is to be highly commended. Evidence of the beneficial effect of this kind of work was abundantly seen in the healthy appearance of the men so employed, and in the general quietness and contentment which pervaded the various wards of the asylum. Among many other economically useful pieces of work done by the patients may be mentioned the construction of the new road to the south of the asylum, which is making satisfactory progress, and the introduction of a new water supply to Kinmylies. The existing water supply to Kinmylies House and farm is obtained from springs, which for the increased population of this new addition to the asylum was not sufficient.

It was according resolved by the District Board to utilise the overflow from the curling pond near the Medical Superintendent's house. From this pond a 2-inch iron pipe has been carried to a reservoir situated on the hill above Kinmylies House, and a 3-inch iron pipe has been carried from this reservoir to the house and farm steading. The capacity of this storage pond is, it is calculated, sufficient to give 35 days' supply to a hundred persons at the rate of 50 gallons per head per day. The water has been analysed and pronounced to be good. The grounds around the laundry are in process of being laid out, and a new drying green had to be made to replace the former one which formed the site of the new workshops.

The new workshops are now in occupation. They are roomy, well lighted and substantial structures, provided with every necessary convenience for carrying on the various trades and more skilled occupations engaged in in institutions such as this. If the future work to be done in these buildings should correspond to the facilities which they afford, it will amply justify the cost of their construction which, it is believed, is less than their appearance suggests.

Among the changes and alterations effected in the interior of the asylum since the previous visit, the following are the most important. All the dormitories on the female side have been repainted and the old fire-places have been removed. The dormitories for male patients are also being repainted, but up to the present only those on the top floor have been completed. Ward E and the corridor leading to it have been repainted, and the floor of the corridor has been relaid with pitch pine wood. New teak-wood sinks have been fitted up in the scullery to replace the old and worn-out earthenware ones.

The following changes have occurred in the staff. A second Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed. Six male and 7 female attendants have resigned, and 1 male attendant has been dismissed, 8 male and 7 female attendants have been engaged. It is learned with satisfaction that 2 of the nurses obtained in November last the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

The patients at Kinmylies presented a very satisfactory and contented appearance. They have plenty of work to do in which they are interested, and the conditions of life there are more normal than in the wards of a large institution. It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board are about to increase the accommodation of this annexe from 25, which is the present number, to 57.

The general health of the patients throughout the asylum was on the whole satisfactory. Thirty-seven patients, 17 men and 20 women, were confined to bed, which so far from being a large proportion is, considering the trend of modern opinion as to the treatment of the acutely insane, a comparatively



mall number. The dinners supplied to the inmates on two of the days of the visit were seen and examined. The food was well cooked, nutritious and palatable, and no exception could be taken to it.

It is suggested that the quality of the tea at the evening meal might be improved by infusing it in a number of small vessels instead of, as at present, in a large infuser.

It was observed that the steam pipes in the kitchen, and those supplying the hot-plate in the large dining-hall are leaking, and that the escape of steam is causing damage to the woodwork. It is understood, however, that the matter has been brought under the attention of the Architect.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and it continues, under the present management, to deserve the approbation which has been bestowed upon its various features in previous reports.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

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INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th and 12th July 1905.

There were 671 patients on the register of the asylum on the 11th instant. Of these, 4 males and 5 females were private patients, and 345 males and 317 females were paupers. Six males and 6 females were absent on statutory probation with the view of testing their fitness for domestic care before being finally discharged. The period for which probation is granted is generally a year, which affords ample time to prove their suitability for the surroundings and occupations of private life. Should they fail to do so, they can at any time during that period be returned to the asylum with no expense as to medical certificates and Sheriff's Order.

Since the visit paid to the asylum on the 7th and 8th February 1905, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	0	6	29	25	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	3	14	14	31
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	0	3	3	6
Died, . . . . .	1	1	5	9	16

The result of these changes is an increase of 1 in the number of private patients, and of 6 in that of the paupers. The number in residence has increased by 4. The fall in the admission rate—from 178 for the year ending 17th May 1904 to 140 for the year to 15th May 1905—and the high proportion of recoveries during the last twelve months account for the population remaining almost stationary during the past year. The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted is 52·8.

The deaths, which indicate a low mortality, were with one exception accounted for by natural causes. They are registered as due to phthisis in 6 cases, to cardiac diseases in 3 cases, to brain affection in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, and to cancer, senile decay, and exhaustion from cold and exposure, each in 1 case. The patient who died from exposure was about to be discharged. Some delay occurred in finding him a suitable home, which probably disheartened him and caused him to wander away from parole. Search was made for him from time to time, but 15 days elapsed before he was found lying dead behind a fallen tree in a thick wood. There was no evidence of any attempt at suicide. In 15 instances, or in the very creditable proportion of 93·7 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The only zymotic disease which has occurred since last visit is measles. The malady was of a mild form, and attacked 24 male patients. They were isolated, and no case occurred on the female side.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or of seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains an entry referring to the fatal casualty previously described. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Every minor accident is fully recorded in a register by the attendant or nurse in charge of the gallery in which the casualty occurs.

The appointment of a second Assistant Medical Officer is recorded with



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Inverness District Asylum.

satisfaction, as it renders the medical staff adequate for the supervision of the increased population and of the Kinmylies extension. The changes in the nursing-staff have been as follows:—4 attendants and 6 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants have been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged. The staff for day duty gives 1 to every 11 male and 1 to every 10 female patients. There are for night duty 5 of each sex, and a night superintendent, who is a trained hospital nurse, has charge of all the arrangements in both the male and female divisions. Two attendants and 9 nurses hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and the teaching and training of the staff is systematically carried on by means of lectures and practical demonstrations. Only 15 per cent. of the male nursing staff are married and provided with house accommodation. If more cottages were available the attendants would be more satisfied and more likely to remain in the service of the asylum. This is certainly the case in those asylums where over 60 per cent. of the male staff are married and suitably housed.

Good progress is being made with the building of the extensions at Kinmylies. These additions have been carefully considered and well planned, and when completed this house will afford excellent accommodation for 54 men and 6 women, or 60 in all. Kinmylies provides a healthy country home for the industrial class of the chronic insane—its interesting environments and the work of the garden and farm conduce to contentment and physical well-being. All resident there are usefully employed, and their condition was in every respect highly satisfactory. It is recommended that the gardener's house, which immediately adjoins the new extensions, be not used as accommodation for any farm servant who has a family—it is inexpedient that children should be in close proximity to where the male insane are in residence. At no great cost the gardener's house could be made to hold from 10 to 12 male patients.

The storage pond for the water supply to Kinmylies is nearly completed. As this will be several feet deep, it should be guarded by an unclimbable fence. Its site is at the angle between the public road and the one leading to Kinmylies, altogether too exposed and suggestive for a class of patients with certain tendencies.

The steam pipes in the kitchen, which were of iron, and owing to defects were doing extensive damage to the woodwork, walls, and ceilings, have been replaced by copper ones. The result is proving most satisfactory.

The patients were on the whole contented, though several, of course, appealed for discharge. They were remarkably free from noisy excitement, and no complaints of a reasonable character were made. Their clothing was suitable, and that of the women was tastefully made and very neat in appearance. Their aspect indicated an adequate dietary and an abundance of open-air life. Thirty-nine patients, or 5·9 per cent., were confined to bed, and those who were the subjects of tubercular disease were in bed out of doors. The dinners seen during the visit were good meals and appreciated by the patients. The small tables for four in the hospital dining halls, an innovation first tried in this asylum, have been found to admit of a more orderly service of the meals, and of a better classification of the inmates.

The industrial employment of both sexes continues to merit the commendation expressed in previous reports. The fact that no less than 228, or 66 per cent., of the men are engaged at outdoor work on the farm, gardens, and grounds, shows that every advantage is taken of the land in possession of the asylum. The wards, shops, etc., employ 71 men, and the laundry, kitchen, and many other forms of indoor work give occupation for 250 women. The number who attend Divine service is about 300, and mass is celebrated once a month, at which about 46 patients attend. The Roman Catholic clergyman is remunerated for his services.

The wards were scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and most pleasant in appearance on account of the liberal supply of plants, flowers, and other objects of decoration. The renovation of the dayrooms and corridors, and the reconstruction and re-equipment of the lavatories, which have been in progress for years, are, except as to Ward K, now completed, and the accommodation throughout is consequently of a most satisfactory and efficient character. The repainting of the dormitories on the first floor has been well done by the asylum staff. The beds in many of the dormitories

are old and dilapidated, and it is recommended that they be replaced by bedsteads with wire mattresses of the latest and best design. These old bedsteads constitute a blot on an otherwise well furnished and modernly equipped institution. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept. The medical case books contain full and intelligent records of the condition and progress of the patients. Royal and District Asylums.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
17th February 1905.

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

There were at this date 115 men and 101 women—216 patients in all—on the register of the asylum. No patient was absent on probation or on pass. All were afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired. There were no complaints, and the appeals for discharge were few. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and the great tranquillity and restfulness in all the wards are very much to be commended.

The following changes in the population have taken place since 29th July 1904, the date of previous visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	37	9	46
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	23	1	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	8	13
Died, . . . . .	7	7	14

A noteworthy feature in the above figures is the large number of male admissions, but, fortunately, owing to a very high recovery rate, amounting to 62 per cent., the number of males resident has increased only by 2. Of the 13 discharged unrecovered or improved, 8 were sent to the care of relatives, 4 were transferred to the wards of Govan Poorhouse, and 1 was removed from the register after 28 days' absence by escape. Dr. Skeen entertains no anxiety as to the welfare of this patient.

The assigned causes of death are heart disease in 4 cases, cerebral lesions in 4 cases, consumption and other tubercular affections in 4 cases, senile decay in 1 case, and post-influenzal enteritis in 1 case. In five instances a *post mortem* examination was made.

There has been no case of mechanical restraint. One patient has been secluded on two occasions on account of maniacal excitement. No accident has occurred. Three patients escaped, two of whom were brought back after one night's absence.

The changes in the staff consist of 9 resignations, 3 dismissals, and 14 engagements. Two attendants and 1 nurse were dismissed, but not for misconduct affecting the patients. The day staff on the male side consists of 1 head, 3 charge, and 6 ordinary attendants, and in the female division of 3 charge and 5 ordinary nurses. For night duty there are 2 nurses and 1 attendant. The eight cottages and the male and female homes which the Committee have provided in a liberal and commendable manner as accommodation for the staff, are found to be productive of most satisfactory results. The privileges and comforts of such homes conduce to good conduct and better attention to duty. It is recorded with approval that separate mess-rooms have been provided for the attendants and nurses.

The condition of the patients was such as to create a favourable impression as to the way in which they are cared for. The clothing of both sexes was of excellent quality, well fitting, and varied as to material. The dinner served during the visit consisted of fresh fish, potatoes, and rice pudding. The fish was cooked and served with great care, so that it was unbroken. Unstinted praise can be given to the orderly service of the meal, which is an index to the efficiency of the general administration. There were 6 men and 16 women confined to bed, but only a very small proportion of whom were suffering from serious illness—except for influenza, which has prevailed since last December, the general health of the asylum is good. The employment of the patients is well attended to, and as many men are engaged in outdoor work as the limited amount of land will permit.

Appendix B. The wards, except one on the male side, which is at present being repainted, were found in good order. Since last visit improvements have been effected in several sections. Two female dormitories and the male and female sick-rooms have been repapered and repainted, which has added considerably to their brightness and cheerfulness. The attic dormitory on the male side has been most successfully reconstructed—its roof has been raised, its walls tastefully painted, three new windows have been put in, which have greatly improved its lighting and ventilation, and an outside staircase has been provided from the large window and forms an alternative exit in case of fire.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Kirklands Asylum  
Bothwell

Plans for other structural improvements in the male division have been sanctioned, and it is understood that the increase in expenditure which has been found necessary to carry them out fully has been agreed to. The two present shoe-rooms are to be converted into a well-lighted smoke-room for the patients of the two large dayrooms. The north dayroom is to be enlarged by means of an oriel window, and new lavatory and water-closet accommodation is to be erected adjoining this room. The present lavatory, which is too small and too far away, is to be converted into a shoe-room, and the adjoining mortuary is to be made into a second shoe-room. The lavatory in connection with the south dayroom is to be re-equipped, and its baths removed so as to give more elbow-room. The swimming bathroom is to be made into a general bathroom, and will suit this purpose admirably, as it is at present abundantly supplied with dressing-boxes. The nurses' dormitory which adjoins is to be reconstructed into a mortuary and pathological-room, both of which are much needed. These alterations will, without doubt, greatly improve the male accommodation and materially facilitate its administration.

The bedding was scrupulously clean, and the bed-coverings ample for the season. The whole of the mattresses have been reteased and provided with new ticking. It was, however, observed that straw palliasses are still largely in use. It is recommended that wire-woven mattresses be substituted, which, if done, would effect a sanitary improvement and complete satisfactorily the furnishing of the beds.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
28th July 1905.

The asylum was last visited on the 17th February of the present year. Since then the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 17th February 1905,	115	101	216
Admitted,	17	26	43
Discharged recovered,	7	8	15
Discharged unrecovered,	6	6	12
Died,	5	8	13
On register at this date,	114	105	219

With the exception of 1 woman, who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The movement of the population in this asylum is more active than in the average of Scottish asylums, for the reason that the admission of new patients bears a larger proportion to the average numbers resident.

A comparison of the changes in population in this asylum, with the average of Scottish asylums during the five years 1900-1904, is given below. The figures are all percentages.

	RECKONED ON AVERAGE NUMBERS RESIDENT.	RECKONED ON ADMISSIONS.		
	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Discharges Unrecovered.	Deaths.
Scottish Asylums,	32·6	37	25	28
Kirklands Asylum,	43·8	35	37	25



The deaths during the period covered by this report are registered as follows:—Heart disease, with various complications, 4 cases; pleurisy, with congestion of the lungs, 2 cases; gross brain disease, 2 cases; and dropsy, phthisis, epilepsy, kidney disease, and general paralysis, in 1 case each. Owing to the fact that the mortuary is being reconstructed, the usual *post mortem* examinations have had to be suspended meantime and until the structural alterations are completed.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

There are two entries in the Register of Accidents referring to the sudden death of a female patient, due to heart disease, and to the fracture of a collar-bone in a male attendant, who was violently thrown upon the ground by a patient. The attendant made a satisfactory recovery.

Kirklands Asylum,  
Bothwell.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One male patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Since last visit 6 female attendants resigned and 6 others were engaged.

One hundred and thirty-one patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of that number, 43 patients—14 men and 29 women—are returned as assisting the attendants in the wards. The others are more actively employed. Thus 40 men are daily employed as gardeners and field labourers, and 11 as tradesmen or in other responsible offices. Eighteen women work in the laundry and kitchen, and 15 at needlework. It is recorded with approbation that 12 women are more or less regularly employed as gardeners or field labourers. Altogether, the record of the work done by patients, considering the large proportion of recent and acute cases and the very limited amount of land possessed by the institution, is highly creditable.

The appearance of many parts of the interior of the asylum has been brightened and freshened by repainting. These include the kitchen, the dining-hall, the north female dayroom, the male sickroom, and the adjoining staircases, corridors, and single rooms. Among the structural alterations which have been practically finished are the enlargement and improvement of the north male dayroom by throwing out a large bow-window at its north end. A new lavatory, with water-closets, &c., has been built for this dayroom, a boot-room has been formed in connection with it by utilising the old mortuary, and a corridor of communication has been erected between the ward and the boot-room. The old north lavatory has been converted into a boot-room for the south male ward; the lavatory of this ward has been refitted with new sanitary appliances; and a new storeroom for the ward has been provided. The old male boot-halls have been removed and the space converted into a well-lighted and well-ventilated male dayroom capable of accommodating 20 patients. The old swimming-bath has been fitted up as a general bathroom for the male patients and contains four earthenware baths with ample dressing-room space and dressing-boxes. The old nurses' dormitory is at present in process of being converted into a mortuary and *post mortem* room. New spring mattresses are being gradually introduced to replace the old and worn straw palliasses in the dormitory beds. These now number 76.

The above changes and alterations constitute already a marked improvement in the appearance of the asylum, and when they are brought into full use they will, it is expected, facilitate administration and add to the comfort of the inmates.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience caused by the presence of workmen in the wards, and the consequent disarrangement and dust, the institution was found in remarkably good order. The patients were as a whole quiet and contented in their demeanour, and there was no noise or excitement. The dinner was seen being partaken of. It consisted of fresh fish, potatoes, and a milk pudding containing raisins. The food was, as usual, admirably served, and the patients seemed to eat it with relish. The most perfect order prevailed during the meal.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
19th and 20th April 1905.

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood

There were on the 19th instant 892 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 female is a voluntary inmate, 32 males and 44 females are private patients, and 417 males and 398 females are paupers. The voluntary boarder

Appendix B. was examined and found to be a suitable case to remain here in that capacity. Two males and 1 female have since last visit been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Of the 815 paupers, 672 are from parishes comprising the Lanark Lunacy District, and 143 are boarders from parishes outside the district. Since 20th May 1904 the Lanarkshire patients show an increase of 14.

The changes in the population since 8th November 1904 are as follows:—

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . .	6	5	41	32	84
Discharged recovered, . .	2	3	10	24	39
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	15	7	22
Died, . . . . .	4	3	19	16	42

In addition to the above changes, 2 voluntary boarders have been admitted, and 2 have left. A special register is required in which to record these changes, as they are not those of certified patients.

Of the 22 paupers discharged unrecovered, 11 were transferred to the Bangour Asylum, 3 to other asylums, 4 to the lunatic wards of Old Monkland Poorhouse, 1 on account of the expiry of the emergency certificate, 2 were boarded out, and 1 was sent to the care of relatives. The rate of discharge of improved patients to domestic care is very small. It is strongly recommended that active efforts in this direction be made so as to prevent undue accumulation. The supineness of asylum and parochial authorities towards the question of removing patients who have ceased to benefit by or to require institutional care, is one of the main factors in causing the increase in asylum populations.

The deaths since last visit resulted from natural and ordinary causes, which were verified by *post mortem* examinations in the satisfactory proportion of 81 per cent. They are registered as due to acute chest affections in 13 cases, to heart disease in 7 cases, to consumption in 6 cases, to gross brain disease in 4 cases, to chronic bronchitis in 4 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to erysipelas, cancer, and strangulated hernia each in 1 case. The records in the Pathological Journals are kept with care and intelligence. The excellent manner in which the medical case books are kept reflects most creditably on Dr. Kerr, and his assistants, Dr. Laing and Dr. Orr.

There is no entry referring to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients, but 3 have been secluded, 1 on 15 occasions and 2 on 1 occasion on account of violent excitement. One casualty has occurred: a female patient sustained a fracture of the right humerus during a struggle with the nurses. Dr. Kerr fully enquired into the circumstances and found that no blame could be attached to those in charge. A record is kept by the Assistant Medical Officers of all minor injuries and their causes, and each entry is signed by Dr. Kerr. No patient has escaped and been absent over night before being brought back.

Since last visit 1 attendant and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has died, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses have been engaged. Ill-health was the cause of the resignation of the attendant, and he has since died. The small number of changes among the nursing staff, comprising 106 persons, is a fact indicative of tactful and capable management, and of acceptable conditions of service. There cannot be the least doubt that the liberal provision by the District Board of cottages for married attendants bulks very largely as a pleasing and attractive condition of service, and as an incentive to good conduct. Sixty-eight per cent. of the male staff are married and provided with suitable house accommodation. For day duty there are 39 attendants and 6 nurses in the male, and 41 nurses in the female division, which figures give a proportion of about 1 to 10 patients on each side. For night duty there are 8 attendants and 9 nurses. A trained hospital nurse is now in charge of the female sick wards. Enquiry showed that the ratio of the staff was adequate for the class and number of patients in each ward.

The new messrooms for the staff were seen in use. They have been suitably furnished, and the table appointments are of a pleasing kind. It is understood that these new arrangements are much appreciated by the staff.

The visit left, as usual, a favourable impression regarding the carefulness and efficiency of the management. The condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory. The clothing of both sexes was of excellent quality, and neat and tidy in appearance. All the men have tweed suits, and when out at work they are provided with leather leggings. The general health of the asylum is good, only 30 men and 37 women, or 7.5 per cent. of its population, being confined to bed. The nursing arrangements in regard to the sick and the recently-admitted patients suffering from acute insanity are such as to secure their efficient care and promote their recovery. Except on the score of detention, there were no complaints calling for comment, and the behaviour was, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant and popular meals. Unstinted praise can be given to the careful manner in which the meat is carved and the food placed before the patients. There are now 22 family tables, the serving at which is done by the patients. Four hundred and forty-four patients attended Divine service last Sunday. The number who are present at associated amusements is 386.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

The men and women are usefully employed in the satisfactory proportion respectively of 73 per cent. and 68 per cent. The number of men engaged in healthy outdoor work is 245. The levelling of the recreation-field is nearing completion; it has been a large piece of work—it is estimated that 12,000 tons of soil and clay have been removed, and that if this work had been done by paid labour it would have cost over £1200. It is hoped that this ground will be further completed by the erection of a cricket pavilion. The site for the sanatorium has been excavated by patients and staff.

The plans of a sanatorium for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis have been approved of, and it is understood that contracts have been accepted for the erection of this addition to the asylum. The accommodation will be for 26 patients, and its probable cost will be about £212 a bed.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, the dayrooms being particularly bright and well supplied with plants, objects of interest, and mural decorations. The beds and bedding were in a satisfactory condition. The hot-water supply has been for many years stained with iron rust, and to remedy this new steel heaters lined with copper are in process of being provided throughout the establishment.

In order to test the efficiency of the present system for indicating an outbreak of fire an experimental alarm was given at the upper male block. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the brigade were on the spot and the water playing on this building in about 3½ minutes. As the site of the fire is by the system indicated in every section of the asylum, a member of the staff from each ward and department was speedily on the spot with a fire bucket.

The charge for maintenance per week per head is 9s. 4d. for Lanarkshire patients and 12s. 4d. for out-county and private patients. Of the 18 district asylums, 5 have a somewhat lower and 12 have a higher pauper rate of board.

The registers and books were examined and found correctly kept and written up to date.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
29th and 30th November 1905.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the previous visit are shown in the following Table:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register 19th April 1905,	33	44	416	398	891
Admitted,	6	12	68	39	125
Discharged recovered,	7	3	32	20	62
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	14	10	28
Died,	1	5	22	20	48
On register at this date,	30	47	416	387	880

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 female from the private to the pauper list and of 1 male and 1



Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

female from the pauper to the private list. Two of the female private patients are voluntary inmates.

Except 1 man who was absent on pass all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The statistics given above show a decrease of 12 in the resident number, since last visit. This decrease is due to the reduction of the extra district pauper patients by 8, and of the district pauper patients by 4 persons. There are resident at present, besides 77 private patients, 135 pauper patients from other counties, and 668 from the county of Lanark.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—To gross disease of the brain in 11 cases, to heart disease in 11 cases, to pneumonia and congestion of the lungs in 8 cases, to tuberculosis in 4 cases, to kidney disease in 3 cases, to bronchitis, epilepsy, general paralysis and cancer in 2 cases each, and to enteritis, gangrene of the lung, and asphyxia in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 39 instances. The results of these examinations are fully and carefully recorded.

All the deaths were due to natural causes except the one referred to as being due to asphyxia, which was the result of choking during a meal. The patient, a young man, had accidentally swallowed a large piece of bread which stuck in his throat, and although medical aid was at once procured and tracheotomy performed within a few minutes, it was found impossible to restore respiration. One other accident, a dislocation of the shoulder joint in a female patient, is recorded.

Six hundred and nine patients, 333 men and 276 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of the men the very large number of 240 were engaged in agricultural work. This gives a proportion of 54 per cent. of the resident male population—a proportion which is not exceeded by any other institution.

The asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order. Every section of it was scrupulously clean and bright, and the various living rooms and dormitories were suitably heated and well ventilated. The patients were quiet and orderly. There were no complaints of a reasonable kind on the female side, and on the male side the complaints, with one exception, had reference to the subject of detention. The complaint referred to was made by an epileptic patient, who stated that he had been assaulted by an attendant. The evidence showed that at the time of the alleged assault the patient was not sufficiently clear-minded to know what occurred; that he had not been ill-treated, and that the accused attendant was not the one who had been in charge of him.

The patients were seen at dinner on both days of the visit. The dinners were very well cooked and the food was liberal in quantity, palatable and admirably served.

The proportion of day nurses to patients is, over all, 1 to 10 patients, and of night nurses 1 to 51. Since last visit 5 male and 5 female attendants have resigned; 2 men have been dismissed, and 8 men and 5 women have been engaged. Only 3 of the female servants left the service. These changes are comparatively few. As has been frequently pointed out in these entries the large number of married attendants employed in the asylum gives stability to the male staff; but it is gratifying to record that 43 of the female employees have had over two, and 27 of these over three, years' service. It is perhaps worthy of record that at the end of each year a bonus of £2 is given to each female employee who has completed two years of service in the asylum, and a bonus of £3 to those who have completed three years' service.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 448, and the number attending the associated amusements during the week was 403. These figures are highly satisfactory.

The case books were examined and found to contain, as usual, full and continuous information of the mental and physical condition of each patient in the asylum.

The new Sanatorium for phthisical patients is roofed in and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation by May of next year.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,      Appendix B.  
15th March 1905.

The following statement shows the present state of the population of the asylum and the changes that have occurred since last report :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		Royal and District Asylums.
On register 30th September 1904,	16	36	149	145	346	Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.
Admitted,	7	1	11	18	37	
Discharged recovered,	1	—	3	5	9	
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	5	4	13	
Died,	1	—	4	9	14	
On register at this date,	20	34	148	145	347	

There are, in addition, 2 voluntary inmates (males) who are not included in the statement.

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 2 females from the private to the pauper list. Two men and 10 women were absent on statutory probation with a view to test their fitness to live outside the asylum, and it is probable that the larger number of these will ultimately be removed from the register. It is highly creditable to the administration of the asylum that those cases who no longer require care and treatment in an institution should be removed, for it is important that the tendency of the population to accumulate should be kept in check. Except for the 12 patients referred to, all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths have all been due to natural causes. These causes are registered as follows :—Gross disease of the brain in 6 cases, heart disease in 5 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 instance, viz., puerperal septicæmia, abscess of the lung, and senile decay. In every case except 2, in which the consent of the relatives was withheld, *post mortem* examinations were conducted; the results of these examinations are recorded in a systematic manner.

The case-books, which contain records of the history and progress of each patient, are also methodically kept. The patients discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows :—Three were discharged on the expiry of the periods of twelve months' probation, 1 woman was boarded out with strangers, 2 private patients were removed to the care of their friends, and 7 patients were transferred to other asylums.

There are at the present time 23 vacant beds in the asylum—7 on the male side and 16 on the female side; if, however, we include the 12 patients out on probation, the vacant beds become reduced to 11. Against this has to be placed the fact that 68 of the patients now resident—24 men and 44 women—are extra district or private patients who temporarily occupy the vacant space not required by the patients of the district.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. Three patients escaped since last visit and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The changes amongst the attendants and nurses have been as follows :—Three men and 3 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed, and 2 men and 1 woman were engaged. The proportion of attendants and nurses on day duty is about 1 to 10 patients and on night duty about 1 to 55.

The population of the asylum at the time of the visit may be divided into those who were strong and able to work, and those who, for mental or physical reasons, were under treatment or unfit for work. The former class consisted of 184 individuals (84 men and 100 women), who were employed as follows :—39 men were assisting in the wards, 34 were working on the farm or garden, and 11 men were engaged in trades and occupations of various kinds. Thirty-one women were employed at household work, 26 in the kitchen and laundry, and 31 were sewing or knitting. Of the latter class, numbering 151 persons, 60 patients—28 men and 32 women—were confined to bed, among whom it was noticed that there were several labouring under acute attacks of mental affection, for whom such a form of treatment is eminently desirable. The remaining 91 inmates were, for various adequate reasons, unemployed.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District  
Asylum.

The water meter has been shifted to the immediate neighbourhood of the reservoir, so that in the event of an outbreak of fire the water can be diverted and the full pressure obtained at the asylum. Telephonic communication has been established between the institution and the caretaker's house with this object.

It is interesting to record that a Brabazon scheme for the employment of the patients in various technical industries has been started at the asylum. The chief industries undertaken up to this time have been ornamental mat and rug making, and the specimens seen were undoubtedly creditable and useful. A few ladies in the neighbourhood generously give their time to help and instruct the patients in the work. It is cordially hoped that the scheme will prosper and extend.

It was learned with approval that the tea for the patients is now infused in small urns, and it is understood that a great improvement in the quality and flavour of this important supplementary article of diet has in consequence taken place.

The asylum was found in a state of commendable good order and cleanliness. The state of the male division especially attracted attention owing to its scrupulous tidiness and cleanliness. The female side was seen to disadvantage owing to an extensive epidemic of influenza which attacked numbers of the patients, and on account of which more than a third of the nurses were laid aside from duty. The wards were nicely decorated with plants, and it was seen with approval that a plentiful supply of literature is provided for the patients, which, to a certain extent, lies upon the tables of the living-rooms within their reach. The various wards and dormitories were well ventilated, and attention is evidently bestowed upon this important requirement.

The dress of the inmates was in every respect suitable. The patients, on the whole, were remarkably free from excitement and complaints of any kind were few.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
29th August 1905.

There are at this date 338 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 2 are voluntary inmates, 14 males and 30 females are private patients, and 150 males and 142 females are paupers. One male and 4 females are absent on statutory probation with the view of testing their fitness for private care before finally discharging them. All resident, 331 in number, were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 14th March 1905, the date of previous report, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	5	3	17	9	34
Discharged recovered, .	3	2	4	1	10
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	8	8	21
Died, . . . . .	4	3	4	3	14

The above figures when compared with those in the preceding entry show a decrease of 11 in the number on the register—commendable efforts have been and continue to be made on the part of Dr. Mitchell to discharge harmless and easily managed patients to private dwellings to be under the care of relatives or of duly selected guardians. Much more would have been done in this direction were it not for the growing supineness of parochial authorities towards the question of removing patients who have ceased to benefit by, or to need, asylum care. Twenty-three on last year's list of suitable patients are still in the asylum, and the Parish Councils to which they are chargeable are again to be asked to provide for them outside. It is by this policy only that overcrowding and further building can be prevented.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, which were verified by *post mortem* examination in the proportion of 78·5 per cent. Gross brain disease



was the cause in 4 cases, exhaustion from acute mental affections in 3 cases, general paralysis in 3 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and cardiac disease in 2 cases. The asylum has been free from all diseases of a zymotic character. Commissioners' Entries.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains no entry. Two escapes have occurred, 1 Royal and District Asylums.

Since last visit 4 attendants and 7 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed as unsuitable, and 6 attendants and 9 nurses have been engaged. The staff consists of 17 attendants and 18 nurses for day duty; which figures give the proportion of 1 to 10 patients on each side of the asylum. The night supervision is carried out by 3 attendants and 3 nurses, the ratio to patients being 1 to about 55. The staff is trained in the discharge of their duties by lectures and systematic instruction, and the results are satisfactory. Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The number of patients employed represents 55 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women. Thirty-nine men, or 23 per cent., are registered as engaged in outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds, which is beneficial both to their mental and bodily health. During the summer a party of women work regularly in the garden. It is noted that the farm yields little or no profit, and that the amount of paid labour is large. The majority of asylum farms show a substantial annual profit. The condition of the patients was in every respect highly satisfactory. With few exceptions their behaviour was quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made which called for comment. The clothing of both sexes was of excellent quality, in good repair, and neat in appearance. A well-cooked dinner was served during the visit, and it was evidently appreciated by the majority of the patients. Twenty-one males and 23 females, 44 in all, or 13·3 per cent., of the resident population were confined to bed. This percentage is a high one, the average in Scottish asylums being 8·1. The good results of bed treatment, especially in acute mental affections are widely known, but its unnecessary use has to be carefully guarded against. All who were confined to bed were with one exception in the hospital wards. During the summer the majority of these beds with their occupants are taken outside for the greater part of the day. The introduction of the Brabazon scheme for securing more varied employment for the female patients is noted with approval. Many articles made as a result of this teaching were seen and afforded gratifying evidence of the success of the scheme. The asylum was found in very good order, the dayrooms being bright and cheerful and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The wards were plentifully supplied with flowers and plants and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. The District Board have, after full enquiry, found that the present pressure of water for fire extinguishing purposes is inadequate, and consequently they have resolved to have a ten-inch main laid from the reservoir. The rate of board is continued at £26 per annum, of the rates charged by the sixteen District Asylums 8 are higher, 2 are the same, and 6 are more or less lower.

The medical records and pathological journal are kept with care and intelligence. The official registers were correct and written up to date.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
21st and 22nd February 1905.

Montrose  
Royal Asylum.

The following changes in population have occurred in the interval covered by this report :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated patients—					
Resident 12th August 1904,	52	77	261	298	688
Admitted, . . . . .	6	9	30	32	77
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	3	13	8	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	2	7	4	15
Died, . . . . .	—	2	15	18	35
Resident at this date, . . . . .	53	79	256	300	688
II. Voluntary inmates—					
Resident at same date, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Admitted, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Left, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Resident at this date, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners'  
 Entries.

Royal and  
 District  
 Asylums.

Montrose  
 Royal  
 Asylum.

There are in all 691 patients in the asylum at this date, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. The population of the asylum, in point of numbers, remains the same as at last visit, for the admissions and removals exactly balance each other.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes:—senile decay in 7 cases, general paralysis in 6 cases, gross brain disease in 7 cases, heart disease in 5 cases, pneumonia in 4 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disease in 3 cases, cancer in 1 case, phthisis in 1 case, and as the result of a self-inflicted wound of the throat received prior to admission in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 25 instances or in upwards of 70 per cent. of the deaths. With the exception of the patient who died as a result of a wound in the neck, all the deaths were due to natural causes. As is shown in the following statement a large proportion of those who died in the asylum during the period covered by this report were of advanced age.

AGE.	NUMBER.
20-30 . . . . .	4
30-40 . . . . .	6
40-50 . . . . .	5
50-60 . . . . .	2
60-70 . . . . .	5
70-80 . . . . .	8
over-80 . . . . .	5

35

Thus 13, or 37 per cent., of the whole were over 70 years of age. If we exclude 2 of these patients who were resident, prior to death, 51 and 21 years respectively, the remaining 11 patients were, on the average, resident for less than two years in the asylum. Such an analysis is instructive in so far as it throws light upon one of the reasons for the increased mortality in asylums, and illustrates the fact which has, in recent years, been so frequently commented upon, viz.:—the utilisation of asylums for the reception of persons whose mental faculties have failed in correspondence with the decay of their bodily functions and vigour as a result of increasing years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries referring to the restraint of 2 persons on five occasions; in 1 case restraint was used to prevent the patient from making attacks upon attendants, and in the other to prevent attempts at self injury.

Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night each before being brought back.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents. An unofficial register of all minor accidents such as bruises and marks of injury is kept, and is found to be of service as an official check upon minor incidents, which are of daily occurrence in the wards of every asylum.

The staff of ordinary attendants and nurses consists of 86 persons—39 men and 47 women. Of these, 13 attendants are on duty in Carnegie House and 73 in the hospital and main building. Of the 69 individuals employed in attendance upon pauper patients and on patients paying the lower rates of board, 24 men and 3 women are on day duty on the male side and 31 women on day duty on the female side; and 5 men and 6 women discharge the duties of night attendants on the male and female sides respectively. The changes which have taken place in this nursing staff since the date of last visit are as follows:—2 men and 7 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed, and 2 men and 14 women were engaged. The disparity in number between the female attendants who resigned and those engaged is accounted for by the additional staff required for the new female villa.

The external architecture of this villa is strikingly handsome and substantial in appearance, although the cost of its construction has been comparatively moderate. It accommodates 60 patients, and is now fully occupied. The living rooms and dormitories are commodious, well lighted apartments, fitted and furnished with all those conveniences for the care and comfort of the insane which, according to modern opinion, is considered either essential or desirable. It would have been preferable if the patients who occupy it were more trustworthy and less troublesome, and if they were of the class for

whom locked doors would be unnecessary, and who would appreciate the privilege of residing in such a house without the ordinary restraints of an asylum ward. Dr. Havelock explains, however, that at present the ordinary work of the institution does not permit of the removal of the quieter working female patients from the main buildings, but it is hoped that in time arrangements may be made whereby this villa will be occupied by women who will regard the residence in it as a privilege and reward for good behaviour. The tea prepared in the villa for the evening meal was tasted and was found to be of exceptionally good quality, which is probably due to the fact that it is infused in small vessels and not in a large infuser; for it has been observed that, however good the quality of the tea provided in asylums may be, the distinctive aroma is often lost in the process of infusing. At the time of the visit 414 patients were industrially employed. They were chiefly engaged in those avocations which are commonly provided in similar institutions for the employment of the inmates, such as laundry, kitchen, and household work for the women, and trades and outdoor work for the men. It was observed with approbation that notwithstanding the season of the year no less than 105 men were working on the farm, garden, or grounds.

The general condition of the patients was in every respect satisfactory. There was a general absence of persistent noise or excitement in all divisions of the asylum. The hospital has been improved and the scope of its usefulness greatly extended by the introduction of female nursing into the male sick ward, and by setting apart a ward for the reception and bed treatment of newly admitted patients. The dress of the patients of both sexes was neat and well fitting; that of the female patients was particularly distinguished by the variety of its colour and design.

The various wards and dormitories were found as usual in excellent order and conspicuously clean. The female dayrooms in the main buildings presented a particularly bright appearance, caused by the presence of plants, ornaments of various kinds, and the artistic colour of the window curtains.

Carnegie House and its surroundings were in the same satisfactory condition as at former visits.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
21st and 22nd July 1905.

There were on the register of the asylum on the 22nd instant 683 patients, of whom 3 were voluntary inmates, 130 were private patients, and 550 were paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 male and 3 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 female from the pauper to the private list. All the patients on the registers were in residence and seen during the visit.

In the interval since 21st February 1905, the date of previous report, the following changes in the population have occurred:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	7	10	26	24	67
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	7	10	12	31
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	1	6	3	10
Died, . . . . .	4	2	17	11	34

Of the voluntary inmates 1 gentleman has been admitted, and 1 lady has left.

The private patients have decreased by 2, and the paupers by 6. Of the 9 paupers discharged improved or unrecovered 3 were sent to the care of relatives, 2 were boarded out in private dwellings with unrelated guardians, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 to poorhouse lunatic wards. It is noted with satisfaction that during the year ending 15th May 1905, 18 improved or unrecovered patients were boarded out or sent to the care of relatives. The discharge of patients who have ceased to need or to benefit by asylum treatment, and who can be properly provided for under domestic care, prevents undue growth of the asylum population and unnecessary demands for further accommodation.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Montrose Royal Asylum.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum.

The rate of mortality continues high, but the deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, which were either ascertained or verified by *post mortem* examination in 50 per cent. of the cases. Among the causes senile decay accounted for 20.5 per cent. of the deaths, general paralysis for 11.7 per cent., phthisis for 8.8 per cent., and gross brain and spinal lesions for 32.3 per cent. Of those who died, 29.4 per cent. were 70 years of age or over. These figures support the belief now generally held that persons who are the subjects of physical disease or of senile decay are increasingly sent to asylums to die.

There has been no recourse to seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and the use of restraint has been limited to 1 patient upon 5 occasions in order to prevent self-injury. One patient has escaped and was absent over night before being brought back. There is no entry in the Register of Accidents, but all minor casualties are carefully recorded, which ensures attention being paid to the incidents which led to their occurrence.

The following are the changes in the nursing staff since last visit:—3 attendants and 13 nurses have resigned, and 3 attendants and 16 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. The female nursing staff in the male sick ward has been increased by 1; it now consists of 3 nurses, and this advance in the nursing arrangements is found to be productive of the best results as to the care and welfare of the patients in this ward. The day staff is maintained at an adequate proportion to the patients; and there are 6 men and 7 women on night duty. It is recorded with satisfaction that four cottages for married attendants have been built, and are occupied, and that four others are in course of erection. They are pleasing in external design, have ample and suitable accommodation, and have been built at a moderate cost. Their site on the public road is an appropriate one for many reasons. The provision of cottages for married attendants constitutes an attractive condition of service, and it tends to secure a practical permanency of an important section of the male staff.

The industrial employment of the inmates continues to merit favourable notice. Exclusive of those assisting in the wards, 154 in number, there are 123 men and 141 women daily engaged in useful occupations. The farm, garden, and grounds give healthy outdoor work for 108 men, which is beneficial to themselves and profitable to the institution. The large percentage of those who are on parole within the grounds, and of those who have the privilege of going beyond the grounds, is always a praiseworthy feature in the treatment of the patients. This amount of liberty is rarely abused, and it conduces greatly to contentment and happiness. The number who attend Divine service is 376, and 48 per cent. are present at associated entertainments. Outdoor games are liberally provided, and do much to relieve the monotony of institutional life.

The condition of the patients as to clothing and personal neatness was eminently satisfactory, and their behaviour was throughout remarkably quiet and orderly. Apart from appeals for discharge, which were not numerous, the patients were free from complaint. The general health of the institution is good, no zymotic malady having occurred since last visit. Forty-seven patients, or 6.9 per cent. of those in residence, were confined to bed, many of whom were suffering from the feebleness due to old age. The aspect of the inmates indicated a liberal dietary and abundant outdoor exercise.

The institution in all its sections was scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and presented a well-furnished and comfortable appearance. Various wards and corridors in the main building have been repainted and otherwise renovated, and this work has been well done. The hot-water system in the hospital has been completely renewed; the iron pipes had become so defective as to allow steam to escape and damage walls, ceilings, and woodwork, and therefore copper piping has been substituted. The equipment of the laundry has been improved by the introduction of new ironing machinery. It is recommended that a system of electric bells be provided between the dormitories and the bedrooms of the staff in the male and female villas, as it would prove useful from an administrative point of view. The erection of a pavilion adjoining the croquet and tennis grounds at Carnegie House is necessary—it would prove an acceptable shelter from the sun and passing showers. A great improvement has been effected in the grounds to the south of Carnegie House by the formation of an ornamental garden. This section of the asylum

is in every respect a most desirable residence for high-class patients. The general administration of the asylum by Dr. Havelock continues to be efficient and successful. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and accurately kept. Royal and District Asylums.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
11th May 1905.

There are 132 patients on the register of the institution at this date, 7 of whom are voluntary inmates. The following statement shows the number of each sex, the number of certified and voluntary inmates, and the changes which have taken place since the asylum was last visited :— James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

CERTIFIED PATIENTS—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 26th October 1904, . . . . .	69	66	135
Admitted, . . . . .	9	11	20
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	5	10
Died, . . . . .	2	3	5
On register at this date, . . . . .	65	60	125
VOLUNTARY INMATES—			
Resident at last visit, . . . . .	3	7	10
Admitted, . . . . .	2	—	2
Left, . . . . .	1	2	3
Died, . . . . .	1	1	2
Remaining at this date, . . . . .	3	4	7

With the exception of 1 gentleman who was absent on pass and 1 lady who was on parole, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths among the certified patients are attributed to exophthalmic goitre in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 1 case, to rupture of the heart in 1 case, and to a burning accident, which was probably the result of an attempt at suicide, in 1 case. The deaths among the voluntary inmates were due to phthisis in 1 case, and to suicide by drowning while absent from the asylum on pass in 1 case. In the latter case the mental condition of the patient was so favourable as not to justify any interference with his expressed wish to leave the asylum. *Post mortem* examinations were made in five of the six deaths which occurred in the asylum.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Accidents, only one of which is of a serious nature, and refers to the death already mentioned as due to burns. The patient, a lady, left her bed in the momentary absence of her nurse, and either intentionally or by accident her clothes caught fire. In any case, she returned to her bed without calling for assistance, and her condition was discovered indirectly from other signs.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 30 entries, which refer to the restraint of 2 persons in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

The staff of nurses and attendants is a large and adequate one. There are 38 attendants on day duty, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  patients, and 7 on night duty, which allows 1 attendant to about 19 patients.

The patients were found, on the whole, quiet and free from excitement, and except for the usual impatience of restraint which was manifested by a few of them, they were, generally speaking, remarkably contented. The relations existing between them and Dr. Urquhart were observed to be cordial and friendly, and their liberty is as little curtailed as possible in respect of parole both within and outside the grounds. A very commendable procedure on the part of the Directors, commenced about three years ago and regularly maintained since, is the monthly visitation of the institution by one of their number. It is clearly a duty on the part of the Directors of a public asylum to see personally, from time to time, the patients for whose care they are responsible. Dr. Urquhart gives it as his opinion that this systematic visitation has been of value in its influence upon the patients as well as in other directions. The ordinary care and medical treatment of the patients continue in the same state of excellence as has frequently been

Appendix B. described in previous entries and call for no special comment on this occasion.

Commissioners' Entries. The complete internal reorganisation of the asylum which was begun in 1875 will be finished with the construction of the new visiting-rooms which are being formed on the site of the old billiard-room. The recreation-hall and the dining-room are now in use, and in addition to their comfort and artistic arrangements, which have already been referred to in previous entries, they facilitate the ordinary administration of the institution. The reconstruction of the interior of the asylum has tended to improve its sanitary condition. In an interesting paper on "Sanatoria for Insane Patients," Dr. Urquhart points out that between the years 1827 and 1864, when the asylum was overcrowded, 13 per cent. of all the deaths were due to phthisis, while during the last 25 years only 6·5 per cent. of the deaths were due to that cause. It is expected that the new shelters for the treatment of phthisis recently erected in connection with the hospitals of the asylum will still further modify the incidence of tuberculosis in the institution. These shelters open off the hospital wards; they each contain three beds; they are one-storeyed buildings, liberally lighted, and provided with so many opening windows that the patients practically live in the open air. The cost of these two wards amounted to the moderate sum of £183.

Regular services are held in the new chapel, and Communion, of which a number of the inmates partake, is celebrated from time to time by the officiating clergyman. Fifty-six of the patients—31 gentlemen and 25 ladies—attended Divine service last Sunday.

The farm and garden supply useful and healthy employment to about a dozen of the gentlemen inmates who are interested in such pursuits. The area of the farm, which is mostly under grass, is about 31½ acres. It secures to the institution a constant supply of pure fresh milk as well as certain vegetable products.

It is deserving of notice that the boilers which supply steam for various purposes to the asylum have been fitted with a patent furnace through which a steam blast can be passed. By this means the smoke issuing from the chimney-stalk is reduced to a minimum and the consumption of coal is greatly economised. Not only so, but coal of a cheaper class can be used with efficiency. This system is worthy of consideration by all those who are charged with the administration of public institutions.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
15th September 1905.

There are at this date 132 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 65 gentlemen and 60 ladies are certificated patients, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. One lady, who is a voluntary boarder, should be certified, as she is now mentally unfit to remain in that position. One gentleman and 1 lady were absent on pass, and 4 ladies are at present in residence at the seaside villa at Elie. This house is kept open from April to November, and during that period 81 patients, in successive parties, resided there for either one or two months.

The following changes have taken place since 11th May 1905, the date of previous visit:—

CERTIFICATED PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	5	7	12
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	5	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	0	2
Died, . . . . .	1	2	3

VOLUNTARY INMATES.

Admitted, . . . . .	0	1	1
Left, . . . . .	0	1	1

The deaths are registered as due to cirrhosis of the kidneys, cerebral hæmorrhage, and general paralysis. In each instance the cause of death



was verified by *post mortem* examination, and the results are fully recorded in the Pathological Journal. Appendix B.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to during the period under review. No escape has occurred. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries; 2 refer to casualties which were slight in character, and 1 to a fracture of the lower end of the right radius which was due to an accidental fall. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

The changes in the nursing staff comprise the resignation of 1 attendant and 6 nurses, the dismissal of 2 attendants as unsuitable, and the engagement of 3 attendants and 3 nurses. Among the present staff is a gentleman-companion who accompanies a patient in his walks and excursions. Praise-worthy attention is given to the training of the attendants and nurses by lectures and systematic instruction, and 11 members of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the asylum is under capable and enlightened management. There was a remarkable absence of excitement among the patients, and the appeals for discharge were few, and only from those who were manifestly insane and unfit for liberation. In all sections the patients were found comfortably provided for, and those resident in the villas and Kincarrathie have the pleasant environments of well appointed private mansions. Many of the more intelligent patients expressed a grateful appreciation of the manner in which they are treated, and of the way in which their requirements are met. Special tastes and habits are carefully considered, and a great amount of liberty is granted. Ten gentlemen and 8 ladies enjoy parole beyond the grounds, and 19 gentlemen and 13 ladies are on parole within the grounds. Due attention is given to the occupation of the patients in useful work—14 gentlemen engage actively in the work of the garden and grounds, with benefit both to their bodily and mental health. Twenty-five gentlemen and 19 ladies assist the staff in the wards. The health of the patients is, generally speaking, good, 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies being confined to bed. Of the patients, 7 are regarded as suicidal, 6 are general paralytics, and 7 are epileptics.

Every section of the asylum was found in admirable order, clean and well ventilated. Improvements are in progress in the main corridor on the ground floor, its lighting is to be increased by means of fanlights over the doors of the adjoining rooms—one of these rooms is to be used as a surgery and research department. The conversion of the former billiard-room into waiting and visiting apartments is almost completed and the result is most satisfactory. The former dining-hall, which is most tastefully decorated, is now used as a billiard-room. No. 4 Male Gallery and its three adjoining dormitories have been thoroughly renovated and repainted in light and pleasing colours. Observation windows have been provided between these dormitories.

The steam supply arrangements have been made efficient; there are now two boilers, one in use and one in reserve, and the one recently placed is fitted with every improvement calculated to lessen the output of smoke and the cost of working.

Dr. Urquhart was absent on holiday when the visit was made, but Dr. Alcock, the medical officer in charge, afforded every assistance in the inspection, and showed a thorough knowledge of the cases and of the details of administration.

The medical records are kept with a fulness which indicates the great interest taken in the condition and progress of the patients. The official registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th May 1905.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

The asylum was last visited on the 25th of October 1904, and in the interval the following changes in population have occurred :—

## Appendix B.

		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	On the register 25th October 1904.	181	195	376
	Admitted since, . . . . .	19	21	40
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	11	14
	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	6	9
	Died, . . . . .	8	10	18
Perth District Asylum, Murthly.	On the register 8th May 1905, . . . . .	186	189	375

With the exception of 2 women who were absent on statutory probation, all the patients were seen in the course of the visit. Very few of them availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of making any statement. Three of the male patients asked for and were accorded private interviews, in the course of which they each expressed the opinion that their detention was unjustifiable, but it was apparent that they were insane and unfit for discharge.

From the above figures it will be seen that the population of the asylum has not increased during the past six months. This is due partly to the fact that the removals from all causes have exceeded the admissions, but it is primarily due to the decline in the admission-rate. It is hoped that this decline is a permanent one, and that the occurring insanity of the district has at last begun to moderate after the somewhat abnormally high average which characterised it during a succession of years.

The deaths are more numerous than usual, which is accounted for by the proportionately larger number of senile cases, six in number, whose average age at death was about 75 years. Five patients died of tubercular disease, and 4 of heart disease. The causes of the deaths of the 3 remaining cases were peritonitis, suppuration of the thyroid gland, and general paralysis respectively. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 instances.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Escapes.

The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to a fracture of the neck of the femur in the case of a female patient, to a fracture of the radius also in a female patient, and to the sudden death of an epileptic female patient due to cardiac failure. The latter case was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, who held an inquiry. In none of the above accidents was there reason for attaching blame to those in charge of the patients.

The changes among the nurses and attendants have been gratifyingly few; 1 woman resigned, and 1 man and 3 women were engaged.

There was as little noise and excitement among the patients as could be wished for. The absence of excitement among the recent and acute cases was particularly noticeable, and was probably due to their treatment in bed and the admirable arrangements of a hospital character which are employed in their treatment. The physical and mental health of the majority of the more chronic patients was satisfactory. It was observed with approval that 46 patients enjoy the privilege of parole outside the wards, and that 209 of them were usefully employed at the time of the visit. Of the latter number, 56 men are employed as farm or garden labourers. It is understood that the District Board are at present considering the advisability of acquiring the adjoining farm of Broompark, extending to about 96 acres. In addition to providing more arable and pasture land, the acquisition of this farm would add to the means of employing the male patients in regular work. The inmates of both sexes were neatly and suitably dressed. The dinner to-day was a sufficient and well-cooked meal, consisting of broth, bread, stewed meat, and boiled rice. It was a popular meal, and those inmates who were questioned expressed their satisfaction with it.

The various rooms occupied by patients were found in good order, scrupulously clean, and properly ventilated. The new villa for female patients is approaching completion, and the interior is being painted. One of the two engines required for the new electric plant of the institution is in position, and the other is expected to be forward at an early date.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th September 1905.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

There are at this date 373 patients on the register of the asylum, in the proportion of 187 males and 186 females. Except 1 man and 2 women who were absent on statutory probation, all were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 8th May, 1905, the date of previous report, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	12	11	23
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	5	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	0	5
Died, . . . . .	2	9	11

The admission rate continues low, and the discharges from all causes exceed the number admitted by 2. There is during the period dealt with an increase of 1 among the men, and a decrease of 3 among the women. Of the 5 discharged unrecovered, 3 were sent to Perth Poorhouse Lunatic Wards, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 1 was sent to the care of a relative.

The causes of death were all natural, and in 7 instances, or 64 per cent., were verified by *post mortem* examination. Sanction to autopsy was refused by the relatives in the other cases. The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 2 cases, to senile exhaustion in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to gross cerebral lesions in 2 cases, and to exhaustion from chorea, acute bronchitis, and cardiac failure, each in 1 case.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of seclusion in a case of acute epileptic mania. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries; 1 refers to a fracture of the humerus due to a fall, and 1 to the sudden death of a woman 68 years of age. Enquiry into this case was made by the Procurator-Fiscal, and as the death was found to be due to fatty degeneration of the heart and not to any external violence, it did not fall to be entered into the Accident Register. There has been 1 escape, in which the patient was absent for one night before being brought back.

The changes in the nursing staff continue to be commendably few, a fact which points to capable management on the part of Dr. Bruce and to conditions of service acceptable to the nurses and attendants. There have been out of a staff of 45 persons only 4 resignations and 3 engagements. For day duty there is 1 to every 11 patients of each sex. The night staff is numerically strong, and consequently the number of patients who sleep under continuous supervision is large. As a result of the training of the staff by lectures and practical instruction, 5 attendants and 5 nurses have gained by examination the medal and certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The new villa for female patients is now ready for occupation. It has been papered and decorated in a tasteful and effective manner by the asylum painter, assisted by two patients. The furniture is substantial and comfortable, and the accommodation of the whole house is excellent in character. The attic flat contains sitting-rooms and bedrooms for all the kitchen, laundry, and household servants.

The patients of both sexes were with few exceptions quiet and orderly in behaviour during the visit. Their personal condition and clothing were quite satisfactory, the dress of the women being specially neat and tidy. The appeals for discharge were not numerous, and no complaint calling for remark was made. Speaking generally, the patients were contented, and it was evident that they are treated with every consideration. Fourteen men and 26 women, 40 in all, or 10·8 per cent. of the population, were confined to bed, and their care and treatment appeared to be in the highest degree skilful and efficient. The reputation of the asylum is greatly enhanced by the clinical work and scientific researches carried on by Dr. Bruce, as they are such as to attract the attention of the medical world.

From returns furnished there are 18 men and 9 women who are epileptic, 7 men and 1 woman are general paralytics, and 18 men and 7 women are regarded as more or less actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision.



Appendix B. The number of patients industrially employed continues satisfactory—117 men and 95 women are registered as daily engaged in useful occupations. Commissioners Entries. Fifty-seven men are employed in healthy outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds. In this connection it is recorded with hearty approval that the District Board have taken on lease the farm of Broompark, about 95 acres in extent, which immediately adjoins the asylum grounds. It is impossible to estimate too highly the value and advantages which an adequate amount of land represents in the treatment of the patients. The ample and active outdoor work which it affords improves their bodily and often their mental health, and promotes their contentment. The free labour of the patients invariably renders an asylum farm profitable.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

The boiler house is now fully equipped; it contains three boilers, and the electric lighting plant has been duplicated—all of which were working efficiently and economically. It is understood that an additional water supply, to be turned on only in case of fire, has been obtained from a source at a higher level than the present reservoir.

The dayrooms are bright and cheerful in aspect, and present many features of comfort. The tasteful manner in which the male hospital wards are kept by the nurses in charge merits unqualified praise. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. It is recommended that the laundry be provided with a 4-roller calender; it is much required to facilitate the large amount of ironing to be done. Such a machine is at present in universal use in asylum laundries.

In the absence of Dr. Bruce on holiday, Dr. Shaw afforded every information and assistance.

The books and official registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th May 1905.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since the date of the previous visit will be seen in the following tabular statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the register 21st Nov. 1904,	9	12	135	170	326
Admitted, . . . . .	2	1	13	14	30
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	1	7	3	11
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	1	1	3	5
Died, . . . . .	2	—	9	8	19
On the register 24th May 1905,	9	11	131	170	321

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 man from the pauper to the private list.

Ten patients—5 men and 5 women—were absent on statutory probation. All the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

It will be observed that the numbers on the register are less by 5 than in November of last year. This is partly due to the larger proportion of deaths, which are more numerous than usual. The causes of the 19 deaths are registered as follows:—Pulmonary tuberculosis 6 cases, heart disease 5 cases, general paralysis 3 cases, gross disease of the brain 2 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case, namely, exhaustion from acute mania, senile decay, and pneumonia. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 14 instances.

A review of the causes of death shows that an unusually high proportion of persons succumbed to pulmonary phthisis in the period of six months covered by this report. There is reason to fear that the overcrowded state of the asylum, largely caused by the delay in completing the construction of the new male hospital, may have had an influence in conducing towards the mortality from this disease, which is, as a rule, capable of being modified by sanitary and healthy surroundings.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains entries referring to four accidents, one of which is unimportant. Two refer to fractures of the femur in elderly female

patients caused through falling on the floor of the wards. The fourth accident refers to the occurrence of a troublesome sloughing sore in a male patient due to a kick received from a fellow-patient.

The following statement shows that the interests of the patients as regards employment, amusement, and attendance at chapel are thoroughly attended to:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Usefully employed yesterday, . . .	96	107	203	Royal and District Asylums.
Attending weekly associated amusements, .	80	65	145	Roxburgh District Asylum.
Attending Divine service last Sunday, .	73	69	142	

The changes in the nursing staff have been as follows:—One man and 4 women have resigned, 2 men and 1 woman were dismissed for unsuitability, and 3 men and 6 women were engaged. The staff of ordinary day attendants on the male side numbers 12 to 126 resident patients, a proportion of 1 to 10½; on the female side there are 15 nurses to 165 resident patients, or 1 to 11.

It is unfortunate that on this occasion no more favourable report can be given of the state of accommodation provided in the asylum than is given in the previous entry. The wards, both male and female, are still overcrowded to such an extent as to make it impossible, especially in the male sick ward and in the female wards for the more troublesome patients, to do anything to renovate the interiors of these apartments, which stand much in need of painting and repair. In the male sickroom some of the patients were found lying on shakedown on the floor where other patients were moving about. The difficulties of the staff in performing their ordinary duties in the midst of such conditions must have been enormous. The female side is also overcrowded, but owing to its excellent hospital, conditions similar to those which prevail on the male side have not been experienced.

In the circumstances referred to, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the new hospital for male patients is nearing completion and that it is expected that the patients will be able to occupy it in the course of a few weeks. Including the ground floor, which, owing to the nature of the site, is partially a basement floor on the south side, the new building will give accommodation to 95 patients. Sixty-six patients will be accommodated in the upper storey, which is the hospital proper, and the remainder, consisting of convalescent and quiet cases, in the lower floor. In the hospital section the suite of apartments commences with a small reception-room for recently admitted cases, with an adjacent bathroom, cloakroom, and shoeroom; then follow on one side of the corridor two dayrooms, a large one for 36 patients and a smaller one for 12 patients, and on the other side of the corridor a dining-room for 48 patients, with servery and scullery attached. Finally, an observation dayroom dormitory for 18 patients, who, it is proposed, shall be under the exclusive charge of female nurses. Attached to the hospital department is a small block for isolation purposes containing three large side rooms, a dormitory for 3 patients, with bathroom and a separate ward kitchen, so that a patient suffering from infectious disease can be completely separated. The ground floor is utilised to its full extent. There is a general bathroom for the whole of the male side, accommodation for 12 attendants, including a common room for their use, and dayroom and dormitory provision for about 30 patients. In addition, there are side rooms and liberal lavatory accommodation. On account of the sloping character of the ground the details of the construction and the apportionment of the accommodation presented difficulties of no ordinary nature. These have been so successfully overcome that Dr. Johnstone and the architect, Mr. Sydney Mitchell, may be congratulated not only upon the excellence of the arrangements but also upon the practical manner in which this building has been incorporated for working purposes with the main male division of the asylum. The addition to the female division of the asylum has been commenced, and part of the walls are already up to the first storey. This addition, which is being erected near the new laundry, consists of ordinary accommodation for 60 female patients, and is to contain also an annexe for 12 nurses, a general bathroom for the whole female department, and a large sewing-room.

The general care and medical treatment of the patients was, on this as on

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Roxburgh District Asylum.

Appendix B. previous occasions, found to be entirely satisfactory, and no comments of a special nature are therefore called for.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th October 1905.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

There are 325 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Nine males and 16 females are private patients, and 131 males and 169 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 female has been transferred from the pauper to the private list. Five males and 7 females are absent on statutory probation. All in residence were seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement they desired in the course of the visit.

Since 24th May 1905, the date of previous report, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	0	4	10	14	28
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	0	4	2	6
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	0	1	5	6
Died, . . . . .	0	0	5	7	12

There has been during the period dealt with an increase of 5 in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 1 in that of the paupers—an increase of 4 in the number on the register. Of the 6 discharged relieved or unrecovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, 4 were sent to the care of relatives, and 1 was boarded out. The frequent use of removal on probation by Dr. Johnstone is to be commended. The number so removed from this asylum was, during 1904, higher than that from any other Scottish asylum. By liberating patients on probation an opportunity is given of testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and the method is an economical one, as it allows of the patients being replaced in the asylum without the expense of medical certificates and sheriff's order, should they prove unfit.

The deaths are registered as due to consumption in 4 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to brain disease, general paralysis, and exhaustion from acute mania each in 1 case. Consumption accounts for 30 per cent. of the deaths, but it is anticipated that as the overcrowding, which favoured the development of this malady, is now relieved in the male division, and will soon be on the female side, the mortality from this cause will diminish. In 5 instances, or in 41·7 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

No resort has been had either to restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. Four casualties are recorded, but none are so serious as to call for special comment. Four escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff consist of the resignation of 7 nurses, the dismissal of 3 nurses, and the engagement of 1 attendant and 13 nurses. There are 13 attendants and 3 nurses on day duty in the male division, and 12 nurses on the female side. If the latter number is correct, it only gives 1 nurse to 14½ patients, a ratio which indicates a weak and inadequate staff. This deficiency will doubtless be remedied when the accommodation for the female staff which is being provided in the extension now under construction is ready for occupation. A trained hospital nurse has now the charge of the arrangements for night supervision of both the male and female patients.

The new hospital for male patients has 58 inmates in residence. Its various sections are described in detail in the previous report, and its adaptation to its purpose is being borne out by experience. Its arrangements for the classification and treatment of sick and recent cases are complete in all directions. The way in which the wards have been furnished and equipped provides every requirement necessary for the efficient care of the patients. The dayroom dormitory is a spacious, well-designed, and well-lighted ward, with four single rooms and lavatory and sanitary accommodation adjoining. It is recorded with approval that Dr. Johnstone has placed this ward under the exclusive charge of nurses. The many benefits



of the female nursing of male sick and infirm patients is being generally recognised in Scotland. The presence of the nurses in the ward has an inhibitory and beneficial influence on the conduct of the patients, the care is more sympathetic and efficient, and the ward is kept in better order. The contrast between the present arrangements for the care of the sick and those which previously existed is most marked, and the District Board and Dr. Johnstone are to be congratulated on the greatly improved provision which has been made for the treatment of sick, acute, and recent cases. The general bathroom in this block, consisting of a large room with nine baths and a dressing-room with 18 cubicles, attracted favourable notice on account of the excellence of its accommodation and equipment. The quarters for the staff is a useful provision, and sets free several single rooms for the use of the patients. The building of the female extension is making satisfactory progress, and the reconstruction of the male division is being advanced as rapidly as possible.

The new piggeries are almost completed, and their site is as far distant from the asylum as possible. The removal of the old piggeries cannot be effected at too early a date, as they are infested with rats, which, it is well known, are disseminators of every kind of disease which can be communicated into drains and from drains. It is learned with regret that they have obtained access to the new male hospital, owing, no doubt, to the proximity of the piggeries to that building.

The administration of the asylum is conducted under many difficulties on account of building and reconstructing operations, which entail the presence of a large number of workmen. The patients were, with the usual exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. Twenty-one, or 6·7 per cent. of those in residence, were confined to bed. The women were, as regards dress and personal neatness, in a highly creditable condition, but many of the men might have been tidier and neater as to clothing and person. There were no complaints except those which were the outcome of obvious delusions. The dinner served during the visit consisted of excellent broth, bread, boiled beef, and two vegetables, potatoes, and mashed turnips—the meal was evidently appreciated. Two vegetables are given at dinner on four days a week during four months of the year. The number of patients who are daily engaged in useful work is 90 men and 105 women.

The registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
22nd and 23rd June 1905. Stirling Dis-  
trict Asylum.

There were on the 22nd instant 370 men and 323 women as patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 39 are private patients and 654 are paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 men from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 men from the pauper to the private list. One woman was absent on pass. All in residence, 692 in number, were seen in the course of the visit and afforded an opportunity of making any statement they desired. There was no complaint or grievance calling for mention.

The following changes in the population have taken place in the interval since last visit on 25th October last :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	5	3	80	84	172
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	0	36	38	76
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	3	20	12	40
Died, . . . . .	1	2	26	32	61

During the period under review there has been a decrease of 5 in the number of private patients, of 2 in that of the pauper males, and an increase of 2 in that of the pauper females. The pauper population has remained stationary, though the admission rate continues a high one. The Stirling Lunacy District is rapidly increasing in population—not only so, but the proportion per 100,000 of those sent to the asylum is rising in a rapid

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
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Appendix B. manner. During the five years 1890-94 this proportion was 50, but during the last quinquenniad 1900-1904 it increased to 62. The movement in the asylum population is an active one, as the following statement will show :—

Royal and District Asylums.			Admissions.		Discharges from all causes.		Average number resident.		Percentage of admissions on average number resident.
Stirling District Asylum.	1900	...	245	...	240	...	662.5	...	37.0
	1901	...	259	...	240	...	674.5	...	38.4
	1902	...	261	...	251	...	689.0	...	37.7
	1903	...	271	...	281	...	689.0	...	39.3
	1904	...	260	...	265	...	681.5	...	38.2

Though the admissions have been over 38 per cent. of the average number resident, yet the growth of the asylum population has during the five years been unimportant in extent. A high recovery rate, a high mortality, and a steady discharge of unrecovered patients who have ceased to require asylum care have been the factors which have led to this result. The recovery rate on the pauper admissions since last visit is 45.1 per cent. For four years ending 14th May 1905, 156 improved or unrecovered patients have been sent to the care of relatives or boarded out in rural districts. If the parishes of Stirling and Falkirk had not been indifferent and inactive as to the removal of patients who could be properly cared for out of the asylum, the above number would have been considerably increased. If all parishes had been equally supine in this movement, the asylum would have been required to be extended to accommodate 156 patients in addition to its present number.

The mortality has been exceptionally high. It is partly to be explained by an epidemic of influenza which prevailed last February and which attacked about 150 of the resident population. When the disease occurs in persons of feeble health or suffering from other diseases the result is apt to be a fatal one. It is noted that 33, or 54 per cent. of the deaths are of patients admitted since January 1904, which indicates that persons are sent to the asylum in a condition of mental and bodily wreckage, in other words, are practically sent to the asylum to die. Senile decay was the cause in 13 per cent. of the deaths, general paralysis in 20 per cent., heart disease in 18 per cent., and consumption in 18 per cent. In 32 instances or 52.4 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

Two wards, one in each division of the main asylum, are in process of alteration to suit them as accommodation for consumptive patients. The site of these wards faces the south, and the verandah, which is being provided, and the ground in front will afford space for open-air treatment. The isolation of these wards is not complete, as there are doors leading from them to the interior of the main building. Absolute isolation is desirable, and it is recommended that this be effected by closing up these doors. Entrance to the wards would then only be by the two outside doors.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion, either by day or night, has been employed since last visit. One accident is recorded, a fracture of left femur caused by being pushed downstairs by a fellow patient. Every minor casualty is recorded in books kept for the purpose, and every entry is seen and initialed by Dr. Robertson. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent overnight before being brought back.

The day staff on the male side consists of 21 attendants, 13 nurses, and 2 assistant matrons, which figures give a ratio of 1 to 10½ patients. On the female side there are 29 nurses and 3 assistant matrons, giving a proportion of 1 to 10 patients. For night duty there is an assistant matron as night superintendent, 7 attendants, and 4 nurses in the male division, and 11 nurses in the female sections—the ratio being 1 to every 30 patients. The matron has now charge of both male and female divisions, and each block, except that containing the male working patients, is in the immediate charge of an assistant matron. These arrangements, coupled with the large number of nurses on duty in the male wards, are the distinguishing features of the staff of this asylum, and they are found to be productive of the best results as to the kindly and efficient care and treatment of the patients.

The changes in the staff consist of 18 resignations, 15 dismissals, and

43 engagements. These changes are more numerous than is desirable. It is understood that the District Board have under consideration the building of a Nurses' Home. It will be a useful addition to the accommodation. The comforts and advantages of a separate residence will without doubt be most acceptable to the female staff and tend to lessen the many and frequent changes. The rooms set free by this provision will be easily adapted as accommodation for patients. Hearty approval can be expressed as to the proposed building of more cottages for married attendants, as they are the best means of retaining suitable and trustworthy men in the service of the asylum.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Stirling District Asylum.

The small proportion of men employed at healthy outdoor work, and the inadequate amount of land possessed by the asylum for that purpose, have been repeatedly pointed out. It is therefore urgently recommended that no opportunity be lost of leasing or acquiring additional land. The value of outdoor labour as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of the patients cannot be overestimated.

The asylum is maintained in good repair and in excellent order. Brightness, cleanliness, and comfort prevailed in every ward, and in the dayrooms there was a plentiful supply of books, plants, and objects of interest, amusement, and occupation. The male wards under the charge of nurses were especially attractive in these directions. The kitchen in the succursal block is now proving inadequate for the amount of work devolving upon it, and its extension, especially in regard to additional stores, is called for. The shoe and cloak rooms in this block are far too small for the number of patients resident there. For the orderly working of this section their enlargement is necessary. It is understood that the improved equipment of the laundry is under consideration. The drying chambers would be far more efficient if means for creating currents of air through them were introduced. A four-barrelled calender and an additional wringer are required to overtake the increased work of this department. It is hoped that the thorough renovation of the laundry will soon be taken in hand. The roads leading to and from the various buildings appear to be insufficiently provided with lamps. To prevent patients escaping when going to associated entertainments of an evening these roads should be abundantly lighted.

All the patients were well clothed, looked well fed and cared for, and were with few exceptions quiet and orderly in behaviour. The dinners seen during the visit were good and popular meals, of which appreciation was voluntarily expressed by the more intelligent inmates. A report on each meal is daily recorded, and if there are any defects as to punctuality, quantity, or cooking, these are noted by the assistant matron on duty. Thirty-four patients or 5 per cent. of the number resident were confined to bed, and they were found receiving the care and attention which their condition required. Smallpox appeared in the asylum when an epidemic of that disease was prevalent in the neighbourhood. The three patients attacked were at once removed to the District Hospital, and prompt measures were taken to vaccinate all the patients and staff. The disease was by these means confined to those first attacked.

The case books, which are illustrated with photographs, are kept with great care and fulness. The registers were found written up to date.

#### STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th and 12th December 1905.

Although the population of the asylum has slightly decreased since last visit, this decrease has not been sufficient to relieve the pressure upon the accommodation, especially in the male division. Various expedients, all of them well thought out, have been resorted to in order to rearrange to the best advantage the accommodation for patients, and for the last four or five years a sustained and successful effort has been made to remove all suitable chronic patients from the asylum to private care; but it is evident that the persistently high admission rate is gradually bringing about a state of matters which can only be satisfactorily met by extension of the accommodation. To meet this state of matters the District Board have, it is understood, resolved to erect a nurses' home—with a house for female servants either attached to or separate from it, and they have also favourably considered a proposal to erect a house for unmarried male attendants.



Appendix B. The following tabular statement shows the position of the population now and at the date of the previous visit, and the changes which have taken place in the interval:—

Commissioners Entries.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	On register 21st June 1905,	25	14	345	309	693
	Admitted,	2	4	52	50	108
Stirling Dis- trict Asylum.	Discharged recovered,	1	1	27	15	44
	Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	16	16	35
	Died,	1	2	12	20	35
	On register 11th December 1905,	24	13	342	308	687

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 man from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 woman from the pauper to the private list. Three men and 5 women were absent on statutory probation; all the other patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 13 were sent to the care of relatives, 11 were transferred to other establishments, 5 were boarded out with strangers, 5 were sent to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 1 escaped. The foregoing statement shows that 23 out of 35 patients who were discharged unrecovered have been disposed of in such a manner as to wholly relieve or materially modify the cost of their maintenance.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis and gross brain disease in 6 cases each, to phthisis in 4 cases, to senile decay, heart disease, and cancer in 3 cases each, to exhaustion from acute mental disease, enteritis, and senile decay in 2 cases each, and to each of the following causes in 1 case, namely, cirrhosis of the liver, epilepsy, septicæmia, and rupture of the bowel. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 26 instances.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

As regards serious accidents, a male patient was kicked by a horse in the abdomen, as a consequence of which the intestine was ruptured and death occurred. This patient had for many years worked on the farm and had charge of horses both in the stable and in the fields. A female patient sustained a fracture of the thigh through accidentally falling in the ward, and another patient sustained a Colles' fracture of the forearm.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was only 139, and the number attending the associated amusements last week was only 165.

The changes among the attendants have been as follows:—Eleven men and 14 women were engaged, 2 men and 6 women resigned, and 12 men and 5 women were dismissed. The dismissals are more numerous than is desirable, for they indicate that an unsuitable class of attendant had entered the service. The chief reasons for dismissal were drunkenness, offences associated with intemperance, roughness to patients, and absence from duty without leave. More stringent precautions have now been taken with the object of insuring a higher standard of character and efficiency among applicants for service in the asylum.

The patients were neat and tidy in appearance and seemed, for the most part, contented and comfortable. There were few complaints of any kind, and all of them related to the subject of detention. It was evident that the inmates are well cared for and well looked after, and that nothing is spared to make their condition as comfortable as could reasonably be desired.

The wards were, without exception, bright and attractive, and the dormitories and bedding were in excellent condition. The two wards for phthisical patients in each wing of the main buildings are being reconstructed for the accommodation of from 14 to 15 patients of each sex. The internal arrangements, including the new verandahs and lavatories, promise to be admirably adapted for the purpose. It is satisfactory to observe that there is less phthisis than formerly in the institution, and that the deaths recorded on this occasion from the disease approximate more nearly to the average in Scottish asylums.

The opening of the wards for phthisical patients will necessitate a re-arrangement of the inmates, and it is learned with approval that Dr. Robertson intends placing those chronic troublesome cases, who, for purposes of supervision, are at present occupying room in the hospital, in dayrooms on

the first floor of the main building. In this way the hospital wards will be set free for the more exclusive treatment of new cases and for patients labouring under acute bodily disease. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The District Board have secured by purchase fifty acres of excellent arable land, consisting of five fields, each bordering on the present asylum estate. The acquisition of this land cannot fail to be of value, not only as a present means of supplying work for the able-bodied male patients, but as affording future scope for the requirements of an increasing institution. The efficiency of the laundry has been increased by the introduction of an additional washing machine and an additional wringer. It is proposed to add a wing for the separate washing of the clothing of officials and to extend the present ironing-room. Royal and District Asylums.  
Stirling District Asylum.

Dr. Robertson, who continues to devote his best energies to the management of the asylum, is assisted in the medical work by two paid assistant medical officers and two qualified clinical assistants. Two of this staff—one of the regular assistants and one of the clinical assistants—are ladies.

The case books contain full and easily accessible information regarding the history and progress of each patient, and they are admirably illustrated by photographs.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

MAVISEBANK ASYLUM,  
29th May 1905. Mavisbank Asylum.

There are 48 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Since the 18th November 1904, when the institution was last visited, 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen (voluntary inmates) have left, and 1 lady and 1 gentleman have been discharged unrecovered. The present population of the asylum consists of 20 gentlemen and 23 ladies who are certified patients, and of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

There has been no death in the period covered by this report. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Accidents, and no patient has escaped. These negative facts tell in favour of the management of the asylum, the more so since the number of the patients under treatment has been fully maintained during the past six months, and there is no reason for believing that the forms of their mental diseases have differed essentially from those treated in previous years. With the exception of 2 gentlemen who were absent on holiday at the seaside, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. They were free from excitement and none of them requested private interviews. Five ladies and 5 gentlemen were confined to bed suffering from ailments of various kinds. The other patients were apparently in good health.

The gentlemen's sickroom has been greatly improved by painting and decorating the interior, and the door of exit into the courtyard from these rooms provides a much-needed and useful facility. The statement in the previous entry to the effect that this department is incomplete in the absence of ordinary sanitary arrangements, such as bathrooms, lavatories, and water-closets, is fully endorsed, and it is recommended that these should be provided as soon as possible.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

MAVISEBANK ASYLUM,  
13th October 1905.

There are at this date the names of 48 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies are voluntary boarders, and 21 gentlemen and 22 ladies are certificated patients. One gentleman and 1 lady are absent on pass.

Since last visit on 29th May, 1905, the changes amongst those under

Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.

Mavisbank  
Asylum.

certificates are as follows :—2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered. There has been no death. Three gentlemen and 2 ladies have been received as voluntary inmates, and 1 gentleman and 4 ladies who were in that position have left.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry, referring to the seclusion of a patient suffering from epileptic mania. There has been no accident and no escape.

During the visit there was as usual abundant evidence that the patients are cared for in a highly satisfactory manner. With few exceptions they were quiet and contented, and those appealing on the subject of detention were found mentally unfit for discharge. Their medical treatment is characterised by high professional ability. The case records are kept with commendable fullness, and a digest is made in which the symptoms and traits present in each case are skilfully discussed. It is by such careful consideration that the best means of curing or of relieving those suffering from mental maladies are attained.

The establishment was generally in good order. The dressing-room is now used for a dayroom for the more disturbed patients, and a smaller room is set apart for those who are convalescent. The gentlemen's sick-room has been repainted in light and pleasing colours, an improvement which was much needed. This hospital section is still unprovided with accommodation for sanitary arrangements, and it is urged that this serious defect be soon remedied.

It is recommended that the conservatory, which is somewhat unsightly from its dilapidated condition, should have the glass door which leads to the drawing-room screened by means of a curtain. This would improve the aspect of the drawing-room.

The official registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Saughton Hall  
Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
26th May 1905.

There are 72 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 22 gentlemen and 46 ladies are certified patients and 4 are voluntary inmates. Since 30th November 1904, the date of the previous visit, the following changes have occurred among the certificated patients, viz. :—4 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. Among the voluntary inmates, 2 gentlemen were admitted and 3 left.

The deaths are registered as due to syncope, the result of heart disease, and to senile decay, also accompanied by heart disease.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 patient on two occasions in order to prevent attempts at self-mutilation.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. With the exception of a few of the patients who were at the seaside house at Gullane and of 1 lady who was on pass for the day, the patients were all resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

No complaints were made and none of the patients asked for an interview, though a few of them expressed the opinion that they ought not to be detained. It was quite evident from the manner of the patients that they were contented with their treatment and that every possible care is taken to minister to their physical wants and comforts.

The houses of Balgreen and Saughton were again found in a state of excellent order and scrupulous cleanliness, and the administrative arrangements appear to work with the same smoothness and quietness as those of a private house.

The majority of the inmates were in good physical health. There was an entire absence of noisy excitement. The medical records continue to contain clear and full accounts of the progress and history of each case.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.



SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, Appendix B.  
12th December 1905. Commissioners' Entries.

There are 65 certificated patients—24 gentlemen and 41 ladies—on the register of the asylum at this date. There are also 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies resident as voluntary boarders. The total number in residence is 72.

The changes among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of 6 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths. During the same period 4 voluntary boarders have been admitted, and 1 has left.

The two deaths were due to apoplexy. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries referring to the employment of restraint on three occasions in reference to 1 patient, and in two instances to another patient. Two casualties have occurred; 1 was slight in character, and 1 involved a fracture of the lower jaw due to a fall, the result of an apoplectic seizure. In the latter case the patient made a satisfactory recovery.

The comforts and wants of the patients were found liberally provided for, and the medical functions of the asylum are discharged with efficiency. Three patients were confined to bed on account of the infirmities of old age, and in each case a water bed is used as affording more comfort and as a preventive of bed-sores. No complaints were made, and except in the case of a recently admitted patient there was no excitement. The appeals for discharge were few, and, speaking generally, the patients were contented with the care and treatment they receive. Nineteen gentlemen and 31 ladies were in residence at the seaside branch at Gullane during the summer months, and their stay there was beneficial to them, both bodily and mentally.

All parts of the establishment are maintained in the best of order, and presented a clean, cheerful, and comfortable appearance.

The case books contain full records of the history, condition, and progress of each patient. The official registers were found regularly and accurately kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, Westermains Asylum.  
8th June 1905.

There are 13 certificated patients—2 gentlemen and 11 ladies—resident in the asylum at this date.

Since 17th November 1904, the date of previous entry, 2 ladies have been admitted, 2 ladies have been discharged, and 1 lady has died. The death is registered as due to senile decay.

All parts of the asylum were found as usual scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and very comfortably furnished. The arrangements are throughout home-like in character. The patients are admirably provided for, and are evidently treated with liberality and kindness. They were entirely free from excitement or complaint.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
27th October 1905.

There are 14 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies are certificated patients and one lady is a voluntary inmate. All these patients were resident, and were seen during the visit.

Since the asylum was last visited in June of the present year there has been no change in the population except the admission of the voluntary patient referred to above.

The state of the patients was altogether satisfactory. They are suitably provided for in every respect, and they appear on the whole to be happy and contented.

The house was found, as usual, in admirable order.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correct.

## Appendix B.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum.GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
13th March 1905.

The death of Dr. Wallace, who had for over fifty-two years been Medical Officer of the asylum, is recorded with great regret. His eminence as a physician, his long and valuable services to the asylum, and his keen interest in the patients and their welfare caused him to be held in high esteem by all who were associated with him in the administration of the institution. Dr. James Laurie has been appointed Dr. Wallace's successor.

There are 245 patients on the register of the asylum, 126 being males and 119 females. Of these, 1 man and 1 woman are absent on statutory probation. With these exceptions, all the patients are resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 26th August 1904, the date of previous report, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	29	26	55
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	17	12	29
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	0	2
Died, . . . . .	6	7	13

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 6 cases, to acute pulmonary affections in 3 cases, to consumption in 2 cases, and to general paralysis and senile decay each in 1 case. Of the 13 deaths, only 4, or 30·7 per cent., were the subject of *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One casualty has occurred—a fracture of the lower jaw due to a blow from a fellow-patient. No escape has taken place.

The changes in the staff are as follows :—Three attendants and 5 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, 1 nurse obtained leave of absence and failed to return, and 7 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. One of the dismissals was for ill-treating a patient, and two on account of information from the General Board as to unsatisfactory conduct in other asylums. The day staff has been temporarily increased ; it at present comprises 14 attendants and 15 nurses, the proportion being 1 to 9 in the male and 1 to 7 in the female division. It is strongly recommended that the day staff be maintained at this strength. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the movement of the population in this asylum is a very active one, and that the class of patients admitted requires great care in their treatment and supervision, and is difficult to manage. The changes among the staff are far more numerous than is desirable, and it is therefore hoped that the Committee will soon see their way to erect homes for the attendants and nurses. In providing them, all that is possible will be done to prevent unnecessary changes and to secure a permanent and trustworthy staff.

In the female division the large dormitory adjoining the infirm ward is now used as a dayroom dormitory for the accommodation and treatment of patients who are the subjects of acute mental affections or of bodily diseases. This new arrangement admits of the hospital treatment of recent and acute cases which from the character of the admissions was much required. It is regretted that in the male division the sick ward does not allow of a similar extension.

The reconstructed laundry is in full working order. The wash-house is now well lighted and efficiently ventilated, and the extension of the ironing room has been most successfully carried out. The equipment of both rooms is complete and excellent—the washing tubs are adequate in size and number, the drying chambers are most efficient, and the calender is of the best design. Reception and dispatch rooms have been provided, and the conditions under which the work of this department is now being carried on are highly satisfactory to the patients and staff.

The wards were found clean, comfortably heated, and in their usual good order. Five of the dormitories have been greatly improved in appearance by

repainting and redecoration. All the beds in the main asylum have now been furnished with wire mattresses, the disuse of worn-out straw palliasses being now almost universal in asylums. Shanks' wash-down basins are in process of being supplied to the water-closets in No. 2 Division.

The patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour, and their condition in regard to personal cleanliness and neatness and tidiness of clothing was highly satisfactory. No complaint of a reasonable character was made, and the appeals for discharge were few. The general health of the asylum is good, only 4 men and 5 women being confined to bed. The general physical condition of the inmates was indicative of a suitable and adequate dietary. The dinner seen in the course of the visit was an abundant and popular meal. Fifty-five of the men are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work in the garden and grounds, and 47 men are otherwise employed. Fourteen women work in the laundry, and 69 are engaged at household occupations or at sewing and knitting. Seventy-seven patients regularly attend Divine service.

The registers and books were examined and found written up to date and accurately kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
14th September 1905.

There are 246 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. They were all resident, and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the 13th March of the present year the following changes in population have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 13th March 1905 . . . . .	127	120	247
Admitted since . . . . .	17	12	29
Discharged recovered . . . . .	9	6	15
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	4	1	5
Died . . . . .	3	7	10
On register at this date . . . . .	128	118	246

Although the number resident has not increased during the past six months there has been a steady though slow increase in the population of the Asylum since the year 1898, and the accommodation is now practically all occupied. Of the 246 patients now in the asylum, 187 belong to the parish of Greenock, 57 to contracting parishes in Renfrewshire, and 2 to parishes outwith the county. There is therefore no probability that a free margin of accommodation will be available to allow of the formation of proper hospital wards on the male side until the new District Asylum for Renfrew is opened, unless the Committee decide to erect new buildings for that purpose.

The causes of the 10 deaths were verified by *post mortem* examinations in 8 instances. In the 2 remaining instances the permission of the relatives to examine was refused. The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases, each in two instances, viz. : general paralysis, phthisis, senile decay, epilepsy, and exhaustion from acute mental affection.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint by means of a strait-jacket of one female patient, on one occasion, for a period of 6 hours, and to the seclusion of one female patient, on one occasion, for a period of 2½ hours. These methods were had recourse to on account of the excitement and violence of the patients referred to. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. One patient escaped and was absent for one night before being brought back.

Excluding head attendants, artisans, laundresses, &c., there are 11 ordinary male attendants on day duty and 3 on night duty; and there are 10 ordinary female nurses on day duty and 2 on night duty. This gives 1 attendant to every 11½ patients through the day, and at night 1 to about 42 men and to about 60 women. Even allowing for the assistance rendered by the members of the staff who are otherwise engaged during the day, the proportion of day attendants is, considering the nature of the cases, on the small side. In one of the female wards allocated to the more troublesome chronic cases there was more noisy excitement than is desirable, and the impression formed was that a numerically larger staff of nurses might be beneficial in more effectually controlling it.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.  
Greenock Parochial Asylum.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

With the exception of the patients referred to, the general conduct and demeanour of the other inmates was quiet and contented. The health of the population of the institution was good; fifteen patients, 6 men and 9 women, were confined to bed, suffering chiefly from senile infirmity and mild ailments. It was observed with approval that among the bedridden were one or two recently admitted cases suffering from acute mental symptoms. The hospital accommodation on the female side is as ample and as good as could be desired, but that on the male side, as has been frequently indicated, is too limited.

A substantial and well cooked dinner was provided to-day. It consisted of broth, stewed meat, and bread. The quantity was ample, that of the bread being unrestricted, and the quality was beyond criticism.

The wards, dormitories, corridors, &c., were found scrupulously clean and in a commendable state of order. The new laundry is working efficiently, and gives regular employment to 14 of the female patients.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
20th March 1905.

There are 86 patients, in the proportion of 38 males to 48 females, on the register of the asylum at this date.

Since last visit on November 3rd 1904, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered. No death has occurred.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer in 2 instances to the use of both the jacket and seclusion, and in 5 instances to the use of seclusion in 3 cases of maniacal and dangerous excitement. It is understood that the wet pack is resorted to, but there is no record of this practice, which there should be. No accident has occurred. One patient has escaped, and as she was absent for 28 days her name was removed from the register. Five nurses have resigned since last visit, and these vacancies have been filled.

The wards were in excellent order and in a state of scrupulous cleanliness. The dayrooms were bright and cheerful in aspect, and the dormitories and beds were in a satisfactory condition. The bedsteads are in process of being revarnished, and wire mattresses have been supplied for almost all the beds. The lavatories adjoining the dormitories have been equipped with sanitary arrangements of the best design, and baths have been provided for the nurses and attendants. The fire-escape staircase has been admirably constructed to serve its purpose. The general bathroom is to be furnished with a stove. The dining-hall has been most tastefully repainted and redecorated. The whole of the windows of the establishment are about to be overhauled and made satisfactory.

A favourable report can be given as to the condition of the patients in respect of their personal neatness and the quality and make of their clothing, that of the women being specially attractive in appearance.

The health of the inmates is satisfactory, no male and only 4 females being confined to bed. A substantial dinner was seen served to the patients, consisting of broth, boiled beef, and potatoes, appreciation of which was expressed by those competent to do so. The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive due attention—24 are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work on the 26 acres of arable land possessed by the institution. Thirty men and 36 women are registered as usefully employed. The general management continues efficient.

Since last visit Mr. Calder, who had been Superintendent of the asylum for 20 years, has died. His zeal, industry, and courtesy gained him the respect and esteem of all interested in the welfare of the institution and its inmates. Mr. Black succeeds him.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
28th October 1905.

There are 86 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these 37 are men and 49 are women. They were all seen during the visit.

Since the 20th of March last, the date of the previous visit, 3 men and 6 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 3 women have died.

The patients who died were all aged—two were over 80 years, 1 over 70, and 1 was 69 years of age. The causes of death are registered as atheroma, anæmia, heart disease, and epilepsy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 3 instances.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, which describes a dislocation of the ankle joint in a female patient. This injury was accidental, and no blame attaches to those in charge of the patient.

There are 12 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, which refer to the seclusion of one person on two occasions for periods of ten hours in all, and to the restraint, by means of the wet pack, of two persons, the one for periods of 24 hours and 48 hours respectively, and the other for a period of one and a half hours. There is a serious objection to the prolonged employment of the wet pack in an institution where there is no resident medical officer. It requires to be used with caution, and the subject while in the pack ought to be frequently observed by a medical man. It would be preferable if all acute cases demanding active treatment of this kind were at once removed to Riccarton, where there is a resident medical officer. It was believed that there was a tacit understanding to the effect that excited patients were to be treated in the latter institution, but several recent cases, some of them excited and others who had passed through periods of excitement, were seen in the Craw Road Asylum, where there is an inadequate staff for dealing with such cases, and where, as has already been stated, there is no resident doctor.

The patients were found in good health and in a satisfactory state as regards care. They were suitably dressed, and, with the exception of one or two women, they were all quiet and contented in their demeanour.

The wards and dormitories were found in good order; the former were bright and cheerful, and the latter, including the bedding, were clean and comfortable.

Twenty-six men and 38 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit, while 11 men and 11 women were unable to work owing to infirmities. In the period covered by this report one male and five female attendants have resigned and one male and six female attendants have been engaged.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTON,  
21st March 1905.

There are 190 patients—89 men and 101 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. Except 1 man, who is absent on pass, all the patients were individually seen in the course of the visit. Of the 190 on the register, 135 are chargeable to Paisley and 55 to other Renfrew parishes.

Since 3rd November 1904 the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	11	21	32
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	17	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	5	8
Died, . . . . .	2	6	8

The recovery rate has been high, being 68·7 per cent. on the number admitted. By this satisfactory result of the skilful treatment of the patients, the resident population has been reduced by 7. Of the 8 discharged unrecovered, 2 were sent to the care of relatives and 6 were transferred to other asylums.

The signs of an increasing population which were at one time present (that was before the Committee called upon certain parishes to remove their boarders) are not now evident. Since 1901 there has been a decrease of 4 males and an increase of 11 women in the number of patients in the Paisley asylums. In these circumstances it becomes necessary, before taking any step in the direction of extending the asylum, to consider its present position in regard to accommodation and the prospect of its having vacant beds in the

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.

near future. There are 55 boarders in this asylum and 18 at Craw Road—73 in all. It must be kept in view that in four years, or perhaps less, these patients will be removed to Dykebar Asylum. It must also be borne in mind that there is at present vacant accommodation at Riccartbar for 29 men and 18 women. It is reasonable to hope that the present and prospective empty beds, 120 in all, will be sufficient to provide for the growth in number of Paisley patients for a considerable number of years. Of course, any scheme which involved the discontinuance of the asylum at Craw Road, or the complete removal of the asylum at Riccartbar to a site in the country, would involve a reconsideration of the whole question of the asylum accommodation for the parish.

The mortality during the past winter has been exceptionally low. Of the 8 deaths, 3 are registered as due to brain diseases, and 1 to each of the following causes: exhaustion from melancholia, general paralysis, nephritis, consumption, and syncope from internal hæmorrhage. In 6 instances, or in 75 per cent., the cause of death was ascertained or verified by a *post mortem* examination. The pathological and medical records are kept by Dr. McDonald, assistant medical officer, in a manner indicative of his diligence and interest in his work.

No patient has since last visit been secluded or mechanically restrained. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries—one refers to a strained wrist due to a fall, and the other to two black eyes got by a male patient during a struggle with an attendant. The Procurator-Fiscal inquired into the latter occurrence, but though the evidence obtainable was not sufficient to warrant further proceedings, yet the circumstances were so suspicious as to justify the attendant's dismissal. There has been no escape.

The following changes have occurred among the nursing staff:—5 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, 1 attendant has absconded, and 2 attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged. The staff for day duty includes 9 attendants and 9 nurses. These figures give a proportion of 1 attendant to every 10 men, and 1 nurse to about 11 women. There are 2 of each sex employed on night duty. Lectures on nursing are given regularly during the winter months to the staff, and 4 attendants and 2 nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

The patients were found bearing every evidence of efficient care. Their clothing was in good repair and tidy in appearance, that of the women being varied as to material and neatly made. Their physical condition was, speaking generally, indicative of an adequate dietary and of sufficient time spent out of doors. There was complete absence of noisy or unruly behaviour, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made. The appeals for discharge were discussed with Dr. Fraser, and one is to be fully considered. The hospital wards are replete with every arrangement required for the comfort and care of the sick and of the acutely insane. It was evident that the patients receive medical treatment of the most skilful kind. The supply of milk is abundant and it is freely given as a beverage. The dinner was a liberal and palatable meal. The hot plate which has recently been erected between the kitchen and hall keeps the food and dishes at a proper heat until served to the patients. The satisfactory proportion of 89 per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

The condition of the wards was one of cleanliness and good order, and the dayrooms and dormitories are comfortably furnished and plentifully supplied with objects of interest and decoration. Two-thirds of the beds are now provided with wire mattresses, and the others are to be gradually supplied with them. The dining-hall has been tastefully repainted and its lighting improved by means of large incandescent lamps of the latest design. Internal hydrants have been fitted throughout the asylum. The fire buckets might with advantage be increased in number.

As it is very much doubted whether the proposed scheme of having the washing done at the Craw Road laundry would work smoothly and satisfactorily, it is recommended that a new laundry be erected. There is an excellent and convenient site for it in the grounds. When the old laundry is vacated the extension and reconstruction of the kitchen and scullery, both of which are greatly required, could then be taken in hand. Attention is again drawn to there being no reserve boiler, and, when the kitchen alterations are planned, space for a second boiler should be provided.



The introduction of the electric light would be an improvement of sanitary and economic value, and in regard to safety and efficiency its many advantages over gas are universally admitted. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,  
21st November 1905.

The following figures show the changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

Parochial  
Asylums.  
Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Riccartbar.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On register 21st March 1905, . . . . .	89	101	190
Admitted, . . . . .	39	32	71
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	19	37
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	6	15
Died, . . . . .	9	8	17
On register at this date, . . . . .	92	100	192

All the patients on the register were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Each patient was given an opportunity of making a statement, but beyond appeals for release only a few availed themselves of it. It did not appear that there was any ground for believing that those who demanded release were unnecessarily detained.

The figures given above show a very active change in the population of the asylum, over a period of eight months the admissions having amounted to 37 per cent. of the numbers resident. At the same rate they should amount to over 50 per cent. in the course of twelve months, which is exceptionally high. The recoveries are equal to 50 per cent. of the admissions—a high rate—while it is gratifying to observe that the mortality, considering the high admission rate, is remarkably low.

The causes of death are registered as follows :—Tuberculosis in 5 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disease in 3 cases, epilepsy in 2 cases, general paralysis in 2 cases, and each of the following affections in 1 case, namely, cancer, heart disease, chorea, senile decay, and gross disease of the brain. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 13 instances.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Accidents, which refers to an incised wound of the face sustained by a female patient through falling accidentally on the laundry floor. There are numerous entries, referring to slight bruises, in the minor accident book.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the asylum was last visited. This, considering the large number of new cases admitted, is creditable to the administration of the asylum and is probably due to the systematic bed treatment of recent and acute cases. It is also no doubt partly due to the efficient staff of attendants. There are 18 ordinary attendants on day duty, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to about 10½ patients, and 4 night attendants, a proportion of 1 to 48 patients.

The changes which fall to be recorded among the attendants are as follows :—Five men and 1 women resigned, 2 men and 1 woman were dismissed for offences which did not directly affect patients, and 7 men and 2 women were engaged.

With the exception of 12 men and 22 women, who were mentally or physically infirm, all the patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. No less than 46 men (50 per cent. of the male inmates) were working in the garden or grounds. The large vegetable garden is a source of constant work for the men and of work which is easy of performance. It is understood that the garden has also been a source of profit to the institution.

The increasing numbers of dwelling houses which are being erected around the asylum estate, and which overlook almost the whole of the grounds in which the patients walk and work, is a disadvantage.

Every part of the asylum was found in excellent order, and uniformly clean, bright, and well ventilated,

The patients were, without exception, quiet and orderly in their behaviour. They were properly and tidily dressed. The dinner, which consisted of vegetable broth with bread and suet pudding, was apparently appreciated.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton.

It is understood that the committee have had under their consideration at present proposals for the erection of a new laundry and for the improvement of the existing kitchen and scullery. Unless the committee have views of ultimately abandoning the present buildings and site, for which course there are, no doubt, arguments of considerable cogency—the recommendation in the previous entry with regard to lighting the institution with electricity is again submitted for their consideration. The administrative and medical advantages of electric lighting are so generally recognised that few asylums in Scotland now employ gas.

The management of the institution continues to be conducted in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The case books are intelligently and conscientiously written up and the registers are correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Poorhouse.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
11th February 1905.

There are 52 patients, 26 men and 26 women, in the wards at this date. Since the 6th October 1904, the date of the previous visit, one man has been admitted, and one man has been transferred to another institution; the constitution of the population remains, therefore, unaltered.

There has been no death. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents, Escapes, or Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no change among the attendants.

Notwithstanding the season of the year and the inclement weather, 11 men are employed at work on the farm and garden; 2 women work in the kitchen, and 8 women are engaged at sewing or knitting. All the underclothing worn by the inmates of the wards is made up by the female patients under the personal direction of the Matron. The underclothing is of excellent material and well cut and sewn.

The patients were found as usual in an excellent state of health, and bearing unmistakable signs of good care and constant personal attention. The clothing of both sexes was particularly neat, well-fitting, and in good repair. The patients presented that robust and healthy appearance which is a sure sign of a regular and suitable dietary and of outdoor occupation and recreation.

The condition of the wards and dormitories left nothing to be desired; they were scrupulously clean and nicely decorated. The Stores and accessory rooms were examined and found in excellent order; everything was in its proper place and accurately arranged.

Everything that was seen during the visit pointed to the fact that these wards are efficiently and conscientiously managed.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
15th July 1905.

There are 50 patients, 24 men and 26 women, in the wards at this date. There are vacant beds for 2 men.

In the interval since last visit, on 11th February 1905, 1 man has been discharged recovered and 1 man has died. There have been no admissions. The death is registered as due to epileptic convulsions. No *post mortem* examination was made.

No patient has sustained any injury, and there has been no escape. The staff remains unchanged; the attendant has been in the service of the wards for over 27 years, and the nurse for 3 years.

The patients were found bearing every evidence of being personally well cared for, well fed, and out of doors daily in this fine summer weather. Their clothing always attracts favourable notice on account of its quality, variety, and neatness. It is devoid of features of a specially institutional character, as great attention is given to the choice of material and to the make of each article. Unstinted praise can be given to the orderly storage of the clothing and bedding.

A pleasant outing to the policies of Aden was recently carried out and was greatly enjoyed by the patients. Appendix B:

The efforts to engage the inmates in useful work continue to be successful; from 16 to 18 men are daily employed on the 11 acres in connection with the poorhouse. This farm labour is good for the patients and profitable for the institution. The net profit for the last financial year was £97 8s. 6d. Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Seventy-two per cent. of the inmates are registered as usefully employed. The wards are maintained in excellent order. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean, and due provision is made for patients of defective habits. Buchan Poorhouse.

The management from every point of view is deserving of commendation.

The official registers were found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
14th January 1905.

Cunninghame  
Poorhouse.

There are 94 patients on the register of the wards at this date—47 men and 47 women. The number for which the wards are licensed is 99; there are vacant beds for 2 males and 3 females.

The changes since last visit on 12th July 1904 are as follows:—1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. Of the 4 admissions, 2 were from the District Asylum, and 2 from their homes. The two women discharged were transferred to the asylum as unsuitable for care and treatment in the wards. The death is registered as due to brain softening and senile decay, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

One accident is recorded, but it was not serious in character. There has been no escape. Two members of the staff have resigned, and 2 have been engaged in their stead. The duration of service of the chief members of the staff is most satisfactory; that of the head nurse is 10 years, of the head attendant 4 years, of the gardener-attendant 15 years, and of the charge laundress 2 years. This stability of the staff is clearly indicative of tactful management on the part of the Governor and Matron.

The patients were found carefully and kindly treated, and an air of contentment generally prevailed. Both sexes were tidily clothed and clean in their persons. Three men and 1 woman were confined to bed, and except in the case of the woman, the ailments were not of a serious nature. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, smoked fish and potatoes, and was an ample and well cooked meal. It was observed that the individual tastes and requirements of certain patients receive due consideration. The great attention given to the industrial employment of the inmates continues to merit commendation, and the large amount of work they do in the laundry and garden is beneficial to themselves and advantageous to the ratepayers.

The dormitories have been rendered cleaner and brighter in aspect by repainting, and the renovation has been tastefully done. The floors of the lavatories and water-closets adjoining the dormitories have been laid with linoleum, which is a great improvement. A new bath has been provided for the female division, and it is recommended that one be supplied for the male side. The male bath-room is far too small, and its water-closet arrangements are antiquated in many particulars. Its enlargement and re-equipment are much required.

The registers were examined and found neatly and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
14th July 1905.

There are at this date 94 patients in the wards; of these, 46 are men and 48 are women. Since the 14th January of the present year, when the previous visit was made, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 2 men have died. The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 1 case and to heart disease in the other. A *post mortem* was held in 1 case.

There is 1 entry in the Register of Accidents which refers to a bruise on the face and which was, in its cause and consequence, unimportant.



Appendix B. Seventy-five patients—37 men and 38 women—are regularly employed ; of that number, 7 men and 10 women do only household work in the wards ; Commissioners' Entries. the remaining 58 patients do steady and useful work of various kinds. The proportion of workers is a highly satisfactory feature in the management.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. Three women were confined to bed, and 7 men and 6 women are aged and more or less infirm ; with these exceptions the general health of the inmates of the wards was excellent. Both the men and the women were robust and sunburnt from the effects of plenty of life spent in the open air. There was no appearance of noise or excitement, and no evidence of unhappiness or discontent among the patients.

It was learned with interest and approbation that Communion is regularly dispensed to the inmates of the poorhouse by the chaplain, and that during the past two years 3 men and 5 women among the lunatic patients have participated.

The wards were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated. In accordance with the recommendation in the preceding entry, a new bath is to be provided for the men's division.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Dumbarton  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
20th January 1905.

There are 61 patients—30 men and 31 women—resident in the wards at this date.

Since 25th July 1904, the date of previous visit, 2 men and 5 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death. Of the 8 admissions, 4 came from the District Asylum, 1 was returned from being boarded out, and 3 came from their homes.

One casualty has occurred, a fracture of the left forearm, sustained from an accidental fall. No escape has taken place. A female attendant has left to get married, and one has been engaged in her stead.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition and there was abundant evidence that their requirements are well provided for. The clothing of both sexes was neat and comfortable. Dinner was served during the visit, and was an ample meal of pea-soup, salt fish and potatoes. It was well liked. The useful employment of the patients is exceptionally well attended to, 25 of the men and 22 of the women being daily engaged in work suited to their capacity. Twelve cows are kept and 3 of the female patients do the milking. The contentment of the inmates indicates kind and liberal treatment.

The wards were scrupulously clean, and bright and comfortable in aspect. The floor of the male dayroom has been laid with linoleum, which has greatly improved the appearance of the room. The dormitories were found in excellent order, and the beds liberally supplied with good blankets. The management of the establishment deserves cordial commendation.

The registers were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
7th September 1905.

There are 59 patients—31 men and 28 women—in the wards at this date. On the 20th January of this year, the date of last visit, there were 61 patients resident, but since then 2 women were discharged recovered, 2 women were discharged unrecovered, and 2 women have died, while 1 man and 3 women were admitted. The 2 women who died were aged 79 and 77 years respectively, and their deaths are registered as due to senile decay. *Post mortem* examinations were made in both instances.

No patient has escaped, there has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident has befallen any of the patients since last visit. It is also satisfactory to record that there has been no change in the staff.

With the exception of 5 men and 7 women who are aged and infirm, all the inmates of the wards are daily employed at useful work. It was observed with approbation that 25 men were working on the farm and in the garden. The patients had a healthy and well-nourished appearance ; they were neatly

and suitably dressed; none of them were ailing or confined to bed. The dinner to-day consisted of broth, boiled beef, and bread. The food was well cooked, its quality was good, and the quantity provided for each patient was ample.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
12th May 1905.

There are 95 patients—49 men and 46 women—in the wards at this date. Since the 11th August 1904, when the wards were last visited, 9 men and 5 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 4 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to abscess of the liver, ulceration of the intestine, heart disease, and cerebral hæmorrhage in one case each, and to phthisis in two cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in all instances except one in which the consent of the relatives was refused.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no change in the nursing staff.

The patients were, on the whole, quiet and orderly in their demeanour. They were suitably clothed, and their appearance indicated that they are well fed and that they spend a sufficient portion of their time in the open air. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory, only 3 men and 1 woman being confined to bed. With the exception of 1 man who was suffering from a burn of the leg, the patients confined to bed were suffering from chronic ailments. The burn of the leg referred to was accidental, and occurred while the patient was lighting a fire with the aid of some inflammable fluid which he had surreptitiously obtained, and which he spilled over his clothes. He is reported to be progressing favourably towards recovery.

The wards were clean and in excellent order. The various apartments occupied by patients were bright and well ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
16th September 1905.

There are 50 men and 48 women, or 98 patients in all, on the register of the wards at this date.

Since last visit, on 12th May 1905, 3 men and 5 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to congestion of the lungs following an operation for strangulated hernia, and in 2 cases to heart disease. In two instances the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination, but in the other case the consent of the relatives to an autopsy was withheld.

There has been neither accident nor escape during the period dealt with in this report. One attendant has left, and one is about to be engaged in his stead.

The patients continue to be satisfactorily cared for; they were well and suitably clothed, and the personal neatness of the men attracted special attention. Two of the women were, as usual, noisy, otherwise the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly. Five men and 1 woman were confined to bed; the physical health and condition of the other inmates was good, and indicated a liberal dietary. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, boiled fish, and bread; the broth was well made and evidently nutritious. Meat is supplied at dinner on 5 days of the week, and a lunch of 3 ozs. of bread and 2 ozs. of either cheese or preserved meat is given to all working patients.

The work of 15 men in the garden and of 16 women in the laundry continues to be carried on successfully. This is undoubtedly a great help in the management, and of advantage alike to the inmates and to the ratepayers. The total number employed is 31 men and 34 women.

The wards are maintained in good order, and the dormitories were well aired. The bedding was examined and found of excellent quality, sufficient in quantity, clean, and well looked after. With few exceptions the bedsteads

Appendix B. are provided with wire mattresses. The visit produced a favourable impression as to present management.  
 Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept and written up to date.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
 13th March 1905.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

There are 220 patients, 135 men and 85 women resident in the wards at this date. Of that number, 155 patients, 85 men and 70 women, are in Craiglockhart; and 65 patients, 50 men and 15 women, at Middleton Hall.

Since the 1st August 1904, the date of the previous visit, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 3 men have died. The deaths in each instance are registered as due to pulmonary phthisis. No *post mortem* examinations were made. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to marks of injury of a minor and unimportant nature. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the restraint of 1 patient and the seclusion of another on account of violent excitement. The changes among the attendants are confined entirely to men and have been comparatively numerous. Seven men were engaged and five were dismissed. The reasons for dismissal were intemperance or staying out at night. Frequent changes of this kind are unfortunate, for they act unfavourably upon the comfort of the patients. It would be of great advantage if some provision could be made for the employment of married men as attendants—not exclusively, but in such proportion as to give stability to the staff.

A very fair proportion of the patients of both sexes were industrially employed at the time of the visit; it was observed that 65 men out of 135, or one half of the male proportion of the wards, were working on the land. This is a creditable proportion. Outdoor work of this kind is admittedly the most beneficial form of occupation that can be provided in institutions such as this for male inmates.

The general health of the inmates was good, only 3 men being confined to bed. The patients were suitably dressed, and there was every appearance of their dietary being adequate. The male patients at Craiglockhart were seen at dinner. The meal consisted of broth, beef, and bread. The food was properly cooked, and there was a sufficient supply for each patient.

The various dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. All the rooms were well ventilated. It was observed with approval that books, magazines, and newspapers are supplied for the use of the patients.

The branch establishment at Middleton Hall continues to be well conducted, and the patients there were as comfortable and as well cared for as could be desired.

All the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
 10th October 1905.

There are 225 patients on the register of the wards at this date, in the proportion of 139 males and 86 females. The number in residence at Craiglockhart is 160—89 men and 71 women, and at Middleton Hall 65—50 men and 15 women.

Since 13th March, 1905, the date of previous visit, 19 men and 14 women have been admitted, 10 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 5 men and 1 woman have died. Of the 12 discharged, 5 were sent to the care of relatives, 5 were boarded out with unrelated guardians in rural districts, and 2 were returned to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum as unsuitable for these wards.

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculous disease in 3 cases, and to cerebral hæmorrhage, enteritis, and cardiac failure each in 1 case. In 5 instances, or in 83·3 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

Two casualties are recorded, but both were accidentally sustained and not serious in character. One escape has occurred in which the patient was



absent for some time before being brought back. It is gratifying to be able to report that there has been no change in the staff since last visit, a fact which is indicative of tactful and successful management.

The patients were found in both establishments having all the appearance of being adequately nourished. The dinners at this date consisted of broth, beef, and bread, and the meal appeared to give general satisfaction. A report in very favourable terms can be given upon the quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients and on their freedom from complaints calling for mention. The clothing and personal tidiness of the inmates were satisfactory. The general health of the wards is good; only 2 men and 2 women were confined to bed. Due attention continues to be given to the industrial employment of both men and women. At Middleton Hall only 3 patients are registered as unemployed. In all, 68 men are daily engaged on the farm and garden.

The dayrooms presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. Those for the men are liberally supplied with books, periodicals, and indoor games. The dormitories and bedding were clean and in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The home-like surroundings and the freedom from irksome discipline which characterise the care of the inmates at Middleton Hall always attract favourable notice.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
21st January 1905.

Govan  
Poorhouse.

There are 98 men and 100 women—198 patients in all—in the wards at this date.

Since last visit on 23rd August 1904, 2 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 3 men and 3 women have died. Of the 6 admissions 4 came from Kirklands Asylum, 1 was returned from being boarded out, and 1 from his own home.

The deaths are registered as being due to kidney disease in 2 cases, to pleuro-pneumonia in 2 cases, and to phthisis-pulmonalis and general tuberculosis, each in 1 case. In 3 instances the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination. Consent to an autopsy was refused in 3 cases.

One casualty is recorded, but the injury was not severe. No escape has occurred. Two attendants and 4 nurses have resigned and a corresponding number has been engaged.

The personal condition and clothing of the patients were very satisfactory. Their behaviour generally was quiet and orderly, and the health of the establishment was good, only 2 men and 3 women being confined to bed, mainly on account of the infirmities of old age. The dinner served during the visit was a substantial and well cooked meal consisting of potato soup, boiled beef and bread. It was evidently relished. The employment of the patients is carefully attended to, 81·7 per cent. of the men and 82 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in useful occupations. Fifty per cent. of the men are employed in healthy outdoor work in the garden and grounds.

A most favourable report can be given of the excellent order in which the whole establishment was found. The dayrooms are bright and cheerful in appearance and are plentifully supplied with objects calculated to interest the patients. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well aired, and the bedding was ample and in a satisfactory condition. The bathroom has been admirably re-equipped, and the bathing arrangements appear to be such as to ensure the safety and comfort of the patients. The dining-hall has been repainted in a tasteful manner. The wards are evidently managed with energy and intelligence.

It is understood that the House Committee have resolved to erect a laundry of adequate size and with efficient equipment.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
20th October 1905.

Since these wards were last visited, on the 21st January of the prese

Appendix B. year, 15 patients—10 men and 5 women—have been admitted, 4 men have  
 Commissioners' been discharged, and 10 patients—5 men and 5 women—have died.  
 Entries. There are 199 patients, 99 men and 100 women, on the register at this  
 date. All these were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit.  
 Lunatic Wards. The causes of the ten deaths are registered as follows:—Tuberculosis in  
 of Poorhouses. 3 cases, pneumonia in 3 cases, cerebral hæmorrhage in 2 cases, and cancer  
 and pleurisy each in 1 case. The causes were verified by *post mortem*  
 examination in seven instances.

Govan  
 Poorhouse.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Accidents, only one of which is of a serious nature. The entry in question refers to a fracture of the neck of the humerus in the case of a female epileptic patient. Owing to the enfeebled mental state of the patient no history of the injury can be ascertained.

No patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion throughout the period covered by this report.

Sixty-seven patients attended Divine service last Sunday, and 114 attend the associated amusements within the institution. At this date 163 patients are returned as being usefully employed. Of these 48 men work daily on the farm or in the garden.

The staff of ordinary attendants consists of 7 men and 7 women for day duty, and of 1 man and 1 woman for night duty. Since last visit 2 men and 5 women have resigned, and 1 woman was dismissed for absenting herself without leave. Two men and 6 women were engaged to supply these vacancies.

With the exception of 4 patients who were confined to bed, the general physical health of the inmates of the wards was quite satisfactory. A few of the women were inclined to be noisy, but the great majority of the female, and practically all the male, inmates were quiet and orderly in their demeanour and apparently contented with their care.

The provision made for the comfort of the patients is in every respect liberal. Their personal clothing was, without exception, of good quality, well fitting, and in good repair. A well cooked and abundant mid-day meal, consisting of soup, boiled beef, and bread, was seen in process of being served. The food was both palatable and nutritious.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was one of scrupulous order and cleanliness.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Inveresk  
 Poorhouse.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 10th March 1905.

There are 27 patients—14 men and 13 women—in the wards at this date. Since the 27th July 1904, the date of last visit, 2 men have been discharged and 1 woman has died. The cause of death is registered as due to persistent epistaxis, which resulted in exhaustion in a patient upwards of seventy years of age.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents. One patient escaped on two occasions and was absent each time for at least one night before being brought back. This patient was removed to an asylum. There has been no change in the attendants.

The general health of the inmates was good. One man was confined to bed suffering from shingles. Nineteen patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit—1 man and 4 women in household work, 4 men in the garden, 2 men as messengers, 4 women in the kitchen and laundry, 2 women at needlework, and 2 men cutting firewood. The patients were suitably dressed, and they had the appearance of receiving an adequate and nutritious dietary.

The dayrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and properly ventilated. The beds in the women's dormitories have been fitted with wire mattresses, which is a distinct improvement; as occasion requires, the straw palliasses in the men's dormitories will be replaced in the same manner.

It is understood that the reason why hot water has not been introduced into the sculleries attached to the wards is because the present boiler is insufficient, and that there is a prospect of a new boiler being provided. It is hoped that when the new boiler is procured the want of hot water in the wards will not be lost sight of.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
22nd August 1905.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 16 men and 15 women resident in the wards at this date. There is a vacant bed in the female division.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man has been returned to the Haddington District Asylum as unsuitable, from physical illness and defective habits, for treatment in an establishment of this kind. The other four patients admitted are proving themselves fit for residence in the wards.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

No casualty and no escape have taken place, and there has been no change in the staff.

No patient was confined to bed. The inmates generally were in good physical condition, and bore evidence of abundant exercise in the open air. Their clothing was neat and in a satisfactory state as to repair, and their personal cleanliness is carefully attended to. Employment in interesting and useful work is found for 13 men and 12 women, which acts beneficially both on their mental and bodily condition. An abundant and palatable dinner was served during the visit.

The state of the wards continues to indicate successful and progressive management.

The female dormitories have been provided with new beds with wire mattresses, which contributes an important sanitary change in the furnishing of these apartments. It is understood with satisfaction that a similar improvement is to be effected in the male dormitories. The dayrooms were in excellent order and comfortable in aspect. A supply of hot water to the sculleries of the wards is under consideration. The firewood shed is without any heating arrangements, and as it must be very cold for the patients working there in winter, it is recommended that some means of heating this workshop be introduced.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
20th February 1905.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

There are 42 patients—21 men and 21 women—in the wards at this date.

Since the 6th October 1904, the date of the previous visit, 2 men have been admitted and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death, and no accident has occurred.

With the exception of 1 man and 1 woman, who were confined to bed suffering from temporary ailments, the health of the inmates was good, and there was nothing in their mental or bodily condition to call for comment.

The living-rooms were warm and comfortable, and the dormitories were bright, clean, and well aired. The bed-coverings were in good order and amply sufficient for the season of the year. A commencement has been made with the introduction of wire mattresses, which will ultimately replace the present straw mattresses.

No complaint was made by any patient, and all that was seen indicated kindly and considerate management.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
20th July 1905.

The patients resident in the wards at this date are 22 men and 21 women.

Since last visit on 20th February 1905, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to chronic bronchitis and congestion of the lungs. Sanction for a *post mortem* examination was refused by the relatives.

One casualty is recorded, a fracture of the right thigh bone due to the patient being accidentally knocked down by a fellow-patient. There has been no escape. A nurse has resigned to get married and another has been appointed in her stead.

The condition of the patients continues in every respect highly satisfactory, and their management is characterised by kindness and consideration. Several of the inmates are taken on a visit for one or more days to their



Appendix B. relatives. Three regularly attend church at Stonehaven. A large amount of active and healthy occupation continues to be found for the men on the land Commissioners' attached to the establishment. Two men were absent at the time of the visit Entries. assisting at a neighbouring farm. No patient is confined to bed, and all Lunatic Wards the inmates bear evidence of being adequately fed and of being sufficiently of Poorhouses, out of doors.

— The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in good order. It is noted Kincardine with approval that twenty-three of the beds have been provided with spring Poorhouse. mattresses, and that the remaining beds are to be gradually improved in like manner. Fire-buckets have been supplied for the ground floor, and fire-extinguishers for the dormitory stairs. The wards are evidently managed in an energetic and progressive manner.

The books and registers are regularly and accurately kept.

Linlithgow  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
14th February 1905.

There are at this date 19 men and 16 women resident in the wards.

The only change in the population since last visit, on 27th July 1904, is the discharge of 1 man. Being unsuitable for care in the wards, where the staff is a limited one, he was transferred to the Stirling District Asylum.

No casualties have occurred, no escape has taken place, and the staff remains the same as at last visit.

The patients were found happy and contented and most satisfactorily provided for. They were comfortably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. The stock of clothing is ample, of good quality, and that of the women is varied as to material, and pleasantly free from features of a specially institutional character. The dinner was an abundant and well-relished meal. It consisted of rice soup, bread, herrings, and potatoes. The industrial employment of the patients continues to merit the favourable comments previously made, only 1 man being unfit for useful work. Three men were away delivering firewood in the country at the time of the visit.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and other parts of the establishment presented, as usual, a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The female dormitory, bathroom, and corridor have been repainted in a tasteful manner, and a similar renovation is about to be effected in the male dormitory. The wards are evidently under careful and intelligent management.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
11th July 1905.

The numbers resident at this date—19 men and 16 women—remain the same as at the date of the previous visit, on the 14th February last.

Since then, 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has been discharged.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents, in the Register of Escapes, or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no death among the inmates.

The patients were found, as on previous visits, in good physical health and free from all manifestations of excitement. They were neatly and suitably clothed and appeared to be adequately nourished. The most gratifying feature is, however, their contentment and the fact that most of them regard the wards as their home in the best sense of the word. This is largely due to the personal interest which the Governor and Matron take in their well-being and to the long service of the male and female attendants respectively.

Thirty-three out of the 35 patients are daily employed in useful work of some kind.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. It was pointed out by the Governor that there is accommodation in the wards for 4 additional patients, 2 of each sex. It would be advantageous to occupy that accommodation, and application for extension of the license ought to be made in the usual way.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,      Appendix B,  
6th March 1905.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 49 patients, 25 men and 24 women, resident in the wards at this date.

Since 26th July 1904, 3 women have been admitted from Hartwood Asylum, 2 women have been transferred to the Kirklands Asylum as they had become unsuitable for treatment in the wards, and 2 women have died. The causes of these deaths are registered as apoplexy and general atrophy. The relatives in each case refused sanction to a *post mortem* examination.

One casualty of a slight character is recorded. No escape has occurred, and there has been no change in the staff.

The excellent condition in which the wards were found reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Young, the Governor, and the staff. An important improvement in the dayrooms and dining-room has been effected by covering the floor with linoleum. The dormitory floors are varnished and are regularly waxed and polished. Wet scrubbing is thus reduced to a minimum, and the wards have been made healthier. Scrupulous cleanliness and good order prevailed in every section of the establishment. Six fire buckets have been provided in each division, and are conveniently placed.

A bagatelle table and a large gramophone with a hundred records have recently been gifted to the wards by a member of the Parish Council. Appreciation of such gifts cannot be too strongly expressed, as they are sources of much enjoyment and amusement to the patients.

The general health of the establishment is good, no inmate being confined to bed. The clothing of both sexes was excellent as to quality and make, and the personal cleanliness and tidiness of each patient was highly satisfactory. The dinner seen during the visit was an abundant and popular meal, and it was noted with approval that the dietetic requirements of certain patients are attended to. The occupation of the inmates as far as practicable in useful work continues to receive praiseworthy attention.

The registers were examined and found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
16th October 1905.

There are 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women, in the wards at this date. Since the 6th March of the present year, the date of last visit, 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted. One man has been discharged recovered; and 2 men have died. The deaths are registered as due to chronic gastritis and gastric ulcer respectively. *Post mortem* examinations were made in both instances.

There has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion or in the Register of Accidents since the wards were last visited. It is recorded with regret that the nurse who was for 12 years in charge of the female division of the wards died in April last. Miss Anderson's services were highly valued by those in immediate charge of the institution; she understood her duties thoroughly and performed them with faithfulness and kindness.

The patients were found, as usual, in a most satisfactory condition; that is to say, they were in good health and evidently contented with their treatment. Their personal clothing was suitable and neat, and their beds were clean, comfortable, and adequately supplied with blankets. The food provided for the dinner to-day was examined and proved to be properly cooked and of good quality.

Through the kindness of the committee a very successful picnic was enjoyed by all the patients in the month of July last. They were conveyed by tramway cars and afterwards by brakes to the policies of a country mansion house, where they partook of an excellent dinner and spent the day in various kinds of amusement.

The cleanliness and good order prevailing in the wards again attracted favourable attention.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
3rd April 1905.Commissioners'  
Entries.Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.Perth  
Poorhouse.

There are 38 patients—18 men and 20 women—in the wards at this date. Since the 29th July 1904, the date of the previous visit, 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

There are two vacant beds in the male wards.

The deaths are registered as due to gangrene of lungs, pneumonia, and senile debility. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 2 instances, in the third case the relatives refused their consent to hold such an examination.

There has been no accident or escape and no patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion since the previous visit.

The male dayroom has been repainted in pleasing colours, and the comfort of the inmates has been increased by fixing a simply-constructed couch in the vacant recess at one end of the room. The work has been done by the poorhouse inmates at moderate cost, and so well done that it is hoped a similar couch may be erected in the dayroom for female patients. The latter dayroom is in process of being repainted.

The old and disused wash-hand basins on the top dormitory floor have been removed. It is understood with approval that it is proposed to place water-closets, one on each side, in the small vacant rooms on this floor.

The inmates are weighed at regular intervals by Mr. Laird, the Governor, and their weights recorded in a book specially kept for the purpose. The only weighing machine is one in the woodyard, which is used for different purposes. It is suggested that a weighing machine within the poorhouse itself might be useful for other purposes than weighing the lunatic inmates, and it would certainly be more convenient.

The dietary of the inmates has been revised and a new table constructed which gives the quantities supplied to each inmate on each day of the week. The prescribed quantities are liberal in amount and sufficiently varied to prevent monotony. Four ounces of cooked meat are supplied daily to each inmate, except on alternate Fridays, when 10 ounces of fish are given. Irish stew is given on Mondays and minced meat on Tuesdays and Saturdays. In addition to the suet pudding formerly given on Fridays, rice pudding has been added to the dinner on Mondays.

The general health of the inmates was good, and only 1 patient (a woman) was confined to her bed suffering from senile debility. The general appearance and conduct of the inmates were in every respect satisfactory.

The living-rooms and sleeping-rooms were found, as usual, in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
12th September 1905.

There are at this date 20 men and 20 women resident in the wards.

Since last visit on 3rd April 1905, 3 men have been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged. No death has taken place. Of the 3 admitted, 2 were transferred from the District Asylum, and one was returned from being boarded out.

There has been no casualty to any patient, and no escapes. There has been no change in the staff. The nurse in charge of the female division has been in the service of the wards for over 16 years, and it is noted with satisfaction that the long and faithful performance of her duties has been suitably recognised.

The condition of the wards reflects most creditably on Mr. Laird's management. A great deal has, in recent years, been done to increase their efficiency, and all that has been done is excellent in character. The aspect of both dayrooms and dormitories was one of cleanliness, brightness, and comfort. Since last visit the female dayroom has been tastefully repainted, and one of the dormitories was in process of renovation. A method for the automatic flushing of the drains of the poorhouse is being provided, and will soon be in operation. The removal of the old wash-hand basins on the dormitory floors, and the conversion of their sites into cupboards are decided improvements. Water-closets are, it is understood, to be supplied to each of the dormitory floors—a provision which is very necessary. The constant efforts to maintain



the establishment in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition are worthy of App<sup>3</sup> commendation.

The patients continue to be well cared for. The clothing of both sexes was suitable and in good repair. A male patient was confined to bed from temporary illness. The physical condition of the inmates was indicative of a liberal dietary and of sufficient time spent out of doors. The dinner at the time of the visit was an abundant and popular meal. There were no complaints, and general contentment prevailed. No patient capable of engaging in useful work appears to be idle.

The books and registers were examined and found written up to date and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
13th January 1905.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 15 women, or 35 patients in all, resident in the wards at this date.

Since the date of last visit, 7th July 1904, 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man has died. The cause of death, which was verified by a *post mortem* examination, is registered as cardiac disease and pleuro-pneumonia. The medical records in this case and in reference to patients admitted, discharged, or confined to bed, are admirably kept and do credit to Dr. Anderson, Medical Officer.

No casualty has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape. The staff remains the same as at last visit.

Three men were confined to bed, 1 on account of a temporary ailment, and 2 from the infirmities of old age. Otherwise the general health of the inmates is good, and their physical condition was indicative of an adequate dietary. The personal cleanliness and neatness of both sexes was satisfactory. Their clothing is made to measure, and is therefore well fitting. The stock of spare clothing was examined and found of good quality. Fifteen of the men and 11 of the women are daily engaged in useful work.

The wards were clean and in good order. The visit being made in the evening, it was found that the lighting of the men's dayroom is very defective. Means to improve this should be taken. Both dayrooms and dormitories were well warmed and comfortable, and the bedding was ample for the season. A new boiler has been provided, and consequently the supply of hot water is now abundant for bathing and other requirements. Cooking by steam, which is universal in establishments for the insane, is worthy of consideration by the House Committee.

The management of the wards is characterised by conscientiousness and by a spirit of kindness.

The registers were examined and found written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
27th June 1905.

There are 19 men and 15 women on the register at this date. The wards were last visited on the 13th January of the present year. Since then, 1 man has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, and 1 man has died. The cause of death is registered as spinal abscess followed by pneumonia. A *post mortem* examination was made and the result fully recorded in the case books. The information in the case books on the condition and progress of each inmate and the various complaints from which they suffer from time to time is full and thorough and cannot be too highly commended.

There are no entries in the Registers of Accident, Escape, or Restraint and Seclusion.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were all contented, free from all manifestations of excitement, and apparently in good health. Their food receives careful attention, and the dinners are varied during the summer months by the addition of stewed fruits and green vegetables. Thirteen of the male inmates are regularly employed in outdoor work in the large garden attached to the institution, and 11 of the women are engaged in various household duties. Their personal clothing was in good repair and suitable for the season of the year.

Appendix B. The various living-rooms and dormitories were found in good order, well ventilated, and clean.  
 Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

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## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

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BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
 12th May 1905.

There are 141 children on the register of the institution at this date. They were all resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the 10th August 1904, the date of last visit, 20 boys and 6 girls have been admitted, 5 boys and 6 girls have been discharged, and 5 boys and 1 girl have died. The resident children at this date consist of 5 boys and 2 girls who are private pupils, of 1 boy who is maintained out of the funds of the asylum, and of 81 boys and 52 girls who are supported by their parishes.

The six deaths which have occurred in the period under review are certified as due to the following causes, namely, epilepsy in three cases and spastic ataxia, chronic hydrocephalus, and pneumonia in one case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in two instances.

At the time of the visit 85 children—46 boys and 39 girls—were in the new buildings, and 56 children—41 boys and 15 girls—in the old house. The progress which has been made with the erection of two of the three new villas makes it possible to remove the children in the old house to these villas, and it is understood that this is to be done immediately.

The addition to the new asylum consists of three pavilions, each capable of accommodating 35 children. Two of the pavilions are practically finished and are in course of being furnished. They are connected by wide covered corridors with the main building. The type of all three villas is the same. They contain one large living-room and a dormitory on the ground floor and two dormitories on the upper floor. The lavatories, bathrooms, and other sanitary arrangements are fitted with modern appliances, and constructed on the most approved plans, and the buildings are liberally supplied with cloak-rooms, storerooms, and cupboards. The living and sleeping rooms are heated with open fires, and the corridors, halls, bathrooms, &c., with hot-water pipes and radiators. Alternative exit staircases have been provided which afford ample means of escape in the event of fire occurring. A fine recreation-hall, also connected by a covered way with the main building, has been completed and is now in use. It measures 73 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth. The floor of this hall is of pitch pine blocks laid in cement, the walls are nicely fitted to a height of between 4 feet and 5 feet, and the room is heated with hot-water pipes. It is lighted from the roof and by six large windows along the north wall. In connection with it are admirably-constructed lavatories. The third villa, which is of the same pattern as the others, is already roofed in, and, judging from the progress made with the other buildings, its completion is not likely to be long delayed.

The above mentioned improvements, together with the recent opening of the main portion of the new asylum, have, in the course of a few years, completely renovated this institution, and converted it into one of the most modern and advanced of its kind in the country.

The lawn in front of the terrace facing the main entrance has been levelled and formed into a small recreation-ground for the feeble inmates. At each side of it protecting walls have been erected so as to form shelters into which seats can be placed.

The health of the children was regarded as satisfactory. Those of them who were confined to bed in the hospitals presented every evidence of careful attention, and those of them who were in the enjoyment of ordinary health looked robust and strong and gave the impression of being much in the open air. The dinner to-day consisted of broth and bread, fish, and a rice-and-milk pudding. The behaviour in the dining-room was orderly, and the service of the food regular. Grace was sung by the children before the meal, one of the nurses accompanying the hymn on a harmonium. The children were seen at

play in the recreation-hall. They were under the charge of nurses, and appeared to be happy. It is recommended that when the disorder caused by the occupation of the new villas is over an effort should be made to systematise the play in this hall, to teach musical drill, calisthenics, and other useful exercises. In order to do this efficiently, it will be necessary to get a musical instrument for the hall and to engage the services of a second governess. Two governesses are required for the ordinary education of the children. At present, owing to the children being divided between the new and the old houses, systematic school instruction is not possible, but as it is a highly important method of treatment and of the amelioration of the defective mental condition of this class of children, its importance cannot be too strongly emphasised. It ought to be mentioned that the children in the old house who are educable appear to receive regular elementary education. They are also taught various useful accomplishments, such as sewing, mat-making, &c. Some very creditable ornamental mats, the work of the children, were seen. The children were found scrupulously clean in their persons, and their dress was in excellent order. The various living and sleeping rooms in the new buildings were bright, clean, and well ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
16th September 1905.

The number of pupils on the register of the institution at this date is 141. Of these, 3 boys and 2 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is an elected pupil, and 80 boys and 55 girls are chargeable to their respective parishes.

Since last visit, on the 12th May 1905, the following changes have taken place; 2 boys and 5 girls have been admitted; 3 boys and 1 girl have been discharged; and 2 boys and 1 girl have died.

The mortality has been low, and the deaths are registered as due to chronic hydrocephalus in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis complicated with empyema in 1 case, and to atrophy in 1 case. In two instances the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination. No accident has occurred during the period dealt with in this report.

It is recorded with much pleasure that all the children have been removed from the old house, and that they are now efficiently and comfortably accommodated in the several buildings constituting the new institution. The central pavilion has on the one side excellently equipped hospital wards, and on the other side dayroom and dormitory accommodation for the feeble and helpless children. The separate provision for this class is noted with approval. One of the new villas is for boys, and the other for girls. A third villa for 35 children is approaching completion, and no doubts are entertained as to any spare accommodation being fully taken advantage of if its existence is made widely known. The number of imbecile children in Scotland is large, but the provision for their teaching and training is as yet limited.

The new institution is admirably suited for its purpose. It admits of a proper classification of the children, and its arrangements contribute to easy and efficient administration. The variety and excellence of its accommodation cannot fail to conduce to its prosperity in all directions. The new villas have been most suitably and comfortably furnished, and every satisfaction can be expressed in regard to the sanitary arrangements. The dayrooms are bright and cheerful, and their walls are adorned with pleasing pictures. The beds are of good design, and amply supplied with bed-clothing. There are alternative exits from the upper floors, and their staircases are furnished with a hand-rail, which renders them more efficient.

The recreation hall is spacious and well lighted, and eminently well suited for its purpose. Its sanitary and heating arrangements are of the best description. The usefulness of this hall was very apparent, as the children were seen at play there during the visit. A piano is greatly required for this building to aid in the musical drill, marching, and other exercises, and it is hoped that one will soon be gifted to the institution. The room originally intended as a bathroom, but which has, until recently, been used as a dormitory, has been equipped with seven baths, and its walls tastefully tiled. Adjoining

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Institutions for Imbeciles.  
Baldovan Institution.



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners,  
 Entries,  
 Institutions  
 for Imbeciles.  
 ———  
 Baldovan  
 Institution.

it are two dressing-rooms, which can be warmed when necessary by radiators. The bathing arrangements may now be regarded as complete and excellent.

Each child was individually seen, and the clothing and personal tidiness of everyone was highly satisfactory. The complexions of the children indicated an abundance of time spent out of doors. With few exceptions all were playing outside. Their physical condition and general good health pointed to an adequate dietary. The dayroom in the girls' villa is at present used as a school-room, and teaching is carried on there for about two hours every morning and afternoon. It is, however, unsatisfactory to have to record the resignation of a governess at almost every visit; the present one is leaving, and it is recommended that the conditions of service be enquired into, in order to ascertain if they can be so improved as to render them more acceptable, so as to lessen these changes. The engagement of a second governess is a matter worthy of consideration.

There is at present no assistant matron. A charge nurse is on duty in each of the four administrative sections of the institution, namely, the hospital, the ward for feeble and helpless, and two villas. These arrangements are meanwhile on trial.

The various rooms in the central pavilion were found in the best of order, and the condition of the beds and bedrooms was such as to merit unstinted praise. Scrupulous cleanliness characterised every department.

The present accommodation of the institution has been carefully measured, and it is found to have floor space for 159 children. The central block can properly contain 54, and each of the three villas 35. The present licence is for 130, and an application should therefore be made to the General Board for its extension to 159.

The registers were examined and found written up to date.

Larbert  
 Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
 22nd and 23rd March 1905.

There are 174 boys and 94 girls, or 268 pupils in all, resident in the institution at this date. Of these, 33 boys and 17 girls are private pupils, 46 boys and 24 girls are elected pupils, and 95 boys and 53 girls are paid for by their respective parishes. All were seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes have taken place since the date of previous report :—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	1	1	—	—	7	3	12
Discharged, .	1	—	2	—	8	3	14
Died, . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1	3

During the period under review there has been an increase of 1 in the number of private pupils, a decrease of 2 in that of elected children, and of 4 in that of the paupers. Since 24th November 1903 there has been a decrease of 36 in the number resident. The limitation of the population to the present amount of accommodation is a right and proper course to adopt in view of the health and comfort of the children; but the question is—Should not the institution be extended to meet the increasing demands for admission? These demands refer to all classes of pupils. It is understood that the number resident could easily have been increased by 50 or more if applications for admission had not been discouraged—in other words, it is clear that if extended accommodation is provided it would at once be taken advantage of. In the past, the institution has been largely extended, and, owing to its high reputation, the extended accommodation was speedily filled. The amount of juvenile imbecility in Scotland is large, but the provision for its teaching and training is, comparatively speaking, limited. The finances of the institution appear to be in a highly satisfactory condition, and funds are evidently ample for a further extension of the buildings and of the good work which is being done on behalf of weak-minded children. It is therefore hoped that the Directors will take into consideration an additional development of the institution.

The mortality has been very low. The deaths are registered as due to

enteritis, tubercular meningitis, and consumption complicated with whooping-cough each in 1 case. In 2 instances a *post mortem* examination was made. There have been no accidents. Four nurses have resigned and 7 have been engaged.

The new hospital or sanatorium is now occupied and in full working order. Its accommodation consists of a central dayroom, on each side of which is a dormitory and an isolation bedroom. The spur to the back contains a surgery, an operating room, a kitchen, and other offices. Great care has evidently been taken in the furnishing of the wards, and the arrangements for the comfort and treatment of the sick are in every way admirable. The lavatory and sanitary apparatus is of the most modern kind, and the system of heating is of an efficient character. The staff consists of a hospital-trained nurse, 2 assistant nurses, and 2 house servants. The Directors are to be congratulated on the liberal and excellent manner in which they have made this provision. The purposes aimed at in its construction are being fully realised.

Whooping-cough has been prevalent among the children for some time. Fortunately, it has been of a mild type and so far the disease has effected only 13 children. These have been isolated in the former hospital wards.

The happy and cheerful appearance of the children and the friendly relations existing between them and those in charge of them indicated that they are treated with patience and kindness. Their condition in the matter of personal cleanliness and neatness reflected most creditably on the staff. The quality and variety of the clothing and the good taste with which the dresses are made and trimmed deserve unstinted praise. No feature in the management indicates untiring supervision more thoroughly than the constant efforts made to correct defective and offensive habits, and the small number of children who now need attention shows how successful these efforts have been. The work at school is carried on in an able and painstaking manner, and the progress made by the more intelligent children is gratifying. Twenty-eight are wholly ineducable or unfit physically to attend school. Of the 240 who attend, 120 are trained in ordinary school subjects and 120 receive special education. The dinners served in the two halls during the visit were liberal and well-cooked meals. The serving of the food, which was done by the elder children, constitutes a useful part of their training. There are 78 boys and 74 girls registered as daily employed in useful work, and the excellent character of much of the needle-work deserves mention.

The institution is maintained in an efficient condition. Many sections are at present in process of being repainted and rendered lighter by bright and pleasing colours. The accommodation in the private house is throughout of exceptional excellence and replete with every comfort. Every section of the institution was scrupulously clean, and the bedding in good order. Wire mattresses are being substituted for the worn-out straw palliasses. Attention is again drawn to the absence of any safe alternative exits for escape from the two dormitories at the ends of the main building. A billiard-table has recently been gifted to the institution by Mr. Aitken of Glenbervie, and is much appreciated by the older boys.

A lavatory in the administrative section for the use of visitors is greatly required, and it is recommended that it should soon be provided. The garden and grounds, which give employment for 10 boys, are now in admirable order. Everything seen during the visit indicated the care and ability with which the institution is managed.

The official registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
24th November 1905.

The number of pupils in the institution at this date is 298. Of these, 36 boys and 20 girls are paid for out of private funds, 45 boys and 30 girls are elected; and 116 boys and 51 girls are supported by parishes.

The following changes in population have occurred since the 23rd March last, the date of the previous visit:—

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Institutions for Imbeciles.  
Larbert Institution.

Appendix B.		PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	4	4	12	9	29	8	66
	Discharged,	2	1	9	3	6	1	22
Institutions for Imbeciles.	Died,	1	0	0	0	4	9	14

Larbert Institution.

All the pupils on the books were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 11 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to fracture of the skull in 1 case. The fracture of the skull occurred in the case of an epileptic boy. He was found lying unconscious on one of the staircases, and, as his fall had not been observed by any one, it is presumed that he fell during a fit and sustained the injury from which he died. The death was duly reported to the proper authorities. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 4 out of the 14 cases of death.

Besides the fracture of the skull referred to, the Register of Accidents contains other two entries referring to fractures of the thigh bone, and, by a strange coincidence, these also occurred in epileptic boys. So far as could be ascertained both fractures were caused by the severity of the muscular contractions during the epileptic seizures.

The institution is at present overcrowded. There are not only 28 pupils in excess of the licensed number, but, owing to the occurrence of a suspected case of measles, the 10 children who regularly sleep in the isolation hospital have had to be removed to the main building, so that there are nearly 40 children occupying the dormitories in excess of the accommodation. This matter is one requiring the immediate attention of the Directors.

Two outside iron staircases, intended as alternative exits in case of fire, have been erected, the one in the private house and the other in the boys' division of the institution. They both fulfil their purpose effectively, but it has to be pointed out that the dormitory, known as the "Drill Hall," is served only by a wooden staircase, and has no alternative exit. It is understood that a communication could easily, and at little cost, be formed between this dormitory and the east wing of the institution, which would facilitate egress in both directions. It is also suggested that a communication between the boys' and the girls' division on the dormitory floor would greatly add to the safety of portions of each division in the event of an outbreak of fire.

The general health of the children, apart from the 20 inmates of the new sanatorium, most of whom suffer from some form of tuberculosis, was satisfactory. The children looked happy, and they presented every appearance of good and kindly care. Their dress was neat and varied in colour and design. The dinners provided to-day were admirable in quality and temptingly served. The large dining room is becoming gradually too small for the population. Mr. Skene pointed out a feasible method of extending it to meet immediate and, to some extent, future requirements.

The cleanliness, good order, and ventilation of the establishment left little to be desired. It may, however, be pointed out that the ventilation of the large dining hall might be improved. Probably this could be most efficiently done by means of electric fans if the institution were lighted with electricity. The gas supply on the afternoon of the day of the visit was very defective in illuminating power. Should an opportunity occur of obtaining a supply of electric light it ought to be taken advantage of.

The industrial training of the children continues to receive due attention. It was observed with approval that more emphasis is being laid upon manual instruction in the school, although not to the exclusion of the literary education. Manual training of various kinds is probably more beneficial and more lasting in its influence upon the minds of many defective children than purely literary instruction. This practical school training is supplemented by the extensive employment of the pupils in industrial occupation. One hundred and sixty four of them, 83 boys and 81 girls, are daily employed at useful work of various kinds, such as household duties, gardening, knitting, sewing, etc. It is arranged that the servants in the institution are to some extent assisted in their ordinary duties by the pupils.

The lavatory in the administrative block, which was recommended in the previous entry, has been constructed. The laudatory comments in the same entry regarding the new hospital and its efficiency are fully endorsed.

The institution continues to be maintained in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.



## CRIMINAL LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. PRISON, PERTH.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
H.M. Prison,  
Perth.

PERTH, 3rd April 1905.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. There are 50 inmates—46 men and 4 women—in the department at this date. This number is the same as was resident on the 29th September 1904, the date of the previous visit; but in the interval the following changes have taken place; Five men have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged on the warrant of the Secretary for Scotland, and 3 men have been removed to ordinary asylums.

There is vacant accommodation for 8 women in the female department, but the present number of men appears to be as many as the male division can comfortably accommodate. Ten of the men who are noisy or troublesome were lodged in the separate ward recently adapted for the reception of these inmates. The remaining men were in the ordinary wards. Two men are in constant seclusion on account of their violent conduct. With the exception of two men in the ward for troublesome patients who were noisy, all the other inmates, men and women, were quiet, orderly in their demeanour, and, except for the fact that many of them anxiously discussed the question of their discharge, apparently contented with their treatment.

The department was found in excellent order throughout. Those inmates who can appreciate such privileges are granted all the ordinary amusements and recreations which are usually provided in the wards of ordinary asylums.

Dr. McNaughtan was absent on leave rendered necessary as a result of the unfortunate assault committed upon him by an inmate, to which reference was made in the preceding report. It is understood with satisfaction that his health is so far restored as to enable him to resume his duties at an early date.

PERTH, 12th September 1905.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that at this date I visited the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. There are 44 men and 5 women in residence, and the following statement gives the grounds for their being sent to this department :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Found insane in bar of trial . . . . .	30	4	34
Found insane at time of committing offence. . . . .	7	1	8
Convicts certified insane . . . . .	6	—	6
Imprisonment prisoner certified insane . . . . .	1	—	1
	44	5	49

Since 3rd April, 1905, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted and 4 men have been discharged. Of the latter number, 1 was conditionally discharged, 2 were sent to asylums as pauper lunatics, and 1 was discharged on expiration of sentence. There has been no death in the department since 6th December 1902.

Three casualties are recorded, but none was serious in character. Three men are daily secluded for periods varying from 1 to 5½ hours in order to prevent injury to others or to insure their own safety. One woman was in seclusion on account of noisy excitement, and 1 man was secluded on account of being confined to bed from grave brain disease. In no instance has mechanical restraint been employed during the period dealt with in this report. Of those in residence, 1 is a general paralytic, 2 are or have been epileptics, 1 is regarded as actively suicidal, and 7 are possibly so.

Every inmate was seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired. The only complaint calling for notice was in reference to the

Appendix B. fish supplied at dinner—its quality and condition were said at times not to be  
 Commissioners' satisfactory. With few exceptions all the inmates were out of doors, and  
 Entries, the behaviour, even of the more turbulent men, was quiet and orderly.  
 H.M. Prison, The appeals for discharge were not numerous, and in some instances were  
 Perth, made by those who are unable to appreciate the circumstances which led to  
 their being sent to the department. Speaking generally, the inmates were  
 contented and appreciative of the care and attention they receive. It was  
 abundantly evident that they are managed by Dr. M'Naughtan with great  
 tact and ability.

As regards employment, 10 men were seen at work in the garden, 2 are  
 employed as blacksmiths, 1 as a shoemaker, 1 as a painter, 1 as a tailor, and  
 11 assist in the wards. There are 18 men who either refuse to work or are  
 unemployed on account of their mental condition. Three of the women en-  
 gage in useful occupations. Seventeen men and three women attend Divine  
 service. There is an ample supply of books and other sources of recreation.

The wards are maintained in good order. On account of the single rooms  
 on the ground floor in the south section being constantly in use for the  
 seclusion of the three violent inmates, an addition has been built containing  
 four seclusion rooms. They are of fair size, well lighted, and their ventila-  
 tion appears to be adequately provided for. As they project from the main  
 building the noise of any excited inmate of these rooms will not disturb the  
 other inmates.

## APPENDIX C.

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### GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

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#### REPORT BY DR. JOHN MACPHERSON.

Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.Report by Dr.  
John  
Macpherson.

I beg to report that during the month of August I visited the patients residing on the mainland of the county of Inverness. Want of time compelled me to omit the visitation of the patients in the parishes of Ardersier, Croy, and Petty, as well as in that part of the parish of Inverness which is situated within the burgh. In all, I visited 118 patients, 52 men and 66 women. Of the total number, 9, 6 men and 3 women, were private or curatory patients; 42, 20 men and 22 women, were living with relatives; and 67, 26 men and 41 women, were boarded with strangers. With one exception, all the recommendations which I found it necessary to make as a result of my inspection had reference to minor details connected with the clothing or the amount of relief paid for the maintenance of individual patients. In one case, however, that of a patient residing with a relative, it was found necessary to insist upon removal to other guardianship, as it was evident that the patient was not treated with the consideration which was found to be universally given to such persons throughout the county, whether they resided with strangers or with their own relatives. In a large county like Inverness-shire, which stretches across Scotland from the west to the east coast, considerable variety in the standard of comfort and mode of life of the inhabitants is observable, and to a certain extent the care of the insane in private dwellings varies accordingly. It is, however, satisfactory to record that almost without exception, even in the poorer class of homes, there was an evident endeavour made to provide carefully for the comfort and cleanliness of the insane inmate of the dwelling. Consequently there was more uniformity in the provision made for the insane than might have been expected.

The long period during which the parish of Inverness has resorted to boarding out, the comparatively large number of patients who are so disposed of, and the systematic supervision of the homes by the parochial authorities has resulted in the development of colonies at Abriachan, Caiplich, and Leachkin, which in most respects compare favourably with any similar colonies in Scotland, and are both interesting and instructive to visit.



## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
land.

## REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

I beg to submit the following report, relative to the private, curatory, and pauper patients resident in private dwellings visited by me in 1905.

TABLE I.

1905. Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	A.—Private and Curatory Patients.			B.—Insane Poor.						Total of B.	Total of A and B.	Number of Visits Made.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Aberdeen . . . . .	55	10	13	23	40	52	93	10	15	25	117	140	140
Ayr . . . . .	27	5	7	12	34	22	56	15	78	93	149	161	211
Bute & Arran . . . . .	5	7	1	8	17	15	32	3	4	7	39	47	47
Caithness . . . . .	10	—	—	—	33	33	66	1	5	6	72	72	72
Dumfries . . . . .	17	3	4	7	11	9	20	4	4	8	28	35	35
Elgin . . . . .	13	7	3	10	12	17	29	2	6	8	37	47	47
Edinburgh . . . . .	16	26	58	84	28	50	78	—	9	9	87	171	175
†Fife . . . . .	32	1	8	9	43	52	95	119	276	395	490	499	826
†Inverness . . . . .	5	2	—	2	23	36	59	11	10	21	80	82	142
Kincardine . . . . .	8	2	2	4	2	6	8	1	6	7	15	19	19
Kinross . . . . .	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	15	36	51	55	57	90
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	11	—	4	4	5	11	16	—	—	—	16	20	20
Nairn . . . . .	3	1	—	1	6	4	10	—	—	—	10	11	11
Orkney . . . . .	16	1	3	4	23	21	44	—	2	2	46	50	50
Perth . . . . .	48	15	11	26	38	33	71	82	101	183	254	280	333
Shetland . . . . .	11	2	—	2	20	21	41	—	—	—	41	43	43
Wigtown . . . . .	8	—	—	—	9	8	17	—	—	—	17	17	17
Totals . . . . .	288	83	115	198	345	393	738	363	552	915	1653	1851	2378

† Some Parishes not included were visited by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson.

All the insane poor, numbering 1653, were visited, and all the private and curatory patients in these counties, numbering 203, save five whose position has always been satisfactory, indeed so satisfactory as to render regular visitation unnecessary. In all, 2378 visits were paid during the year to 1851 patients in the counties tabulated above. The sex ratio of the patients was 100 males to 132 females.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.Report by Dr.  
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After 11 years' visitation of the imbecile and insane met with in private dwellings in every county in Scotland, your reporter feels that the favourable impression formed in earlier years as to the position and provision made for those placed singly or in numbers not exceeding four in licensed houses has been fully confirmed by later and more extended observation. The lesson of Scotland in this respect, with the helpful experience and excellent results of half a century behind it, is a valuable one, and is being investigated every year by competent observers from other countries. That being so, one cannot but give expression once again to a feeling of surprise that, while the object lesson afforded by this rational and enlightened policy is appreciated and imitated with variations suited to local differences, there are areas in Scotland embracing large and small parishes in which the lesson seems to be thrown away. This lack of appreciation in some large and populous urban, burghal, and rural areas of what has been proved to be best for the harmless insane themselves and for the ratepayers is again borne out by an analysis of the actual position of the five counties of Edinburgh, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown as a whole, and of parishes grouped according to the percentage of the insane boarded out. This analysis (*vide* Table II.) in no way differs from those made on similar lines for the other 28 Scottish counties in former years. Some parishes, owing to the zeal of their Inspectors of Poor, do exceedingly well, doubling the mean for Scotland; others do well and reach or slightly exceed that mean, while others, it may be those contiguous to parishes with a first-rate record, do nothing or next to nothing until the percentage boarded out reaches the vanishing point. This attitude to boarding out can only be explained on three grounds, namely, either a lack of interest arising from want of knowledge or from mistaken ideas and prejudices, an aversion on the part of Inspectors of Poor to the labour and responsibilities involved in removing from asylums suitable cases, or a disinclination for the task of finding proper homes and guardians and supervising such homes. In justice to inspectors, however, it must be said that some asylum superintendents might do more than they do by parting with suitable cases, even although these may be of valuable service in the performance of indoor and outdoor asylum work. The discharge of some of these patients to private care would ensure that others with capacity for field and house work would have a chance of being trained to take the vacant places, and thus the cycle beneficial in a double sense would go on.

Let me illustrate the anomalous position of counties as a whole and of large parish areas by a *resumé* of the detailed statements in this report in reference to the counties of Edinburgh, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. Edinburgh city parish provides for 26 per cent. of its insane in private dwellings, Midlothian county for 10·5 per cent., and 20 parishes in the county with a population of 158,644 and 404 chargeable insane for only 9 per cent. Ayr county with 8 per cent. boarded out is one of the lowest in Scotland, for although 8 parishes with 93 insane have 23, or 24·7 per cent., boarded out, there are 7 parishes with 201 insane, of whom only 10, or 5 per cent., are in private dwellings, while 23 parishes with 218 chargeable insane have not one patient boarded out. Dumfries tells the same story—14 parishes have 37 per cent. boarded out and 22 only 4 per cent. In Kirkcudbright 8 parishes have 40 per cent., 2 parishes 20 per cent., and 14, with 61 chargeable insane, none. In Wigtown 4 parishes have 50 per cent., four 20 per cent., and eight 6·5 per cent. of their patients in private dwellings. It seems to me that a remedy might be found either in the enlargement of the parish area or by the appointment of officials upon whom would devolve the selection of homes and guardians and the supervision of the insane in combined counties.

The effect of doing nothing or next to nothing to board out the insane has affected the relative position of the numbers of insane in asylums and in private dwellings in the five counties referred to. Thus in Midlothian the insane in asylums have gone steadily up and increased by no less than 65 per cent., whereas those in private dwellings have steadily declined, and are now 14 per cent. less than 10 years ago; in Ayrshire the asylum patients have increased by 15 per cent., while those in private dwellings have steadily declined, until the reduction has reached 33 per cent., which

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fully explains the low position of Ayr among Scottish counties. With the rise in one set of figures there is the inevitable fall in the other. In Dumfries the position of both is stationary. The counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown are both stationary as to asylum patients, but in the former there is a decrease of 25 per cent. in private dwelling patients and in the latter of 40 per cent.

TABLE II.

Showing the Number and Percentage of Lunatic Poor in Private Dwellings in Grouped Parishes in the Five subjoined Counties.

COUNTY.	Grouped Parishes.	Population in 1901.	Total Insane.	Number in Private Dwellings.	Percentage in Private Dwellings.
EDINBURGH	(a) One Parish (Edinburgh city) - - -	317,459	1,103	290	26
	(b) Four Parishes - - -	11,881	35	10	28
	(c) Five " - - -	93,342	231	32	14
	(d) Fifteen " - - -	64,502	173	4	2
	(e) Two Parishes - - -	877	...	...	...
	Twenty-seven Parishes - - -	488,061	1,542	336	22
AYR	(a) Eight Parishes - - -	33,021	93	23	24.7
	(b) Six " - - -	59,117	167	20	12
	(c) Seven " - - -	76,964	201	10	5
	(d) Twenty-three Parishes - - -	85,376	218	...	...
	Forty-four Parishes - - -	254,468	679	53	8
DUMFRIES	(a) Fourteen Parishes - - -	14,780	48	18	37
	(b) Twenty-two " - - -	51,025	138	5	4
	(c) Seven " - - -	6,773	...	...	...
	Forty-three Parishes - - -	72,571	186	23	12
	Twenty-eight Parishes - - -	39,383	104	14	13.5
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	(a) Eight Parishes - - -	10,639	28	11	40
	(b) Two " - - -	5,693	15	3	20
	(c) Fourteen Parishes - - -	20,213	61	...	...
	(d) Four " - - -	3,006	...	...	...
	Seventeen Parishes - - -	32,685	103	21	20
WIGTOWN	(a) Four Parishes - - -	7,078	22	11	50
	(b) Four " - - -	11,659	35	7	20
	(c) Eight " - - -	13,391	46	3	6.5
	(d) One Parish - - -	557	...	...	...
	Seventeen Parishes - - -	32,685	103	21	20

## EDINBURGH.

This county with 22 per cent. of its insane provided for in private dwellings touches closely the mean for Scotland, but if Edinburgh city parish be treated separately the percentage is only 10.5.

In the city parish of Edinburgh the percentage is 26, representing 290 insane thus dealt with, a majority of them being placed in specially licensed houses for 2, 3, and 4. At one time, not more than 15 years ago, this urban parish touched a much higher figure, viz., 40 per cent., indeed the highest by far for Scotland among the largest burghal and urban parishes. It has receded considerably in recent years, but, from interviews your reporter has



had with city parish officials, an advance is again in progress, although it is not likely to result in the high figure just referred to being again attained. That percentage was explained at the time and put down in large measure to lack of institutional accommodation.

The four parishes in group *b*, including Penicuik and Cockpen, have placed 10 patients, or 28 per cent., in private houses. In the third group (*c*) of five parishes, inclusive of the large parishes of Leith and Lasswade, 32 patients, or 14 per cent. (Leith 13 per cent.), were thus provided for. The percentage is much below the mean of the county and of Scotland. In group *d*, consisting of 15 parishes, including Dalkeith, Inveresk, West Calder, Liberton, Colinton, Cramond, &c., it would appear that of 173 chargeable insane only 4, or 2 per cent., are in private houses.

It will scarcely be gainsaid that what has been so well achieved by the 5 parishes in groups *a* and *b*, or something approaching it, is possible for the large number of parishes (20) whose officials are doing nothing or next to nothing in this important aspect of parish administration. This indifference and apathy is in striking contrast to that activity and interest displayed elsewhere on behalf of the insane who no longer require institutional treatment and care.

It is possible to estimate approximately the amounts which might be saved to the 5 parishes (group *c*), including Leith, if, instead of boarding out 32, or 14 per cent., 48, or 21 per cent., were in this position. The calculation is made having regard to the respective cost of weekly maintenance in the asylums, viz., 12s., to which has to be added, to make a fair comparison between institutional and family care, 3s. 6d. at least per week as representing interest on buildings and land, &c., or in all 15s. 6d.; in licensed wards of poorhouses 9s., plus 2s. 6d. as interest on buildings, &c., or in all 11s. 6d.; and in private dwellings 8s. per week. On the asylum cost the annual saving for these 5 parishes would amount to £290, and on the licensed wards cost £136.

Treating in a similar fashion the 15 parishes, group *d*, with only 4 patients, or 2 per cent., outwith institutions, it is apparent, taking the mean of Scotland as easily attainable, that the saving on the asylum cost would be £760, and on the licensed wards cost £370. It would be correspondingly greater if a possible percentage of 30 was attained.

From the economical aspect alone, in a time when local taxation has become generally burdensome, these results, or even better ones, are surely worth striving after. It is doubtful, while there are so many small parish areas in this and other counties, although in fairness it must be said laxity and indifference is not confined to them, if these results are soon likely to be reached.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that for a populous county like Midlothian, excluding Edinburgh parish, the appointment of an official specially charged to find out suitable localities and guardians would speedily bear fruit in the direction indicated.

The total saving to the county if the private dwelling were preferred to the asylum for 21 per cent. of the insane would be about £1000 a year.

#### AYR.

This county of 44 parishes, for no good or valid reason, has only 53 out of a total of 679 chargeable insane provided for in private dwellings. The percentage of 8 in this respect is one of the lowest of all the Scottish counties.

As shown in the foregoing table, in group *a* (Ayr), there are 8 parishes with 93 chargeable insane, of whom 23, or 24·7 per cent., are to be found in private dwellings—a percentage slightly in excess of the Scottish mean. To this satisfactory result the large parishes of Girvan (23 per cent.), Irvine (27 per cent.), and Riccarton (20 per cent.) contribute.

In group *c* there are 7 parishes with an aggregate population of 77,000 having 201 chargeable insane, of whom only 10, or 5 per cent., are in private dwellings. Ayr parish has only 2·8 per cent., Ardrossan, Muirkirk, Kilwinning, and Galston 8 per cent., Kilbirnie 7 per cent., and Largs 5 per cent.

In group *d* are 23 parishes with a population of 87,376 and 218 insane,

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not one of whom is to be found outside of an institution. In this group are the parishes of Stevenston, Maybole, Dalry, Dundonald, Auchinleck, Old Cumnock, and Stewarton.

What has been already said of some of the Midlothian parishes doing nothing to initiate and extend the family care of the chronic and harmless insane is still more applicable to the county of Ayr.

In the matter of annual saving, assuming 21 per cent. were boarded out, calculated on the respective weekly cost of maintenance in asylums, viz., 10s. 6d., *plus* 3s. 6d. as interest on buildings, &c. in all 14s.; in licensed wards 5s. 10d., *plus* 2s. 6d., representing interest on buildings, in all 8s. 4d.; and in private dwellings 6s. 1½d., it works out something like the following:—The annual saving in the 6 parishes in group *b*, when the private dwelling rate is compared with the asylum one, would be £306, and in the licensed wards £82.

The benefit is still more apparent in the case of the 7 parishes doing next to nothing. In their case the respective savings would be £654 and £176.

Still more striking is the saving which would be effected in the 23 parishes with 218 chargeable insane doing absolutely nothing. Calculated on a provision being made for 21 per cent. in family care, the respective savings would be £910 and £247. The total saving for the county would be £1870 in respect to asylums, and in the case of the licensed wards £505.

There is surely in these figures food for reflection and consequent activity and zeal in order that the policy hitherto pursued may be changed.

#### DUMFRIES.

Seven of the 43 parishes in this county with a population of 6770 have no chargeable insane.

Analysis shows that in group *a* there are 14 parishes, inclusive of Moffat, Lochmaben, &c., with 48 chargeable insane, of whom 18, or 37 per cent., were boarded out. This is a creditable position, exceeding greatly as it does the mean of Scotland, and the mean of the county, which is low, being only 12 per cent.

In group *b* there are 22 parishes, including those of Dumfries, Dryfesdale (Lockerbie), and Annan, with 138 chargeable insane, of whom only 5, or 4 per cent., are to be found outside of the Royal Asylum. It is difficult to explain this except on the ground that the rate of maintenance in the asylum, thanks to the Crichton endowment, is not very much higher than in private dwellings. In the former it is 9s. 2½d. weekly, or £23 17s. per annum; in the latter 6s. 6½d., or £17 1s. Nothing, it will be observed, is added to the asylum cost in name of interest on buildings, lands, &c., as the county and the burghs are relieved of taxation for structural purposes because of the endowment referred to.

It is evident that if the 22 parishes in group *b* were to attain the mean of Scotland, not to speak of the 37 per cent. attained by 14 other parishes, there would result an annual saving of £108.

#### KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The percentage boarded out is a low one, viz., 13·5. The explanation in part given for Dumfries holds good for this county. The asylum cost is £23 18s., the private dwelling one £17 16s. Four parishes have no chargeable insane. Eight parishes, including Kelton, &c., with 28 chargeable insane, have 11, or 40 per cent., boarded out; two, including Urr (Dalbeattie), with 15 insane have 3, or 20 per cent.; but 14, including Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, &c., with 61 chargeable insane have every one confined in the asylum.

Assuming that the 14 parishes doing nothing touched the Scottish mean, 13 would be boarded out at an annual saving of £78.

#### WIGTOWNSHIRE.

The percentage in private houses is 20, and closely approximates the mean for Scotland. The asylum cost is 9s. 4d. weekly, or £24 5s. per annum,

exclusive of interest on buildings; the licensed ward cost 7s. 1½d., plus 2s. 6d. for interest on buildings, &c., in all 9s. 7½d., or £25 per annum; the private dwelling one 6s. 6½d., or £17 per annum.

In group *a* there are 4 parishes, inclusive of Wigtown, Whithorn, and Kirkmaiden, with 22 insane, 11 of whom, or 50 per cent., are provided for in private dwellings. This is eminently satisfactory, and shows zeal on the part of the Inspectors of Poor for what is best for the ratepayers and the chronic insane themselves.

In group *b*, with 4 parishes, including Penningham (Newton-Stewart), Inch, and Leswalt, with 35 chargeable insane, 7, or 20 per cent., are boarded out; but in group *d*, of 8 parishes, inclusive of Stranraer, Stoneykirk, Mochrum, &c., with 46 insane, only 3, or 6 per cent., are to be found in private dwellings. There is no good reason why this last group should not attain the mean of its own county or of Scotland. Assuming it did, 7 more patients would be boarded out, and a saving of £50 effected annually, whether regard is had to the asylum or licensed ward rate of annual charge.

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TABLE III.

Changes during 1905 among pauper patients in Private Dwellings in the 17 Counties enumerated.

COUNTIES.	(a)				Total.	Admissions.		Total.	Balance + or -
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylums.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Aberdeen . . . .	6	-	3	-	9	4	6	10	+ 1
Ayr . . . . .	4	1	8	1	14	22	6	28	+14
Bute and Arran . .	3	3	1	-	7	5	3	8	+ 1
Caithness . . . .	4	1	-	1	9	-	5	5	- 1
Dumfries . . . . .	1	-	2	-	3	4	1	5	+ 2
Edinburgh . . . .	2	2	6	1	11	6	7	13	+ 2
Elgin . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	6	5	11	+ 9
Fife . . . . .	13	2	17	2	34	22	5	27	- 7
Inverness . . . .	4	1	7	1	13	3	4	7	- 6
Kincardine . . . .	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	+ 1
Kinross . . . . .	1	2	1	1	5	11	2	13	+ 8
Kirkeudbright . .	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	- 2
Nairn . . . . .	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	- 2
Orkney . . . . .	4	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	- 2
Perth . . . . .	12	3	13	3	31	26	8	34	+ 3
Shetland . . . . .	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	5	+ 3
Wigtown . . . . .	1	-	2	-	3	-	5	5	+ 3
	60	16	64	11	151	114	63	177	+ 26

There falls to be recorded this year the gratifying increase of 26, when from fresh admissions to the register are deducted deaths, removals, &c. Eleven counties have contributed to this result, Ayr, Kinross, and Elgin being the chief contributors. The increase in the two first-named counties is, for the most part, due to the activity of the Inspector of Poor for the City of Glasgow Parish.

The large increase in Elginshire followed two visits made by your reporter, the first accompanied by Dr. John Macpherson to the District Asylum, when a number of likely patients were selected, and the Inspectors of Poor of their respective parishes communicated with and interviewed.

A similar course was followed in regard to suitable patients chargeable to Edinburgh City Parish in residence in two of the institutions belonging to that parish with good results and the prospect in the immediate future of



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better results. When from any cause there is any slackening or abatement of efforts made by parochial authorities to board out suitable cases an unintentional injustice is for a time done to good guardians of specially-licensed houses who make their living by receiving and supervising the insane, in so far as for long periods the number in such houses is reduced owing to death, removals for various reasons to asylums, &c., and delay in filling the vacancies thus created. The house of a good guardian should, as far as possible, be utilised at all times to its utmost capacity. There is present in my mind the cases of houses licensed for three and four which for many years without a break had their complement, but for long periods recently were short of it by one or two. The kind of guardians referred to—and they are many—devoting themselves solely to this work are deserving of every encouragement. The attention of the Aberdeen City Parish officials has several times been called to the necessity for increased efforts to board out a large number of patients chargeable to that parish, not only to bring it into line with other urban parishes, but to prevent accumulation and the increased taxation inevitably resulting. The percentage boarded out for Aberdeen is 7·5, for Edinburgh 26, for Glasgow 18, for Govan 14, for Dundee 19, and for Inverness 42. It is understood that at the close of the year steps were being taken to give effect to the views agreed upon at several interviews.

The mental defects and derangements from which the 152 seen for the first time suffered were for the current year and the four previous years as follows:—

TABLE IV.

Mental Disorders.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average for the Quinquenniad.
Imbecility (congenital or acquired in early life), .	53	46	41	41	28	42
Dementia, . . . . .	52	46	40	35	36	42
Senile Dementia, . . .	6	6	7	7	9	7
Mania, . . . . .	3	3	5	4	2	3·4
Melancholia, . . . . .	4	3	8	3	6	4·8
Paranoia and Delusional Insanity, . . . . .	19	20	16	8	17	16
General Paralysis of the Insane, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...
Degeneracy, . . . . .	6	6	7	4	...	4·6
Ill-defined, . . . . .	9	12	10	8	...	7·8
	152	142	134	113	99	128

For the past year the percentage of imbecility of the genetous (acquired in infancy) type occurring among the admissions examined was 35, and the average percentage for the past quinquenniad is 37. Every year there are a number of persons getting on to the register whose mental disturbance is ill-defined and difficult to estimate or name. They are either degenerates, or neurotics, and their abnormal conduct is difficult of explanation except on the assumption of insanity. Intellectually there does not seem much amiss, but their conduct, temper, and demeanour make it a matter of difficulty for relatives to take charge of them, and they are unable to guide themselves.

Not less striking than the greatly altered relative proportion in recent years of imbeciles to those suffering from the various mental derangements specified in Table IV. is the channel by which patients come upon the register of insane in private dwellings. Of 177 placed under family care no less than 114, or 64 per cent., were removed from asylums, and only 63, or 36 per cent., intimated by Inspectors of Poor. This fact serves to explain how the proportion of imbeciles to other forms of insanity 35 to 65 per cent.—

is so much smaller than it was twenty years ago, and would indicate that certifiable imbeciles among the pauper insane are both relatively and absolutely fewer than they used to be, and that any increase in insanity among this class must be looked for among those whose insanity sets in at adolescence and after. It may be of interest to know how this matter stands, not only for the 17 counties as a whole which were visited by me and referred to in the preceding paragraph, but also in regard to the different counties, and for that purpose the following Table will serve to elucidate the point:—

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TABLE V.

COUNTIES.	Mental Defects or Disorders of 150 Admissions seen in 1905.			Other Forms, some ill-defined.	Total.	Percentage of Imbecility.
	Imbecility, Genetous or Acquired in Early Life. 1.	Dementia. 2.	Delusional Insanity. 3.			
Aberdeen, . . .	10	...	...	2	12	83
Ayr, . . .	7	9	2	2	20	35
Bute and Arran, . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...
Caithness, . . .	1	3	1	1	6	17
Dumfries, . . .	...	4	...	...	4	...
Elgin, . . .	6	1	1	1	9	66
Edinburgh, . . .	7	4	3	2	16	44
Fife, . . .	6	12	3	3	24	25
Inverness, . . .	4	4	2	2	12	33
Kinross, . . .	1	5	3	2	11	9
Orkney, . . .	1	...	1	...	2	50
Perth, . . .	7	16	2	4	29	23
Shetland, . . .	1	...	...	...	1	100
Wigtown, . . .	2	1	...	...	3	66
	53	59	19	19	150	35

This Table shows that dementia takes the first place and imbecility the second. Imbecility is the preponderating factor among those who have come on the register of outdoor insane during the year in the counties of Aberdeen, Elgin, and Wigtown, the other mental disorders bulking so largely in other ten counties as to make the mean of imbecility for the whole 35 per cent.—a figure very different from that in evidence twenty years ago, being much smaller.

## DEATHS.

Sixty deaths occurred, and were set down by the Medical Officers to the following causes:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—		3. Abdominal Affections— <i>contd.</i>	
Apoplexy, . . .	10	Bright's Disease, . . .	1
Paralysis, . . .	4	Chronic Cystitis, . . .	1
Epilepsy, . . .	2	Synovitis, . . .	1
Cerebral Embolism, . . .	1		— 9
	— 17		
2. Thoracic Affections:—		4. Specific Diseases:—	
Pneumonia, . . .	5	Influenza, . . .	2
Cardiac Disease, . . .	9	Enteritis, . . .	1
Bronchitis, . . .	3		— 3
Syncope, . . .	1		
Angina, . . .	1	5. Other Diseases:—	
	— 19	Senile Decay, . . .	9
		General Debility, . . .	1
		Asthenia, . . .	1
		Natural Causes, . . .	1
3. Abdominal Affections:—			— 12
Gastritis, . . .	2		
Cancer of Stomach, . . .	1		
Cancer of Liver, . . .	1	Total, . . .	60

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The death-rate is approximately a fraction more than 3 per cent., and the average age at death was 62 years, a mean suggestive as in former years of that remarkable longevity attained by so many cared for in private dwellings.

The ages at certain defined periods were as follows :—

Under 20	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Above 80	TOTAL.
-	4	4	7	14	10	12	9	60

No less than 34 per cent. exceeded threescore years and 15 per cent. fourscore.

Not less remarkable are the long periods of residence spent in private dwellings by those who died during the year.

Under 1 year there were	.	.	.	.	5
Between 1 and 2 years,	.	.	.	.	2
" 2 " 3 "	.	.	.	.	4
" 3 " 4 "	.	.	.	.	4
" 4 " 5 "	.	.	.	.	5
" 5 " 10 "	.	.	.	.	11
" 10 " 20 "	.	.	.	.	11
Above 20 years,	.	.	.	.	18

Of those whose residence exceeded 20 years, there were six who without a break spent more than 35 years under family care.

Thirteen of the deaths occurred in Fifeshire, 12 in Perthshire, 6 in Aberdeenshire, and 4 in Inverness-shire, Orkney, and Caithness.

#### REMOVALS TO ASYLUMS.

In 64 instances this step was, for various reasons, rendered necessary. In 16 cases because hospital treatment was required; in 22, because patients became either unmanageable or manifested dangerous propensities; in 7, because of uncleanly and defective habits supervening both after short and long periods of residence; in 5, because of the wandering habit; in 3, because of noisy conduct and destructive habits; and in 2, because of threatened suicide.

The average duration of residence for the 64 thus removed was 5 years. Twenty of the returns to the asylums, or 31 per cent., were in residence under 12 months, 14 being under six months and 5 under two months. On the other hand, 16 were in residence from 6 to 10 years, 11 from 11 to 20 years, and 9 above 20 years, one being 22, one 25, and one 29 years. Those returned after many years, as a rule, required either hospital treatment or special nursing owing to faulty habits. The large number returned after short periods of trial is not surprising, and should not discourage medical superintendents of asylums and inspectors of poor in their combined efforts to make a full and free use of the private dwelling for those fitted for it, and until the percentage of suitable cases thus provided for reaches from 25 to 33 per cent. it cannot be said that trial has been made with doubtful or unpromising material.

Seventeen of the removals occurred in Fife, 13 in Perthshire, 8 in Ayr, 7 in Inverness-shire, and 6 in Edinburgh, and one-half of the total number were chargeable to the large parishes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Govan, which have done so much to foster and extend the family care of the harmless insane, and, in proportion to the extent to which the private dwelling is put, to benefit their respective taxpayers.



## ACCIDENTS.

These were few and trivial. There was no sexual accident.

## RECOVERIES.

Sixteen patients, or nearly 1 per cent., are reported as having recovered. In some cases, perhaps a small number, there was undoubted recovery; in others the mental obliquity or defect was never so pronounced as to make it a matter of difficulty to certify recovery, and in this way hand them over to relations or transfer them to poorhouses, in which for the future they would reside as ordinary paupers.

## REMOVALS FROM ROLL.

Of these there were 11, 3 being escaped patients. Four had been less than 12 months in residence.

## PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

Of such 198 were visited. Nearly one-half of the whole were in residence in Midlothian. Fifteen patients died, 7 at very advanced ages—two being over 90 years of age and four between 80 and 90. Two recoveries took place, two were removed to the asylum, and in eight cases the curatories were recalled. In no case was there any call for official interference in regard to the treatment of any of these patients. In six or seven instances suggestions were made on the occasion of the visit of inspection to improve the care and treatment in minor directions, and these were at once complied with.

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
land.

## Appendix C.

## REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
Charles  
Macpherson.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I have the honour of submitting the following report of work done by me during 1905 in the visitation of the insane boarded out singly or in specially licensed houses.

The district visited by me includes 17 counties, and particulars regarding the numbers and distribution of the patients are given in the following Table:—

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Argyll, - -	28	5	14	19	61	43	104	23	13	36	159	159
Banff, - -	15	1	1	2	35	30	65	-	-	-	67	67
Berwick, - -	12	1	2	3	12	10	22	2	2	4	29	29
Clackmannan, -	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	-	1	1	8	8
Dumbarton, -	8	4	6	10	3	10	13	-	2	2	25	25
Forfar, - -	27	5	8	13	30	36	66	9	40	49	128	128
Haddington, -	11	3	3	6	6	5	11	-	4	4	21	21
Lanark, - -	23	12	11	23	42	77	119	38	71	109	251	347
Linlithgow, -	4	-	1	1	5	5	10	-	-	-	11	11
Peebles, - -	5	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	6	6
Renfrew, - -	11	7	3	10	7	9	16	-	2	2	28	28
Ross, - -	26	3	6	9	61	62	123	-	-	-	132	132
Roxburgh, - -	9	3	6	9	10	14	24	-	-	-	33	33
Selkirk, - -	2	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	5
Stirling, - -	19	6	11	17	22	24	46	54	100	154	217	348
Sutherland, -	10	1	-	1	8	20	28	-	-	-	29	29
Western Isles, -	14	-	-	-	81	74	155	-	-	-	155	155
Totals, -	228	53	74	127	386	430	816	126	235	361	1,304	1,531

During the year I had the pleasure of showing some of our boarded-out cases and explaining the Scottish system to several visitors from foreign countries, who evinced much interest in it. The last visitor was Dr. Narbouth, from St. Petersburg, who was much impressed by what he saw both in the Lanark district and at Inverness. He knew the English language well, and examined carefully into the minutest details regarding the care of the patients. After leaving he wrote to me as follows:—“The impression I received filled me with honour and respect for Scotland and its people. The instructive visits which you enabled me to make were not only delightful but will show their effect on the future welfare of my own countrymen.” No selection of cases was made for these visits—all the cases in the district being visited as far as time would permit, and such appreciation from a stranger, thoroughly competent to form an opinion, is very gratifying.

Ten years' experience only increases the strength of the opinion I have already frequently expressed that the system of family care—properly carried

out and supervised—forms the most suitable, natural, and humane provision that can possibly be made for the imbecile, and a large number of the chronic insane class. It restores them—and at comparatively small cost—to the position in life to which they were accustomed in their earlier days; removes from their minds the feeling of imprisonment which must necessarily result from the routine regulations of the best managed institutions; has proved itself, by long experience, to be quite a safe provision as far as the weal of the public is concerned; and, so far from exercising any detrimental influence on the mental or moral interests of the community at large, it has in many instances had an elevating influence, as shown by greatly improved attention to cleanliness and tidiness in the homes of many of the guardians. The attention to these details, and to the personal cleanliness and care of the clothing of the patients, which the guardians soon learn will be required of them, reflects itself on the household generally. It cannot be claimed for the boarding out that the house accommodation will generally compare, as regards space, furnishing, or decoration, with the accommodation provided in asylums, but for all that, in the great majority of the houses, there is the feeling of home about them which can never exist in the best managed institutions. The healthy, homely surroundings, the various natural outlets for their energies, coupled with the feeling of freedom, produces in the vast majority of the patients a feeling of contentment and happiness, and the good effects of these are seen in marked improvement of physical condition and frequently in distinct amelioration of their mental symptoms. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the system as suitable for all chronic cases. There will always be some among the chronic insane whose delusions make them suspicious and discontented with their surroundings, wherever they are, and who would spoil the happiness of any household. So also there are some guardians—not many—with a wrong appreciation of their duty to their charges, and who do not put themselves to any trouble to study and understand them. As the natural consequences, changes, more or less frequent, must always take place, unsuitable patients must be returned to the asylum or sometimes transferred to the care of another guardian; and inefficient guardians who will not learn by their failure or benefit by advice given them must be relieved of their charges. The careful study of unsuitable patients and inefficient guardians, and the decision of what is best to be done in each case, forms one of the most important duties of a Deputy-Commissioner. While there must always be some unsatisfactory cases, I think I can say that the general standard of comfort has improved during the past ten years. It has certainly been more rarely necessary during the past few years to recommend the removal of a patient on account of neglect or defective care than it was in the earlier years of the period under discussion. Even the least satisfactory of the unrelated guardians now know what is the minimum that will be required of them if they are to retain their patients, and I am pleased to think that very few of them are content merely to reach that minimum. The great majority of the holders of special licenses show a real interest in, and affection for, their patients, and I could quote many instances of marked devotion to their interests—cases of prolonged illness where the Medical Officers and Inspectors of Poor have urged the removal of old and bedridden patients and offered to replace them at once by others, and where the guardian has begged to be allowed to keep them and nurse them to the end. Several such cases have come under my notice where the patient has been nursed and cared for during illnesses of many months' duration with as much care and skill as could have been given them in the best appointed hospital. On the other hand, one comes across a few unsatisfactory cases which it is almost impossible to make better. These are always cases under the care of their own nearest relatives, often nearly as weak-minded as the patients themselves. It is practically impossible to remove the patient from their care, as the result of any such attempt would probably be the removal of his name from the poor roll, and the loss of even the little advantage of supervision. In these cases one has to be content with slight improvements, and frequently, by long-continued pressure and repeated remonstrance, a fairly satisfactory improvement is effected. It is pleasing to note the general improvement in the provision made for the insane in Skye, and, to some extent, in the Outer Hebrides. The improvement is one shared in common with their guardians, who, in most cases, are their nearest relatives, and it is

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Appendix C. most evident in the house accommodation. Many new houses of modern type have been built, and even where the "black house" still exists much improvement has taken place in the way of better lighting and, as a rule, greater cleanliness.

One of the most pleasing visits of the year is the day spent visiting the little colony in the parish of Deskford, in Banffshire. This colony is mainly the result of work begun by Dr. Fraser in 1889, when he induced several parishes to begin the boarding-out system. None of those who began it have given it up, and some of them have nearly half of their insane in private dwellings. Indeed, if a very few parishes in the county, which at present do little or nothing in this way, followed the example of Rathven, Fordyce, and Keith, the proportion of boarded-out patients in the county of Banff would probably be as high as in any county in Scotland. The patients in the parish of Deskford, 13 in number, are chargeable to various parishes in the county. They are all single patients. The houses are mostly four-roomed cottages, and farms of from 20 to 40 acres are let along with them. The male patients find sufficient work to keep them healthily employed on the farms. Two of them are capable of taking charge of horses—one of them informing me that he had worked a pair of horses on the asylum farm while he was an inmate. The others assist in cleaning out the byres and stables, herding the cattle, and at general field work. In all the houses the rule is that all the inmates take their meals at the same table in the kitchen. They all looked robust and healthy and were suitably clad for their work. Their cheerful appearance and the frank way in which they answered all inquiries, made in the presence of the guardian, showed plainly that they were well satisfied with their homes, and while fully admitting that they were well treated and made very comfortable in the asylum, all who were asked the question were very emphatic in asserting that they very much preferred the freedom of the private dwelling. I was informed that, in the earlier years, the introduction of insane patients was looked on with disfavour by the estate management, but experience of the good conduct of the patients, and the advantage of their presence to the tenants, has removed all objections then made.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE INSANE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I have gone over the Case Records of 2728 cases known to the Board at the end of 1905 to discover the proportion of acquired insanity as compared with imbecility in the different counties of Scotland, with the following result:—

TABLE II.

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Counties.	Imbecility Congenital or occurring in Early Life.	Acquired Insanity.	Percentage Imbecility.	Percentage Acquired.
Aberdeen, . . . .	74	42	63·8	36·2
Argyll, . . . .	47	94	33·3	66·7
Ayr, . . . .	68	84	44·7	55·3
Banff, . . . .	37	26	58·7	41·3
Berwick, . . . .	16	11	59·0	41·0
Bute and Arran, . . . .	19	24	44·0	56·0
Caithness, . . . .	52	21	71·2	28·8
Clackmannan, . . . .	4	1	80·0	20·0
Dumbarton, . . . .	11	4	73·3	26·7
Dumfries, . . . .	17	11	60·7	39·3
Edinburgh, . . . .	49	33	59·7	40·3
Elgin, . . . .	29	12	70·7	29·3
Fife, . . . .	111	306	26·6	73·4
Forfar, . . . .	53	57	48·1	51·9
Haddington, . . . .	13	5	72·2	27·8
Inverness, . . . .	75	88	46·0	54·0
Kincardine, . . . .	6	10	37·5	62·5
Kinross, . . . .	13	29	30·9	79·1
Kirkcudbright, . . . .	10	5	66·6	33·4
Lanark, . . . .	120	106	53·0	47·0
Linlithgow, . . . .	5	5	50·0	50·0
Nairn, . . . .	8	4	66·6	33·4
Orkney, . . . .	23	20	53·0	47·0
Peebles, . . . .	2	...	100·0	...
Perth, . . . .	84	164	33·8	66·2
Renfrew, . . . .	9	6	60·0	40·0
Ross, . . . .	65	52	55·5	44·5
Roxburgh, . . . .	13	10	56·5	43·5
Selkirk, . . . .	2	2	50·0	50·0
Shetland, . . . .	35	9	79·5	20·5
Stirling, . . . .	47	154	23·3	76·7
Sutherland, . . . .	23	7	76·6	23·4
Wigtown, . . . .	15	5	75·0	25·0
Western Isles, . . . .	123	43	74·0	26·0
	1,278	1,450	46·8	53·2

In a number of the cases our knowledge of the early history of the patient is incomplete, and in many of the cases which have to be classified as acquired insanity there is evidence that the patients were weak-minded in their youth, although not to such an extent as to prevent them from supporting themselves. If these doubtful cases were transferred to the imbecile class the result would be very similar to what Dr. Sutherland found as the result of an analysis of one-half of the cases boarded out in Scotland in 1895, viz., about 50 per cent. of each class. In 23 counties the imbeciles predominate, and it is principally in the counties where boarding out from the large towns is extensively carried on that we find a marked predominance of acquired insanity.

## CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

The following Tables show the changes which have taken place during the year :—

## Appendix C.

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Macpherson.TABLE III.  
Admitted during 1905 :—

By Intimation.	By Removal from District Asylum.	After Liberation on Probation.	Total.
47	88	12	147

TABLE IV.  
Removals during 1905 :—

Died.	Recovered.	Removed from Roll.	Sent to Asylum.	Total.
42	10	10	45	107

These figures show continued activity in boarding out and an increase on balance to the extent of 40 patients in the district at the end of 1905.

## DEATHS.

The death-rate among the pauper patients has again been low, being the same on the number visited as last year, viz., 3·5 per cent. The causes of death as certified by the medical attendants may be grouped as follows :—

## Cerebral Affections :—

(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	9
(b) Epilepsy, . . . . .	1
(c) Acute Dementia and Asthenia, . . . . .	1
	— 11

## Thoracic Affections :—

(a) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	10
(b) Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	3
(c) Phthisis, . . . . .	2
(d) Influenza and Gangrene of Lung, . . . . .	1
	— 16

Diabetes, . . . . .	1
Diarrhoea, &c., . . . . .	2
Tuberculosis of Bowel, . . . . .	2
Erysipelas, . . . . .	1
Senility and General Debility, . . . . .	9

Total, 42

The age at death varied from 91 to 17 years.

1 was over - - - 90	3 were between - - 40 and 50
6 were between - - 80 and 90	2 „ „ - - 30 „ 40
16 „ „ - - 70 „ 80	1 was „ - - 20 „ 30
5 „ „ - - 60 „ 70	2 were „ - - 10 „ 20
6 „ „ - - 50 „ 60	

The average age at death was 63 years.



## RECOVERIES.

## Appendix C

These were 10 in number—4 males and 6 females. Of the male patients, 1 was a man, 40 years of age, who had been in an asylum 2½ years. He escaped from his guardian within a month of his removal, but was shortly afterwards found working, when he was examined and certified to have recovered. Another was a man, 46 years of age, 4½ years in asylum, and had been a month in a private dwelling when seen by me. He was slightly depressed and in bad health. He was certified as recovered six months later, and is now, I believe, an inmate of the poorhouse. The third was a man, 39 years of age, who had been in the asylum for 5½ years, and in a private dwelling for a month before I saw him. There was little or nothing wrong with him mentally, but he was a typical loafer, who, I believe, could only be suitably provided for in a labour colony. He escaped about a month after my visit, was found a few days afterwards by the Inspector of his parish, and was certified as recovered. I do not know what has become of him since. The fourth was a blind man, slightly imbecile, and was probably certified as recovered to facilitate his removal to the poorhouse for medical treatment. Of the females, 1, aged 62, after four months in the asylum and six months in a private dwelling, was discharged recovered, and is now earning her own living. Another, aged 48, was very slightly demented when seen. She was afterwards certified as recovered, and went home. The third, aged 40, was certified recovered within three months of sanction, and was not visited. The fourth, an alcoholic case, aged 36, was 1½ years in the asylum and three months in a private dwelling. She was quite recovered. I do not know what became of her afterwards. The fifth was a girl, aged 14, whom we had always regarded as a case of slow mental development and improperly certified. She had improved so much that the parish authorities were satisfied that she was not insane, and she was certified to have recovered. She had developed rapidly at school during the last two years. The other was a chronic maniac in very bad health, whose recovery must be very doubtful. I believe she was removed to her parish hospital for medical treatment. In addition to these, 11 patients, who were discharged from the asylum on probation, and who were visited in the course of the year, were discharged recovered.

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## REMOVALS FROM THE ROLL.

These were 10 in number. Three are able to support themselves; five were removed from the roll and supported by their relatives; and two escaped and were not found within the statutory period. As regards one of them no uneasiness was felt regarding his disappearance, as he was quite able to look after himself. The other disappeared in a very mysterious manner. He was a strong, healthy old man, 76 years of age, who had lived for the last twenty or thirty years at various places in the Long Island, and contributed to some extent to his maintenance by doing rough carpenter work. He only became chargeable to the rates in 1904, when he was boarded at a croft on the west side of North Uist, but he has been known to the Board and visited by the Deputy-Commissioner for many years. His mental condition was one of mild chronic mania. I saw him in August 1904, when he was found comfortably provided for and thoroughly pleased with his surroundings. The Inspector of Poor reported to the Board that J. L. left his guardian's house accompanied by a neighbour about 11 a.m. on the 4th April 1905 to fish some lochs on the moor. He did not return, and on his companion's return home he stated that patient "left for home about two hours before him and went in a homeward direction." Large search parties were out all the following day looking for him, but no trace of him was found. The case was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and a prolonged and apparently thorough investigation was made without any result, and up to the end of the year his disappearance remains as great a mystery as ever. The generally accepted idea among the people of the district is that he had missed the path and got into one of the many morasses about there and sank.

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## REMOVALS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Six of these were returned to the asylum within a month or two of their discharge as unsuitable; 10 were removed on account of ill-health for medical or surgical treatment; 4 were removed on account of the death or frailty of guardians, and the difficulty at the time of finding suitable successors. These, it is to be hoped, will soon be provided for again in private dwellings. Two were ordered to the asylum to remove them from the care of bad guardians—in both cases near relatives; 2 others were epileptics who had shown impulsive tendencies; 1 was sent to the asylum on account of pregnancy; the others, in some cases after doing well for many years in private dwellings, had to be returned owing to changes in their mental condition which made them unsuitable for private care.

## ACCIDENTS.

There have been no accidents during the year involving fracture of bones or causing any disablement which required surgical care.

There has been one pregnancy—C. L., a congenital imbecile, aged 29, living under the care of a married sister, where she had been for the last three years. She was reported to be pregnant in September last, and, after investigations by the Procurator-Fiscal, proceedings were taken against a young man, who was brought for trial before the Sheriff and a jury. As is frequently the case, the proceedings broke down for want of evidence. The Procurator-Fiscal proposed to ask the Inspector of Poor a question as to admissions made to him by the accused, when the law agent for the defence objected and quoted precedents in support of his objection. The Procurator-Fiscal, in view of the authority quoted, resolved to proceed no further, and the Sheriff instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The patient was removed to the asylum. As is usually the case, this patient was under the care of her nearest relatives. Of the 10 cases occurring during the last ten years, 7 were under the care of their nearest relatives; 1 under the care of a woman who had brought her up from childhood; and only two cases among the many young females boarded out with strangers.







